THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1944

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The
Municipal Year Book
1944

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY
ORIN F. NOLTING

Price $8.50

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FOREWORD

THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, now in its eleventh year of publication, is designed to supply municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, facts and statistics on individual city activities, and analyses of trends by city population groups.

Changing emphases in municipal activities are reflected to some extent in the new sections in this edition of the Year Book. For example, the recent emphasis on long-range planning of municipal activities indicated the need for individual city data on this subject. The officials of nearly 900 cities supplied the Year Book with information on the organization and expenditures for planning, the extent of planning for postwar capital improvements, the estimated value of such improvements to be built within five years after the war ends, and the extent to which cities have established reserve funds and reduced their bonded debt.

Another new section presents per capita revenue and expenditure data for all cities over 25,000 with a detailed analysis and comparison between population groups and by types of revenues and expenditures. Expenditures for various types of public works expenditures—street maintenance and repair, sewer maintenance and cleaning, and refuse collection—appear again for the first time in several years. Organization, activities, and expenditures of local public health agencies make up another new section of the Year Book. New personnel data include the number and type of credit unions for city employees and salaries of selected municipal officials in cities over 10,000 by population groups.

Population figures for metropolitan districts have been brought up to date with the publication of such data as of November 1, 1943. A new analysis of the number of local governmental units by states and by types brings up to date the information on this subject published last year.

In addition to these new data most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date by the reporting of 1943 data. Special attention is directed to the first article "Highlights of 1943" and to the summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant developments during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. The Year Book continues to devote large sections to fire and police activities. Another important regular feature of the Year Book is the Sources of Information data for each municipal activity. Every section of the Year Book is revised each year to contain the latest available data.

Each year it is difficult to decide what is the most essential material to include. In the selection of material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. Since the first edition in 1934 the number of pages in the Year Book has more than doubled, and individual city data have increased from approximately 300 cities to more than two thousand cities in the present edition. Our aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and students of government. Thousands of municipal officials supplied data for their cities, our 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and our editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. It is impossible to make adequate acknowledgment here to all those who have assisted in the preparation of this volume. To each of them we express our sincere appreciation for having made possible this contribution to municipal progress.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1944

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Highlights of 1943

Two major problems were shared during 1943 by municipal administrators and industrial executives: first, how to carry on essential wartime services in the face of depletion of staff and shortage of materials; second, how to prepare government and industry for necessary changes in the postwar period of readjustment. The story of municipal activities in 1943 is largely an account of how these two problems were handled by American cities.

PERSONNEL

Major personnel problems were loss of employees to the armed forces and to war industry and the exhaustion of customary replacement sources. Personnel agencies in attempts to tap new sources of labor supply speeded up the processes of employment, relaxed requirements, made appointments on a war-duration basis, and made greater use of women, high school students, and physically handicapped persons. In the federal service a 48-hour week was in effect throughout the year, with overtime pay on the basis of a 40-hour week. The number of federal employees reached an all-time peak in June, but dropped almost immediately thereafter; at the state and local levels employment declined gradually throughout 1943. Relatively few requests were made for draft deferments. The War Manpower Commission exempted state and local governments from compulsory coverage under its programs and also from the 48-hour week requirement in emergency areas.

Appreciable gains were to be noted in the adoption and strengthening of merit systems; 22 cities and three counties adopted civil service provisions during the year.

Training programs, both pre-entry and in-service, were used more extensively than ever before to increase employee efficiency. Training was emphasized particularly in the fields of public welfare, public health, police, traffic safety, recreation, and assessment. Related state and federal agencies, professional associations, and the state universities cooperated in many cases with local authorities in planning and carrying out these programs. A mock trial as a means of training assessing officers of Newark, New Jersey, was one of the novel devices developed.

A substantial number of public jurisdictions at all levels increased pay rates during the year, either in the form of lump-sum increases or indirect increases through payment for overtime; cost-of-living pay plans continued to be popular. There was a sharp increase in the number of jurisdictions providing retirement benefits.

Almost every functional field considered loss of personnel as its most acute problem. In the public welfare field, although all forms of public assistance declined during the year, the loss of personnel exceeded case closings; to meet the problem salaries were raised, residence requirements were waived, and new recruiting devices were employed. In spite of the cessation of all major construction activity, reducing personnel requirements in the public works field, personnel problems were the most pressing; maintenance staffs were augmented by the use of women and boys, wages were generally increased, and the year saw a number of short-lived walkouts. Police departments, too, had to meet serious inroads on their personnel; in many jurisdictions pay was increased and working conditions were improved; hours of duty were commonly lengthened, and in most cases the pay was increased accordingly; certain police functions were curtailed, a much greater use than formerly was made of women in regular police jobs, and auxiliary police were widely used on a volunteer basis in routine police duties; residence qualifications were set aside in many places, standards were often lowered, and age limits raised. Fire department personnel was seriously depleted, and the average age of fire fighters has risen; the year saw a big increase in the number of trained industrial fire brigades. Educators have attempted to meet the serious teacher shortage by lowering standards and by readjusting teaching loads and subject offerings; many smaller rural schools have been closed for lack of teachers. The loss of recreation personnel continued at a reduced rate during the year; wider use was made of women and of volunteer workers. The shortage of librarians reached serious proportions, library school enrollments dropped, the loss of WPA assistance was felt, and salaries showed an upward trend. Public health personnel was being drained off rapidly by the armed forces at the same time that civilian health problems were increasing; the United States Public Health Service, the procurement and assignment service of the War Manpower Commission, and the cadet nurses program offered considerable help to localities in meeting their personnel needs in this field.

MATÉRIEL

A shortage of supplies and equipment affected many municipal activities. Many materials formerly used were subject to rigorous federal controls, and as a result ever wider use was made of substitutes. In the public works field maintenance and operation remained at a relatively high level, especially in congested areas, although affected to a considerable degree by the scarcity of materials and equipment; this situation was met by the use of substitute materials and the pooling and conservation of equipment. During the latter part of the year the War Production Board relaxed to some extent its policy in granting priorities for fire equipment for industrial buildings; maintenance of fire equipment was a serious problem and obsolescence increased greatly. Construction and development work in the parks and recreation field came practically to a standstill as a result of both personnel and equipment shortages.

FEDERAL-CITY RELATIONS

Relations with the federal government received considerable attention from administrators during the year. The establishment of the federal Committee for Congested Production Areas eased the shock to community life of war mobilization by alleviating shortages, coordinating activities of all levels of government, and expediting the establishment and construction of new facilities.

The federal government assumed full financial responsibility for civilian war assistance and aid to aliens of enemy nationality—both programs administered by state and local agencies. Liquidation of the WPA during the year affected public works activities; highway development was aided by amendments to the Federal Highway Act of 1916. Cities received greater cooperation from federal law enforcement officers and police of the armed services who assisted municipal police in meeting local problems such as traffic safety in war production centers.

In the field of utilities regulation the Federal Power Commission advanced materially its cost determinations for licensed projects under the Federal Power Act; the Securities and Exchange Commission continued its work of divestment of holding company systems with the result that there have been a number of sales to municipalities. Federal aid to general public education was seriously considered but turned down by the Senate. The National Youth Administration was abolished during the year. The relation of cities to the federal war agencies occupied a large part of the attention of municipal law officers. The major problem of purchasing agents during the year was trying to keep up with federal priorities regulations, cities operating under three distinct plans during the year. One of the major problems faced by assessors was that of taxation of federal property; housing is an area where satisfactory relations have been worked out between representatives of the Federal Public Housing Administration and local assessors.

Almost all housing activities were under the more or less direct control of the federal government; the setting of tenant eligibility requirements and the making available of critical materials, as well as the actual financing of projects, were all dependent on the action of federal officials.

FINANCE

The financial condition of most cities improved during 1943, due to good tax collections, reduction of debt, favorable money rates, creation of postwar reserves, and reduction of expenditures because of shortages of personnel and equipment and cessation of major items of construction. Significant developments in the revenue field were extension of admission taxes, garbage and refuse collection charges, an attempt to tax excess profits of private utilities, and new formulas for the distribution of state aid on a basis of need. The real property tax continued to be the chief support of local governments although resentment against it was growing. Assessed valuations in many cities and states continued downward and tax exemption continued to be a serious problem.

Municipal debt was characterized by a continuance of low interest rates on municipal bonds, which reached new high prices during the year. The total volume of municipal financing reached a 10-year low. Several cities approached or accomplished a debt-free status. Accounting procedures were improved in a number of cities in spite of shortages of skilled help and inability to secure accounting machines; every city had to make some changes in its accounting procedures because of federal income tax requirements. Assessors found the appraisal problems encountered in 1942 intensified during the past year. The effect of the war on real estate values has been varied among localities and types of property. Warehouses, hotels, and industrial properties were booming; businesses dealing in rationed, limited, or restricted goods suffered while those dealing in non-rationed goods had a boom. A notable contribution to the complex problem of federal-state local fiscal relations was made during the year by the United States Treasury Department in the publication of the report of its Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations.

A number of cities made improvements in their budgetary procedures. Los Angeles expenditure estimates were divided into two parts—one providing for the normal operations of the city and the other for special war expenditures; Milwaukee appointed a special committee to study budgetary procedures in the larger cities of the country preparatory to adopting a new city budget law; the New York city council for the first time since the adoption of the new charter of 1938 exercised its power to reduce the "expense" budget after it had been presented by the mayor and approved by the board of estimate; the city manager of Amarillo, Texas, completely recast the city's budget into an approved form; in Iowa a state law was enacted to permit consolidation of practically all of the many operating funds with which local authorities have had to deal; an Oregon law provided for a simplified statement of each local budget for publication.

Welfare administrators encountered the problem of maintaining adequate standards of assistance in the face of curtailed local budgets, because appropriating bodies have been overly optimistic in their views of case load declines. In most cases there have been some upward adjustments in budget standards, but in general these have not been enough to keep pace with the increasing cost of living. Appropriations for recreation have in general been maintained or increased to meet rising labor costs, although the outlay for permanent improvements of all sorts is the lowest since 1935; some communities increased their tax levies for parks and recreation or for the first time authorized such levies. Many libraries report substantial increases in library appropriations. The largest number of cases in the field of municipal law involved municipal taxation and finance. By the end of the year almost 16 million dollars had accrued to municipalities on federally owned war housing projects; on locally owned projects the payments in lieu of taxes amounted in many cases to sums equal to full taxes.

ORGANIZATION

General trends to be noted in the field of administrative organization are the continued movement towards internal simplification and modernization of structure, an increased use of mutual aid among units of local government as well as among major levels of government, and wider citizen participation and interest in the processes of local government.

Intergovernmental cooperation advanced: 14 states provided for mutual aid for fire protection in cases of emergency; two allowed functional cooperation between adjacent municipalities by means of joint agreements and administrative regulations; one authorized joint exercise of powers of municipalities with federal or state governments; five more permitted such joint exercise of powers with respect to specified functions; an extensive system of interconnections of independent water supplies involving both private and public supplies was further developed in New Jersey; a project involving 13 local governments for the purpose of providing joint sewage disposal facilities was begun in Oakland County, Michigan; arrangements for the pooling of highway equipment were provided in two states and considered in a third. Establishment of two city-county health units was reported, and three county health units were established.

Other developments included the purchase of a hospital by Colorado Springs; Denver created an office of recreation; several cities purchased electric utilities and one purchased a street railway; St. Louis created a fire prevention bureau; Hartford and Louisville reorganized their police departments, abandoning the district type of organization. A constitutional home rule amendment was defeated in Georgia, but home rule was upheld in Florida where a bill to abolish it was defeated. Nashville, Tennessee, adopted a new charter which provides for a combination mayor-council and commission type organization. Twelve cities adopted the council-manager plan during the year.

Reorganizations of welfare departments were effected in the Chicago Welfare Administration and in Douglas County, Nebraska. Municipal ownership of electric utilities advanced, notably in Texas which took advantage of SEC divestments, and in Kentucky as a result of enabling legislation voted during the year. The city of Los Angeles combined its water and electric utilities into a single operating system. Only one city and the Port of New York Authority adopted centralized purchasing procedures during the year, although several other cities were authorized to do so; three states authorized centralized purchasing for one or more of their counties. Washington state granted a large measure of financial relief to counties, increased the authority of county commissioners, and provided for certain administrative improvements. A Maryland law provided a plan of continuous reassessment of local property and gave legal recognition to county supervisors as assessing officers. A Pennsylvania law created a board of assessment in each county and granted it power to prescribe assessment methods and to coordinate and equalize the work of township and borough assessors. Providence, Rhode Island, created the office of city budget director.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

All municipal services were affected to a greater or lesser extent by wartime conditions. The public assistance case load declined during the year to about three and one-half million persons incapable of supporting themselves. At least 12 states provided liberalization of public assistance by one means or another. Iowa provided aid to dependent children, and Illinois provided aid to the blind —both succeeding former pension systems. A marked trend may be noted toward payment of assistance in cash. Most local agencies found themselves concerned with problems of child welfare; a number of communities, including many smaller ones, undertook broad studies of health, recreation, and social service facilities with a view to dealing at the source with the problem of juvenile delinquency. There was widespread participation of local public welfare agencies in such community ventures as campaigns to provide day care facilities for the children of working mothers. Medical care programs were matters of increasing local concern; medical manuals for the guidance of local units were developed in New York State; in Kansas a prepayment plan was put into effect.

By the end of 1943 a total of 227 cities had adopted the model ordinance and code regulating eating and drinking establishments recommended by the United States Public Health Service; disease outbreaks directly traceable to restaurants and institutions were a growing problem. During the past 18 months authorities in over five hundred local governments have prosecuted with vigor and marked success campaigns for the suppression of prostitution and commercialized vice. As part of a nation-wide campaign of veneral disease control, rapid treatment centers were set up in 39 cities during the year.

Public works construction dropped from 10.6 billion dollars in 1942 to 5.8 billion in 1943, including both civil and military construction; the greatest decline was noted in classifications connected with the war effort.

Juvenile delinquency and the role of the police in dealing with delinquency problems received widespread attention during the year; the police cooperated actively in the numerous community coordinating councils and similar agencies springing up throughout the country. There was a decline in the number of offenses reported to the police, in the number of persons arrested, and in the number of automobile accidents. The year 1943 saw the lowest traffic accident death toll for any single year since 1927, but there was a sharp upswing in the latter part of the year. The fire loss increased by more than 55 million dollars during the year, and the number of serious fires—those involving more than a quarter of a million dollars of damage—jumped from 80 in 1942 to 125 in 1943, over a previous average of 40 or 50 a year. These increases are attributable largely to industrial losses. Increased demand for standards of fire protection resulted in the publication of national codes by the National Fire Protection Association on extinguishing and alarm equipment, prevention of dust explosions, building construction, and flammable liquids, gases, chemicals, and explosives.

Fifteen states enacted laws relating to airports and their development by counties and municipalities. Considerable reductions in gas and electric rates were effected in several cities but were not widespread.

High school enrollments in 1943 were about a million lower than the peak of over six and one-half million reached in 1940-41. War training programs were expanded greatly under the joint supervision of the United States Office of Education and state authorities. Educators, along with welfare workers and others, devoted considerable attention to the problems of juvenile delinquency and the place of the school in helping to solve this growing problem.

There was an increased demand for recreational facilities of a neighborhood and community nature, although remote activities and activities participated in principally by persons of military age have fallen off. Administrators in the recreation field were giving more attention to the public relations of their departments.

Librarians have used bulletin boards and other devices to increase understanding of war issues and related problems with which civilian readers were chiefly concerned. County or regional library service was extended to about 50 new counties during the year, and county library laws were amended in a number of states. State aid for libraries was appropriated for the first time in Tennessee, and state aid appropriations were increased in three states and renewed in a number of others. State library extension agencies have now been legally established in 47 states with the enactment of a Wyoming state library law.

A noteworthy development in the field of judicial administration is the nation-wide program to improve the administration of justice in courts having jurisdiction over traffic offenses, which made headway during the year.

In the housing field a total of 575,000 dwelling units in war emergency areas were completed during the year. Administration of low-rent housing programs. managed almost entirely by local housing authorities, was carried on concurrently with the war housing program. "Share-your-home" and "homes-use" campaigns were carried on in congested areas through local "war housing centers," whose functions were to maintain a vacant rooms and homes registry, to certify war workers as eligible for new war housing, and to provide a preliminary processing of applications for property conversion.

PLANNING

Planning, particularly to meet postwar problems, advanced notably during the year. A federal program of planning was still lacking. The National Resources Planning Board was abolished by Congress, and the Thomas and Wagner bills for urban redevelopment and the Lynch bill for federal aid to public works planning were still in committee at the end of the year. State legislation considered economic development, and provided for establishment of reserve funds, for airport and aviation programs, for highway improvements, and for urban redevelopment. New York State continued to take the lead in the development of specific public works plans. California and Illinois, among other states, abolished their planning agencies but set up new ones which are doing effective work. Urban redevelopment corporations were authorized in five states, and the New York law was upheld in court.

Local planning boards were established in at least nine of the larger cities of the country. About 30 Pennsylvania communities began work on self-appraisal projects under the direction of the state planning board; New Hampshire, New York, and Virginia also gave aid to cities in developing postwar plans; postwar planning commissions were established in 11 states; joint city-county planning units were established in Oklahoma City and Louisville, both planning for their respective metropolitan areas.

Planning was a campaign issue in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cincinnati in 1943, in all of which significant advances in urban planning were made. Kansas City, Pasadena, Miami, New York City, Dallas, and Fort Worth were among the cities whose planning agencies did important work. The Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council succeeded to an extraordinary degree in mobilizing public participation in the development of a comprehensive plan. In addition a number of counties made advances in zoning, transit surveys, and public works programming.

The functional fields were concerned with postwar plans for their own activities. Community committees in the welfare field were increasingly concerned with preparations for demobilization, both military and industrial. Public works were considered the basis of planning in most communities; 13 states joined the eight which had previously authorized municipal postwar public works reserves. Five states authorized cities to create planning boards or otherwise administer long-range improvement programs. In the field of traffic safety progress was made in the construction of and planning for express highways.

Fire administrators considered both the postwar needs of fire departments themselves and the problems of building construction and city planning from the standpoint of fire protection. Educators undertook or planned school surveys and listed the weaknesses of the present system of public education as a basis for planning for education after the war. Postwar planning among park and recreation administrators has been marked by a disposition to plan for and acquire only those facilities which can locally be adequately maintained and managed. A report on postwar standards for libraries was published during the year, and a study of libraries in relation to these standards was under way at the end of the year. Librarians also stimulated interest in planning in their communities and provided needed pamphlets and books.

Specific plans for postwar housing were limited largely to the redevelopment of blighted urban areas, for which purpose 10 states have enacted legislation. No agreement had been reached by housing experts on such important questions as the place of the construction industry in the postwar picture, the number of dwelling units which would be necessary, the relative roles of government and private capital in financing postwar housing, and the effect of technological improvements on immediate postwar dwelling construction. A number of federal agencies were, however, making surveys and preparing preliminary agreements looking to a solution of postwar housing problems.

CONCLUSION

Many encouraging trends may be noted in the preceding account of municipal activities during the past year. It is hoped that the ever-increasing emphasis on the use of training programs to meet personnel shortages is a trend which will continue; if fewer employees can become more efficient as a result of training, a normal complement of employees at the close of the war should be able to increase immeasurably the services a city can render within the limits of its budget. The undertaking of surveys and evaluations of existing services as a basis for postwar planning in several fields is a healthy sign of the objectivity and the ability for self-criticism of administrators. The pooling of scarce equipment, the establishment of joint city-county units for certain purposes, mutual aid agreements for various purposes, all point to a simplification of organizational structure and an elimination of overlapping and waste. And finally, the increasing participation and interest of citizens in aiding governmental officials to solve such problems as juvenile delinquency and postwar planning are evidence that democracy in cities is still virile. If these trends and others like them continue, and if they are guided by realistic and objective thinking and planning on the part of administrators at all levels of government, there is real hope that the cities will play a major role in solving the problems of postwar readjustment.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this YEAR BOOK and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. The YEAR BOOK will be a more effective tool for those who have a clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled and who make full use of the index.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1943, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1943 and early 1944; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1943 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1943 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See section of this article on use of statistics.)

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1943 and early in 1944 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1942 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1943 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1942 and early 1943 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures. As in the case of new publications, the name and address of the publisher and the price are given in each instance.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index which includes not only material in this volume but also material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives in most tables all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This results in the inclusion of all incorporated municipalities over 5,000. However, towns in the New England states and New York and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not considered incorporated municipalities and are included only if they meet one of the special rules of the Census Bureau defining urban places (see footnote to Table I on page 128).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages.

The final 1940 population of any urban place of more than 5,000 population may be readily found by referring to Table I (p. 119), in which all places are listed by states in straight alphabetical order without regard to population. If in doubt as to the population group into which a particular city falls, it will be found convenient to refer to Table I before looking in other tables. In Table I may also be found the number and names of cities in excess of any given population in any state. The cities which are in metropolitan areas also are indicated in Table I.

Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (. . .) are used to indicate that the information is unknown, not necessarily that it is none.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, and they do not set limits to the accomplishments of intelligent administration.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. Many cities in metropolitan areas are in some respects different from other cities (Table I indicates cities which are in metropolitan areas). All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, names of organizations, and authors, but not names of cities. The index also contains references to that material in previous issues of the Year Book which is not included in this edition.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

Metropolitan Districts and Counties

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

The total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,148, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. There are 3,050 counties in 47 states (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,884 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and as "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. Actively organized municipalities, including cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, total 16,189. The largest category is school districts, which constitute 70 per cent of the total. If school districts are excluded, municipalities comprise about 35 per cent, townships 41 per cent, special districts 18 per cent, and counties less than 7 per cent of the total. The number of each type of unit is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table 4.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,884	22	12.2	40.6
Incorporated Places	16,189	49*	10.4	34.8
School Districts	108,644	43	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,332	49*	5.4	18.0
TOTAL	155,148	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

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* This article is taken largely from *Governmental Units in the United States: 1942,* United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, E. R. Gray, Chief. January, 1944. 5pp. The report is a preliminary summary of the decennial *Census of Governments: 1942.* A more detailed report is in preparation. The Bureau acknowledges the assistance of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who loaned his valuable files to the Governments Division.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; or to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, five unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted.

So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers. The latest information available for the year 1942 has been used.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments were treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

Unorganized townships are not counted. The election only of justices of the peace or constables in township or precinct areas does not make such an area a governmental unit. Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS PER 100,000 POPULATION; 1942, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS*

Geographical Division	1940 Population (000 omitted)	All Units	Counties	Townships or Towns	Munici-palities	School Districts	Special District
New England.........	8,437	27.4	0.7	16.7	2.6	3.2	4.2
Middle Atlantic.......	27,539	53.6	0.5	10.0	7.0	33.0	3.1
East North Central....	26,626	148.4	1.6	23.7	13.3	104.4	5.4
West North Central...	13,517	422.1	4.5	61.8	30.8	314.3	10.7
South Atlantic........	17,823	28.2	3.1	....	11.2	11.8	2.1
East South Central....	10,778	31.9	3.4	....	9.6	14.6	4.3
West South Central....	13,065	127.7	3.6	....	13.0	102.5	8.6
Mountain............	4,150	190.9	6.7	....	21.6	145.8	16.8
Pacific...............	9,733	86.2	1.4	0.7	7.2	60.4	16.5

*The states in each of the geographic divisions are: *New England:* Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt., *Middle Atlantic:* N. J., N. Y., Pa.; *East North Central:* Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central:* Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *South Atlantic:* Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.; *East South Central:* Ala., Ky., Miss., Tenn.; *West South Central:* Ark., La., Okla., Tex.; *Mountain:* Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo.; *Pacific:* Calif., Ore., Wash.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

Special districts follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power. They have been separated into two major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation or special assessments; and (2) government enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities, and combined general government and enterprise. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. The purely enterprise units include water-supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical division and in proportion to population the data shown in Table 4. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.

The differences between geographical divisions of the United States is striking (see Table 2). The New England states, which rely heavily on the town organization to provide many governmental services, have by far the fewest number of local units—a total of 2, 314, or 27.4 per 100,000 population. Of these the organized towns account for a total of 1,410 or 16.7 per 100,000 population. The greatest proliferation of governmental units is to be found in the West North Central states, where there are not only the greatest absolute number of units, 57,049, but also the greatest number per 100,000 population—421.9. Of these, school districts account for 314.3 per 100,000 population, organized towns and townships 61.7, and municipalities 30.8, of which only one-tenth can be classified as urban. The Mountain states are second in the number of all units in relation to population (190.9 per 100,000) and school districts (145.8 per 100,000), and rank first in the number of counties and special districts in relation to population (6.7 and 16.8 per 100,000, respectively). The Middle Atlantic states, which together rank first in population among the geographical divisions, rank only sixth in the total of all units (53.6 per 100,000 population) and in the number of school districts (33.0 per 100,000 population), last in the number of counties per 100,000 population, and next to the last in the number of municipalities, of which over half are urban, and in the number of special districts—all in proportion to population.

Special Districts. Of the total number of special districts, about 85 per cent derive their funds through the taxing power or from special assessments, whereas approximately 15 per cent receive their support wholly or partly from service charges and tolls. The latter, of which housing authorities and water-supply districts are examples, may be designated as government-enterprise units; or, if taxes or assessments are also used, are classed as combined general-government and enterprise units. Of all special districts, drainage districts alone, numbering 1,883, comprise nearly one-fourth; while safety districts (nearly all of them fire districts) and rural road and bridge districts account for another fourth. The distribution of special districts by regions is shown in Table 3.

The special districts, that is, all special-purpose units except school districts, show a distinct regional pattern. Of the more than 8,000 of these districts enumerated, the largest number by far, both absolutely and in proportion to population, is to be found in the three Pacific states. Of the 1,607 special districts in the Pacific states, 281 are safety, principally fire, districts, 265 are for irrigation, 158 are for sanitation and health, and 341 are government-enterprise districts. This group of states accounts for over half of the irrigation districts of the United States; the Mountain states are a close second with 210 irrigation districts. The New England states contain the smallest number of special districts of all kinds. The South Atlantic states also contain a small number of special districts.

Table 3

Special Districts in the United States: 1942, By Geographical Divisions

(All special-purpose units except school districts)

Geographical Division	All Special Dis-tricts	General-Government Districts								Govt. Enter-prise and Combined General-Govt. and Govt. Enterprise Districts
		Safety (Fire and Police)	Highway and Naviga-tion	Sanita-tion and Health	Conservation and Reclamation				Other	
					Drain-age	Flood and Levee	Irriga-tion	Other		
New England	352	163	8	11	...	...	8	3	22	137
Middle Atlantic	841	651	23	13	...	...	...	3	7	144
E. North Central	1,428	74	234	65	565	1	...	94	324	71
W. North Central	1,440	11	694	25	296	22	38	67	224	63
S. Atlantic	374	9	12	46	155	...	...	...	18	134
E. South Central	463	...	4	...	276	5	1	40	...	137
W. South Central	1,130	1	312	89	347	108	5	103	23	142
Mountain	697	9	130	8	151	1	210	45	88	55
Pacific	1,607	281	84	158	58	72	265	129	218	342
Total	8,332	1,199	1,454	462	1,883	209	527	484	889	1,225

Of the 1,199 safety districts, over one-half, 651, are found in the Middle Atlantic states; the Pacific and New England states account for most of the remainder. The West North Central division leads in the number of highway and navigation districts, accounting for 694 of the 1,454 such districts; the West South Central with 312 and the East North Central with 234 rank second and third, respectively. Sanitation and health districts are pretty well scattered throughout the country, with the exception of the East South Central states which have none; the Pacific states account for 158 of the 462 of these districts, and the West South Central states for 89. Library and park and recreational districts are found almost entirely in the East North Central states. Only the New England and Middle Atlantic states do not have drainage districts. Of the 1,883 of these districts the East North Central accounts for 565 and the West South Central for 347; the Pacific states with 58 contain the fewest. Over one-half (108) of the 209 flood and levee districts are found in the West South Central states, and 72 in the Pacific states.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

State	All Units	Organized Subdivisions of States		Municipalities			School Districts	Special Districts
		Counties	Townships or Towns	Total	Urban*	Rural		
Alabama	511	67	.....	276	60	216	110	58
Arizona	493	14	.....	33	14	19	397	49
Arkansas	3,707	75	.....	374	55	319	2,644	614
California	4,163	57	.....	285	168	117	2,809	1,012
Colorado	2,361	62	.....	239	36	203	1,937	123
Connecticut	350	8	155	39	28	11	13	135
Delaware	69	3	.....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	1
Florida	503	67	.....	265	70	195	67	104
Georgia	943	159	.....	469	76	393	222	93
Idaho	1,683	44	.....	152	26	126	1,148	339
Illinois	15,869	102	1,436	1,135	207	928	12,138	1,058
Indiana	3,044	92	1,011	528	99	429	1,184	229
Iowa	7,517	99	1,607	932	87	845	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,526	589	62	527	8,632	263
Kentucky	771	120	.....	286	55	231	261	104
Louisiana	524	63	.....	193	56	137	67	201
Maine	551	16	448	53	24	29	.....	34
Maryland	204	23	.....	140	22	118	.....	41
Massachusetts	408	13	312	39	39	....	.....	44
Michigan	8,100	83	1,262	477	126	351	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,397	87	1,886	750	77	673	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,826	82	.....	270	48	222	1,189	285
Missouri	10,736	114	329	730	86	644	8,613	950
Montana	2,175	56	.....	115	23	92	1,932	72
Nebraska	8,307	93	477	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	161	17	.....	12	5	7	115	17
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231	71
New Jersey	1,145	21	235	332	165	167	490	67
New Mexico	225	31	.....	64	22	42	105	25
New York	8,345	57	932	608	207	401	6,064	684
North Carolina	599	100	.....	428	76	352	.....	71
North Dakota	4,063	53	1,397	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,006	88	1,338	891	188	703	1,640	49
Oklahoma	5,099	77	.....	497	73	424	4,518	7
Oregon	2,420	36	.....	193	34	159	1,925	266
Pennsylvania	5,261	66	1,575	984	344	640	2,546	90
Rhode Island	53	....	32	7	7	....	.....	14
South Carolina	2,047	46	.....	234	51	183	1,742	25
South Dakota	4,914	64	1,125	300	18	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	327	95	.....	205	56	149	11	16
Texas	7,356	254	.....	635	196	439	6,159	308
Utah	292	29	.....	199	25	174	40	24
Vermont	406	14	240	74	13	61	24	54
Virginia	335	100	.....	207	52	155	.....	28
Washington	1,804	39	67	221	40	181	1,148	329
West Virginia	325	55	.....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,509	71	1,271	514	92	422	6,569	84
Wyoming	532	23	.....	84	12	72	377	48
TOTAL	155,148†	3,050	18,884	16,189	3,333	12,856	108,644	8,332

*Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

†Consists of 155,099 local units (as indicated by the state totals), the United States Government, and the 48 state governments.

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

This section contains a map of the United States and of each of the 48 states. Following the maps, beginning on page 119, is a list by states of all urban places in the United States credited by the United States Bureau of the Census as having in 1940 a population of 5,000 or more.

The Key to the Location of Individual Cities is Given in Table I Beginning on Page 119 Immediately Following This Map Section.

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State	Page No. of Map	State	Page No. of Map	State	Page No. of Map
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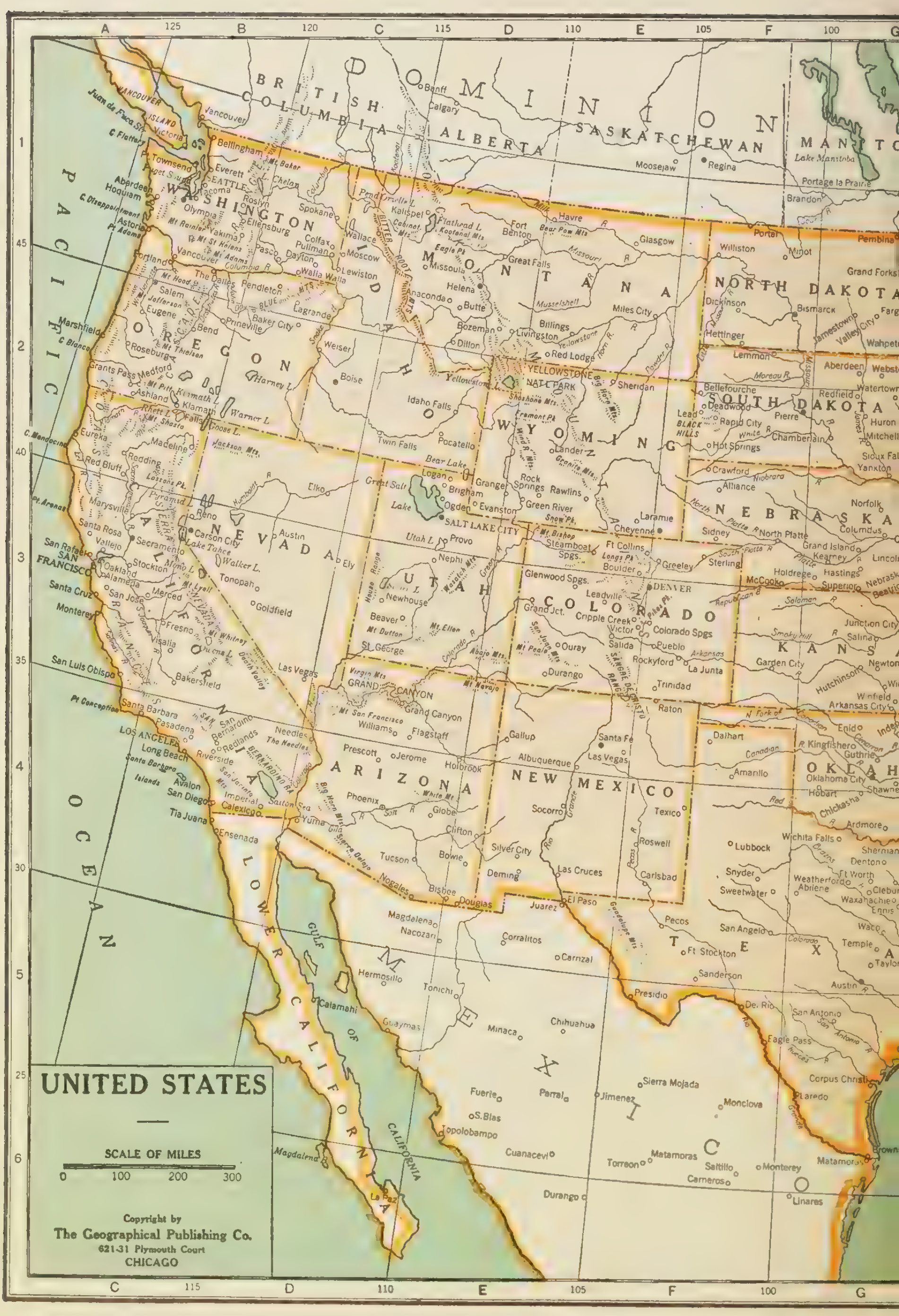
Arkansas	30	Massachusetts	60	Oregon	94
California	32	Michigan	62	Pennsylvania	96
Colorado	36	Minnesota	64	Rhode Island	60
Connecticut	38	Mississippi	66	South Carolina	98
Delaware	58	Missouri	68	South Dakota	100
Florida	40	Montana	70	Tennessee	52
Georgia	42	Nebraska	72	Texas	102
Idaho	118	Nevada	74	Utah	74
Illinois	44	New Hampshire	76	Vermont	76
Indiana	46	New Jersey	78	Virginia	106
Iowa	48	New Mexico	80	Washington	110
Kansas	50	New York	82	West Virginia	112
Kentucky	52	North Carolina	86	Wisconsin	114
Louisiana	54	North Dakota	88	Wyoming	116


UNITED STATES

SCALE OF MILES

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PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
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CALIFORNIA
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MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
TEXAS
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK
GRAND CANYON
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SEATTLE
SALT LAKE CITY
DENVER
Vancouver
Victoria
Portland
Sacramento
Reno
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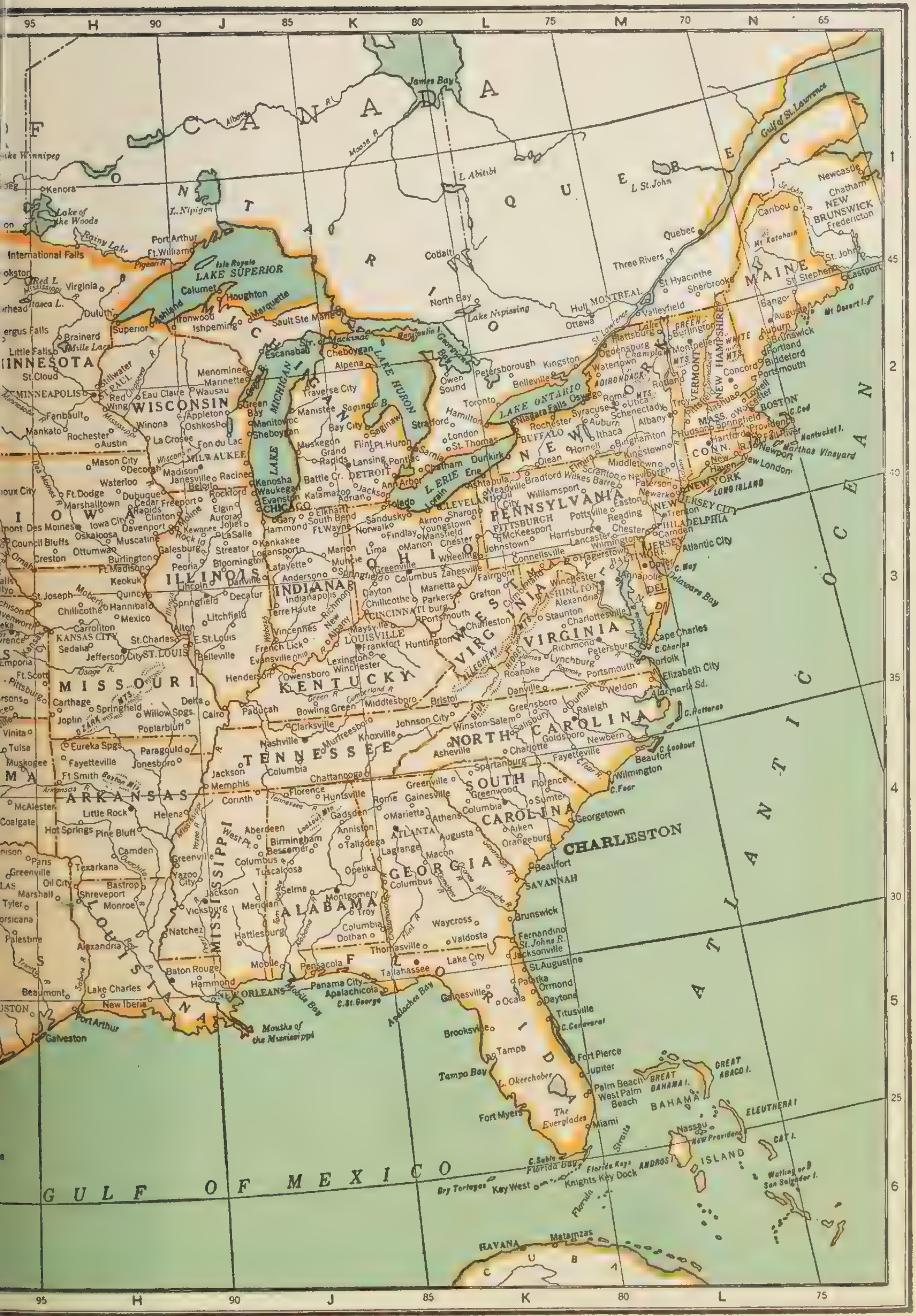
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Lake Winnipeg
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Rainy Lake
International Falls
O N T A R I O
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Ft. William
Isle Royale
LAKE SUPERIOR
Pigeon R.
Red L.
Mississippi R.
Itasca L.
Virginia
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Calumet
Houghton
Marquette
Ironwood
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Sault Ste Marie
Cobalt
North Bay
Lake Nipissing
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Hull
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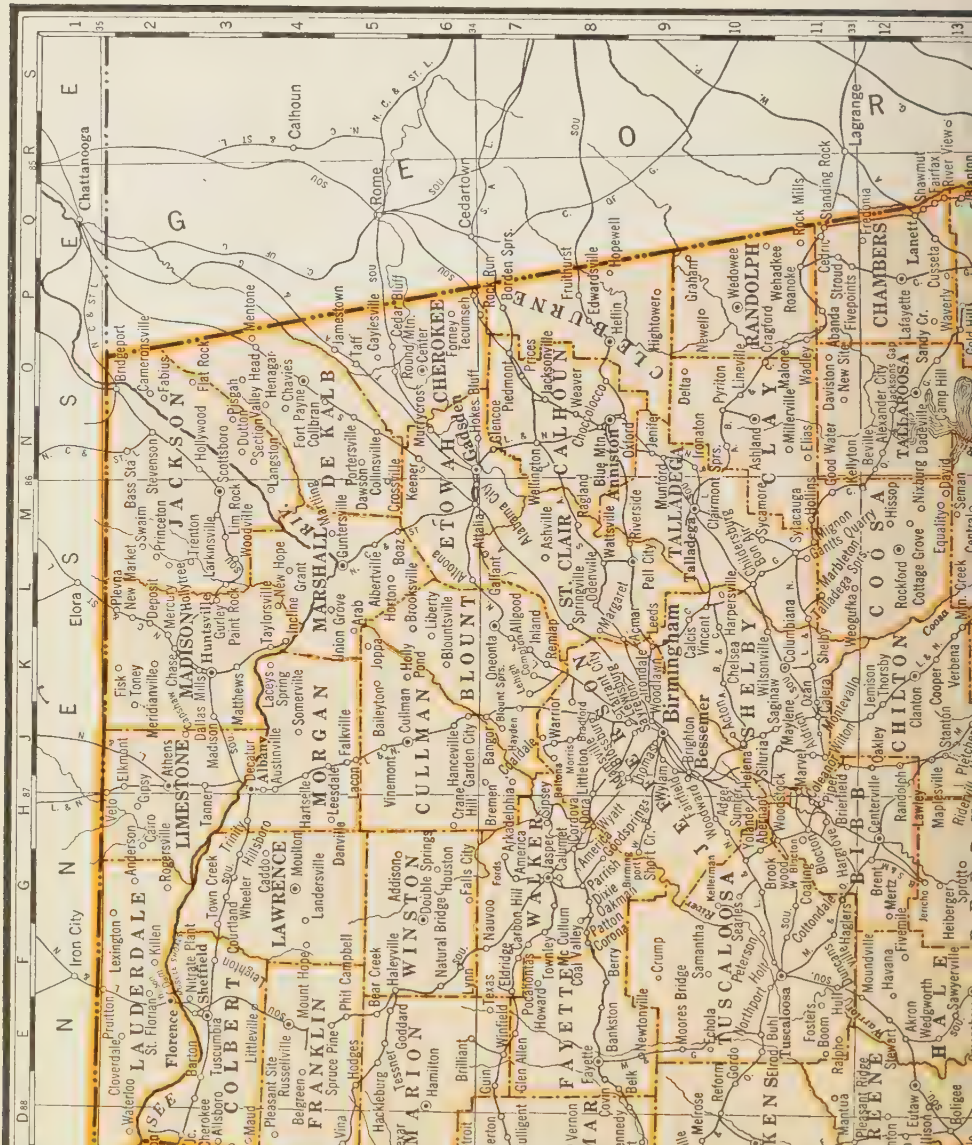
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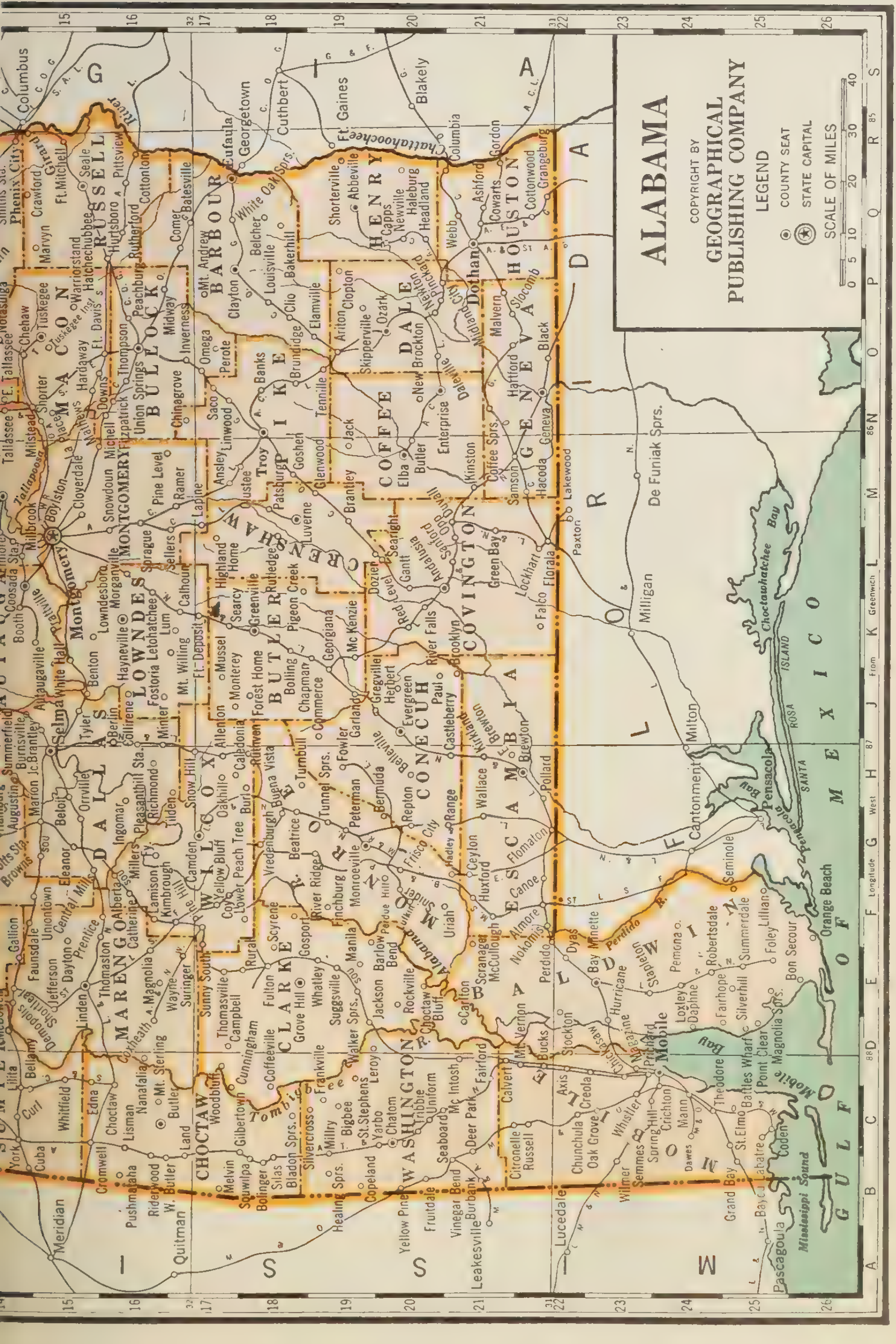
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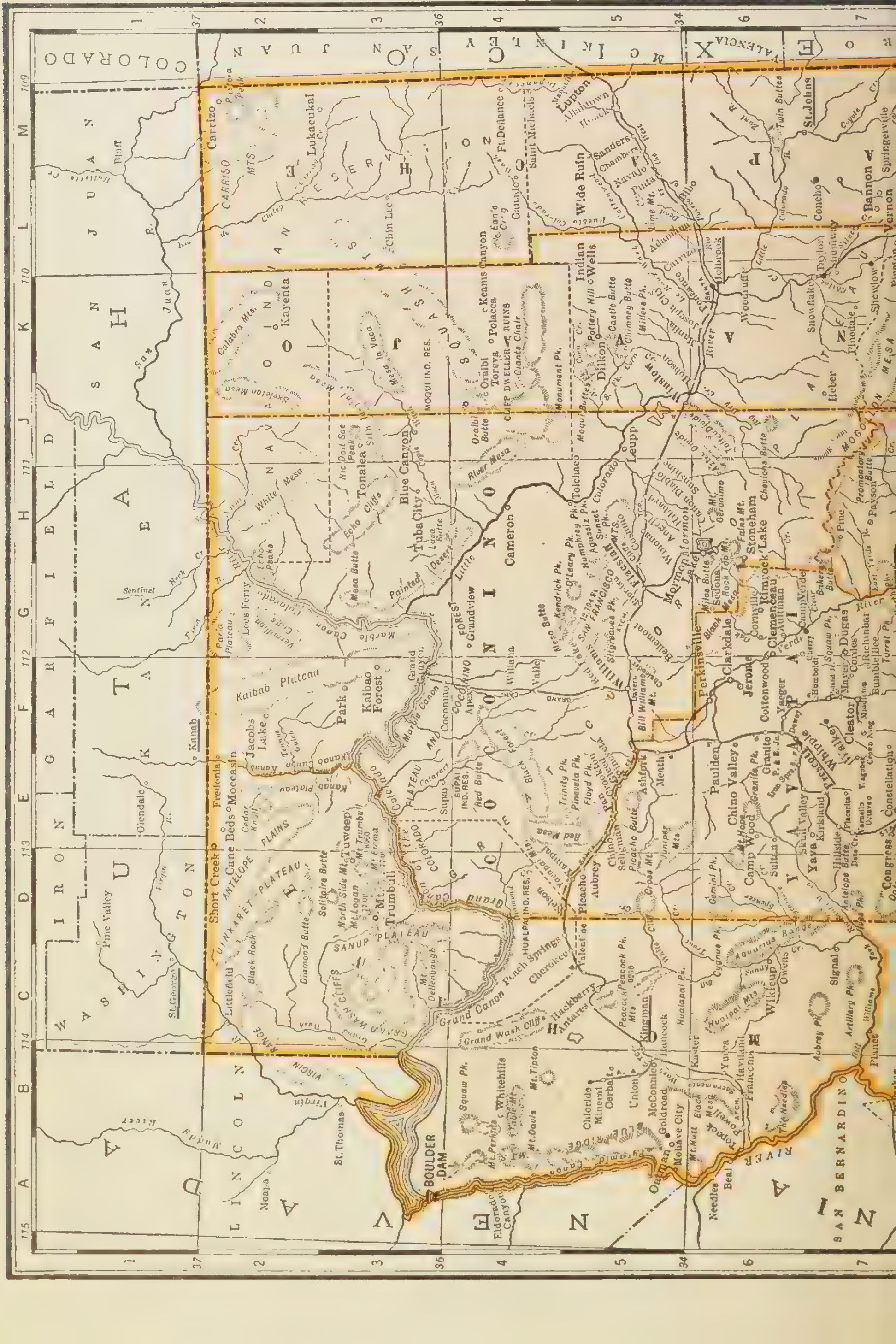
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St. Thomas
Moapa
Littlefield
BOULDER DAM
Eldorado Canyon
Searchlight
Needles
Oatman
Goldroad
Mohave City
Kingman
Hackberry
Peach Springs
Chloride
Mineral
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McConnico
Hualapai Pk.
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Kayenta
Chin Lee
Lukacukai
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Allantown
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Lees Ferry
Jacobs Lake
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Kaibab Forest
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Grandview
Coconino
Apex
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HUALPAI IND. RES.
MOQUI IND. RES.
Cane Beds
Mt. Trumbull
Tuweep
UINKARET PLATEAU
SHIVWITS PLATEAU
ANTELOPE PLAINS
GRAND WASH CLIFFS
Grand Wash Cliffs
Colorado River
Little Colorado River
Virgin River
Muddy River
Verde River
Painted Desert
Marble Canon
Vermilion Cliffs
Echo Cliffs
Chino Valley
Paulden
Pinedale
MOGOLLON MESA
Payson
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Sedona
Stoneham
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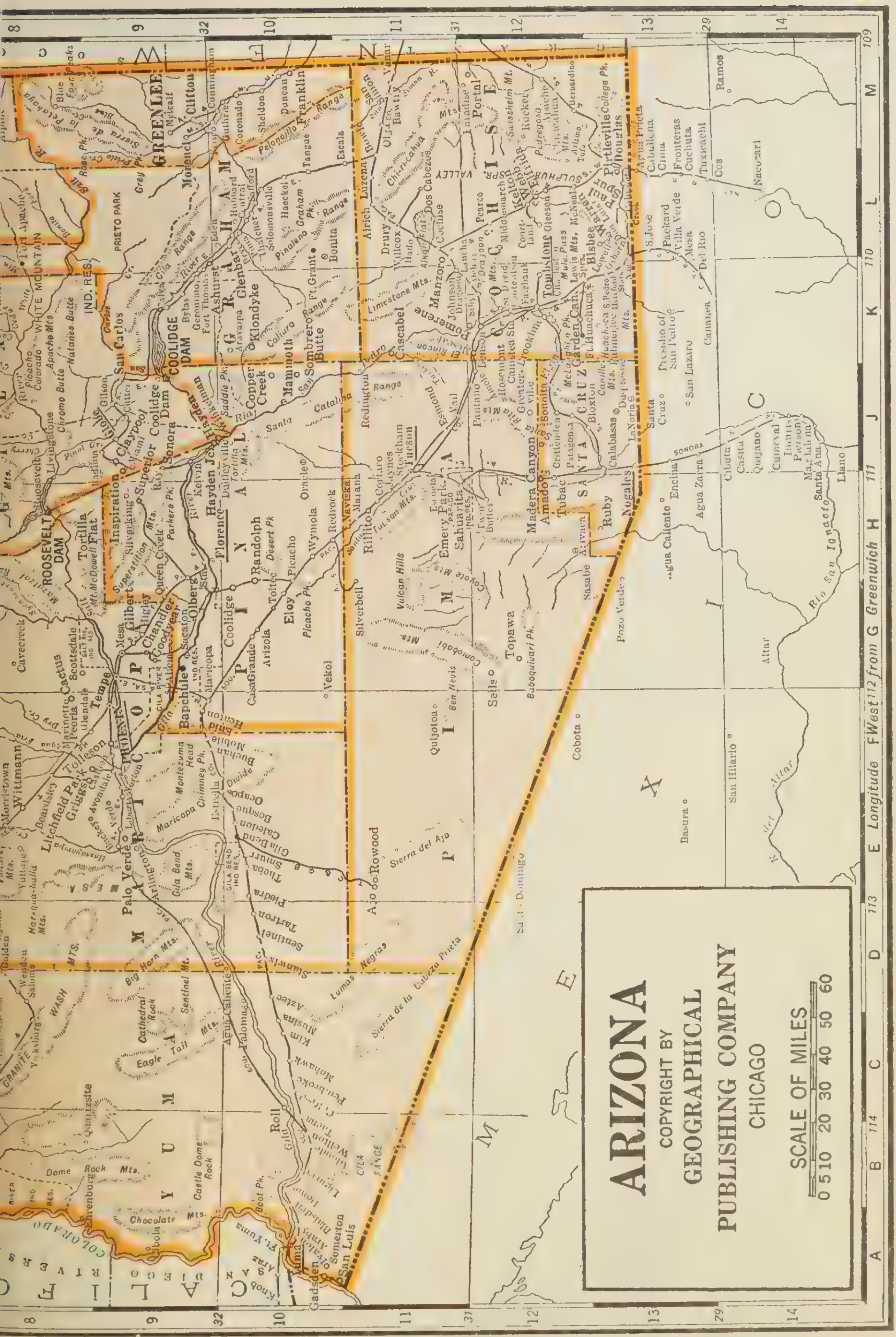
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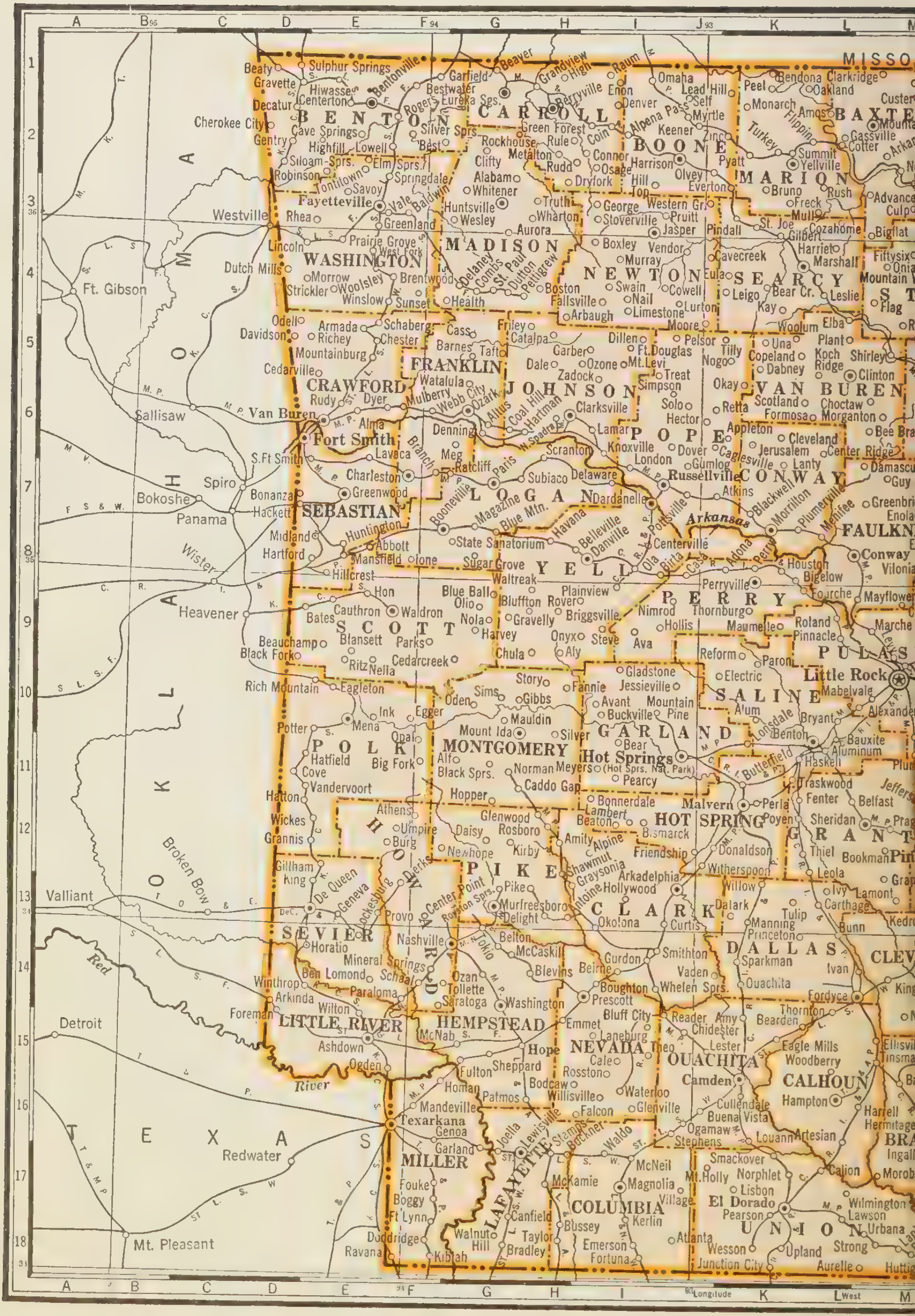
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Danville
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Waldron
Mena
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Hot Springs
Benton
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Malvern
Sheridan
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De Queen
Nashville
Ashdown
Texarkana
Hope
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Hampton
Fordyce
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El Dorado
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Valliant
Broken Bow
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Longitude
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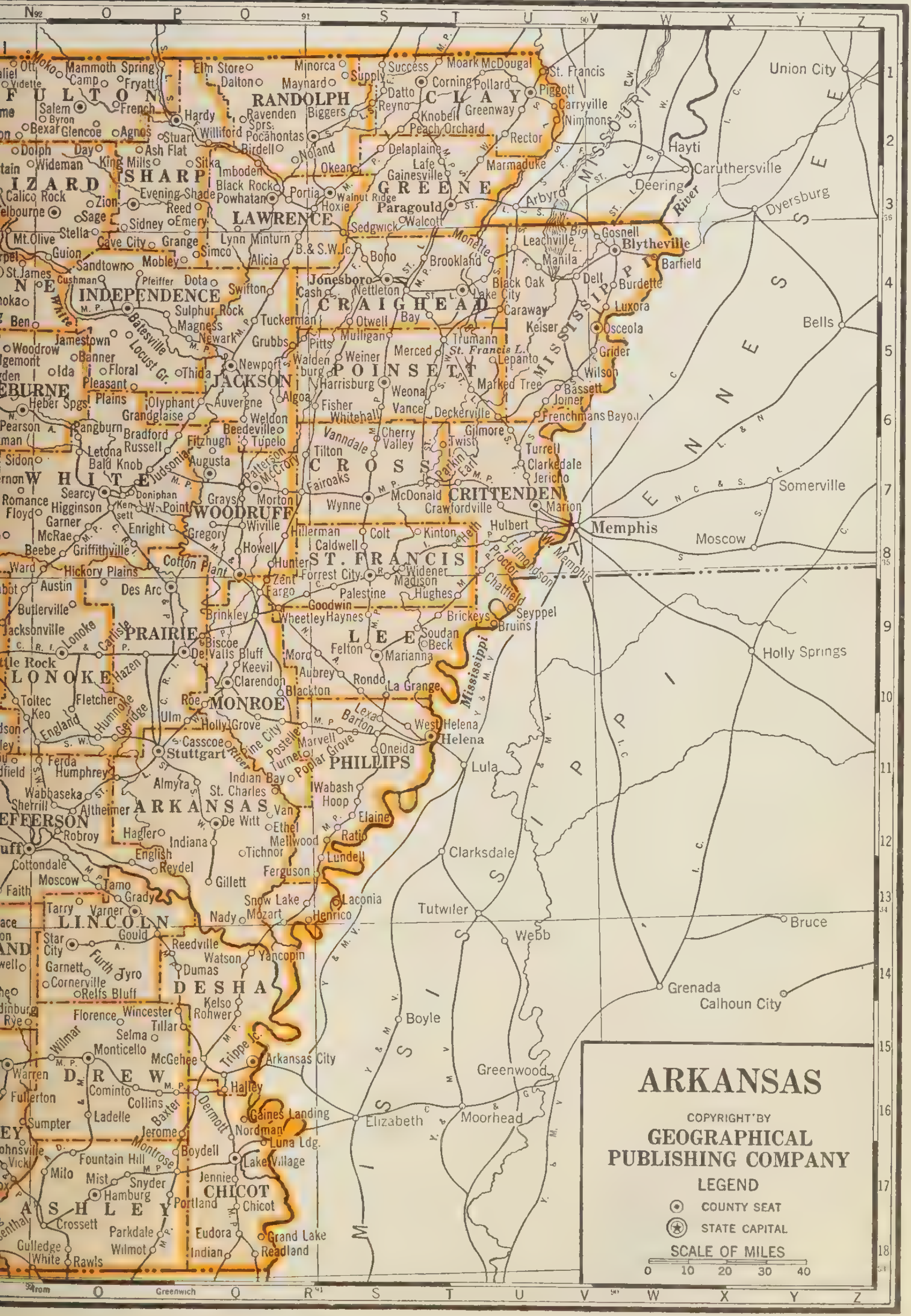
ARKANSAS
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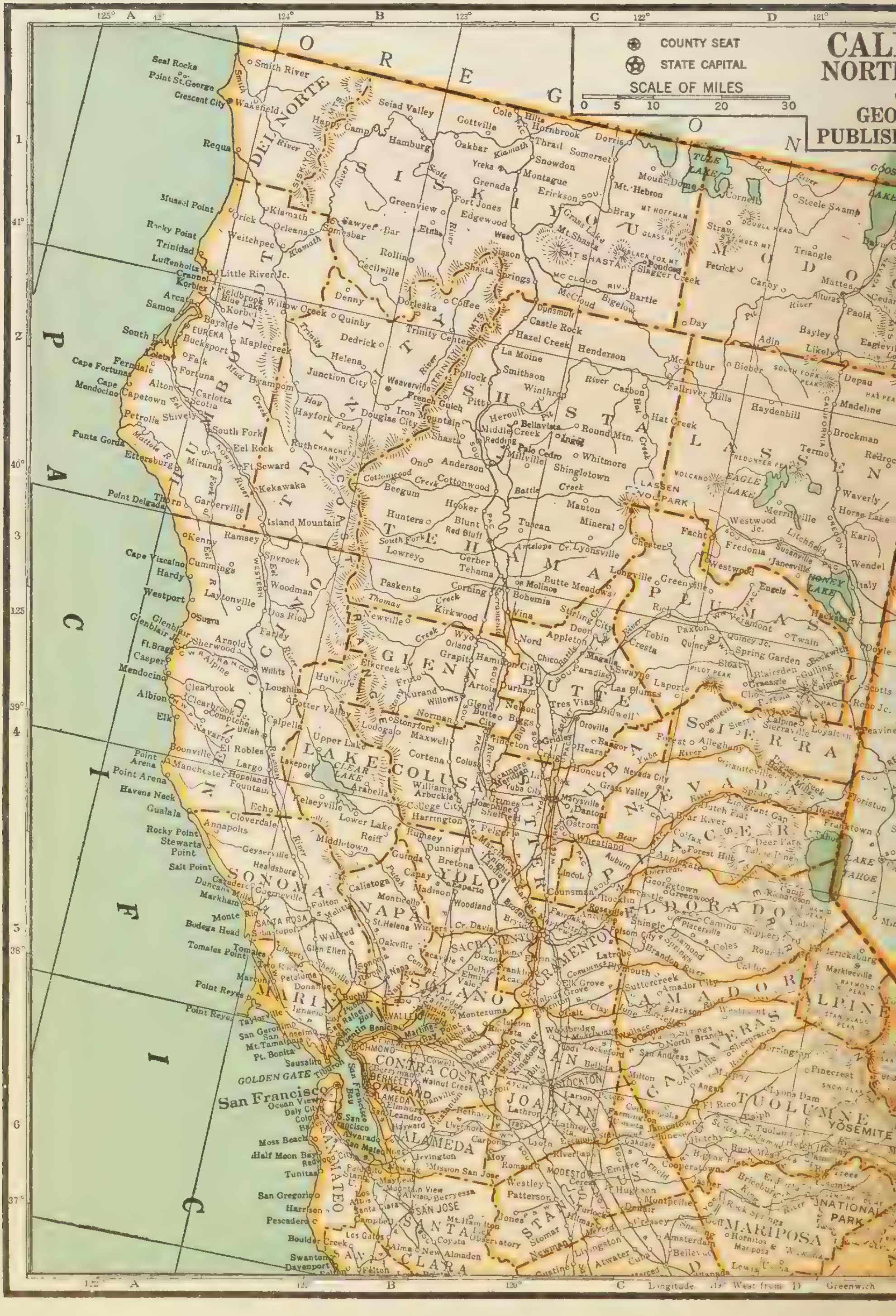
LEGEND
COUNTY SEAT
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
FULTON
IZARD
SHARP
RANDOLPH
CLAY
GREENE
LAWRENCE
CRAIGHEAD
INDEPENDENCE
JACKSON
POINSETT
MISSISSIPPI
CROSS
CRITTENDEN
WHITE
WOODRUFF
ST. FRANCIS
PRAIRIE
LONOKE
MONROE
LEE
PHILLIPS
ARKANSAS
JEFFERSON
LINCOLN
DESHA
DREW
ASHLEY
CHICOT
MISSOURI
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
Mammoth Spring
Salem
Ash Flat
Pocahontas
Corning
Piggott
Walnut Ridge
Paragould
Jonesboro
Batesville
Newport
Harrisburg
Osceola
Blytheville
Wynne
Marion
Memphis
Forrest City
Searcy
Augusta
Des Arc
De Valls Bluff
Clarendon
Marianna
Helena
Stuttgart
De Witt
Star City
Monticello
Arkansas City
Hamburg
Lake Village
Mississippi River
Caruthersville
Dyersburg
Union City
Hayti
Bells
Somerville
Moscow
Holly Springs
Clarksdale
Tutwiler
Webb
Bruce
Grenada
Calhoun City
Boyle
Greenwood
Moorhead
Elizabeth
Lula
Greenwich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COUNTY SEAT
STATE CAPITAL
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OREGON
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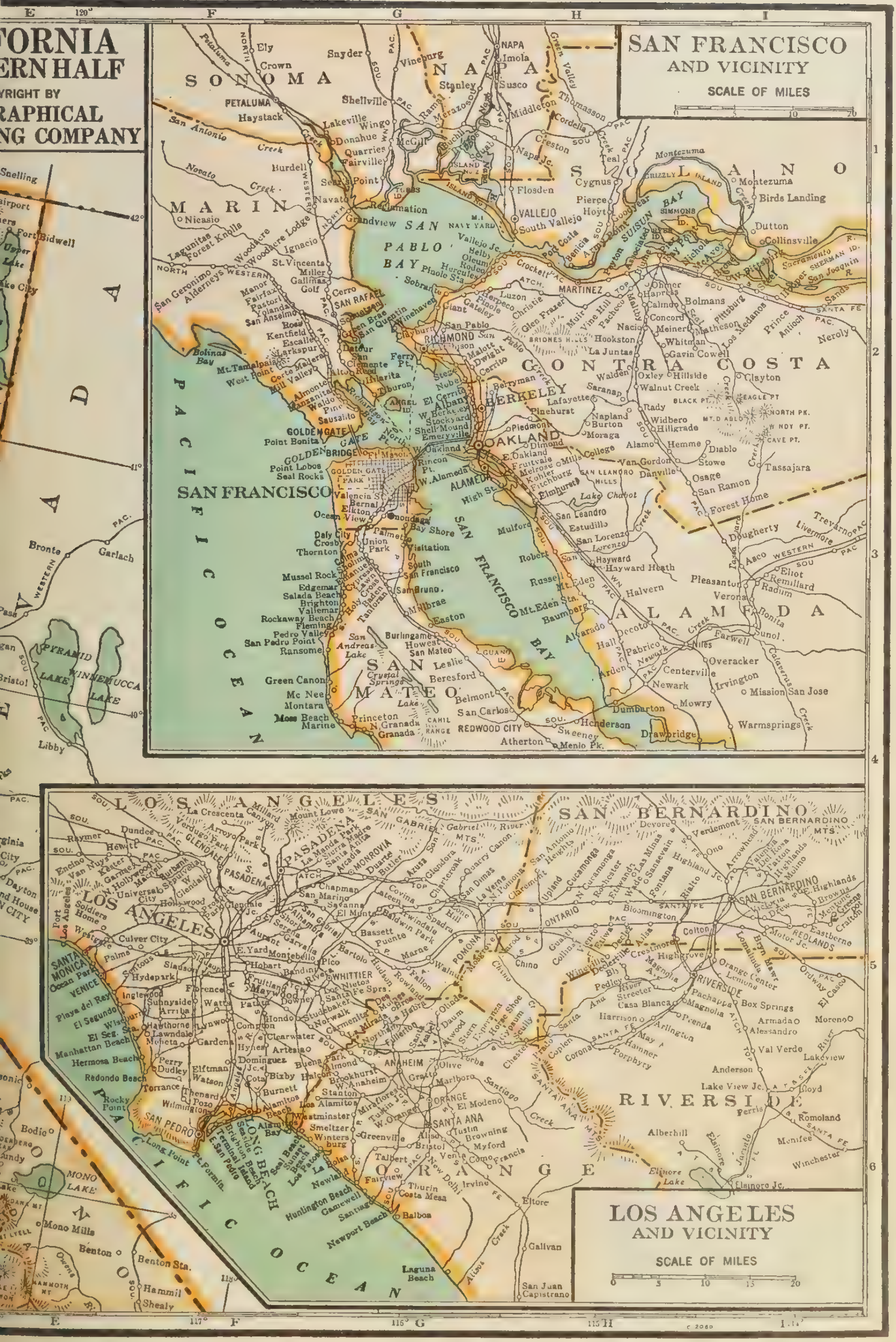
GOLDEN GATE
Longitude West from Greenwich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NG COMPANY
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AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
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SONOMA
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SOLANO
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BERKELEY
ALAMEDA
SAN PABLO BAY
SUISUN BAY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
GOLDEN GATE
VALLEJO
MARTINEZ
SAN RAFAEL
RICHMOND
REDWOOD CITY
LOS ANGELES
SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
ORANGE
LOS ANGELES
PASADENA
LONG BEACH
SAN PEDRO
SANTA MONICA
ANAHEIM
SANTA ANA
POMONA
ONTARIO
WHITTIER
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SAN GABRIEL MTS.
SANTA ANA MTS.
PACIFIC OCEAN
LOS ANGELES
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
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PYRAMID LAKE
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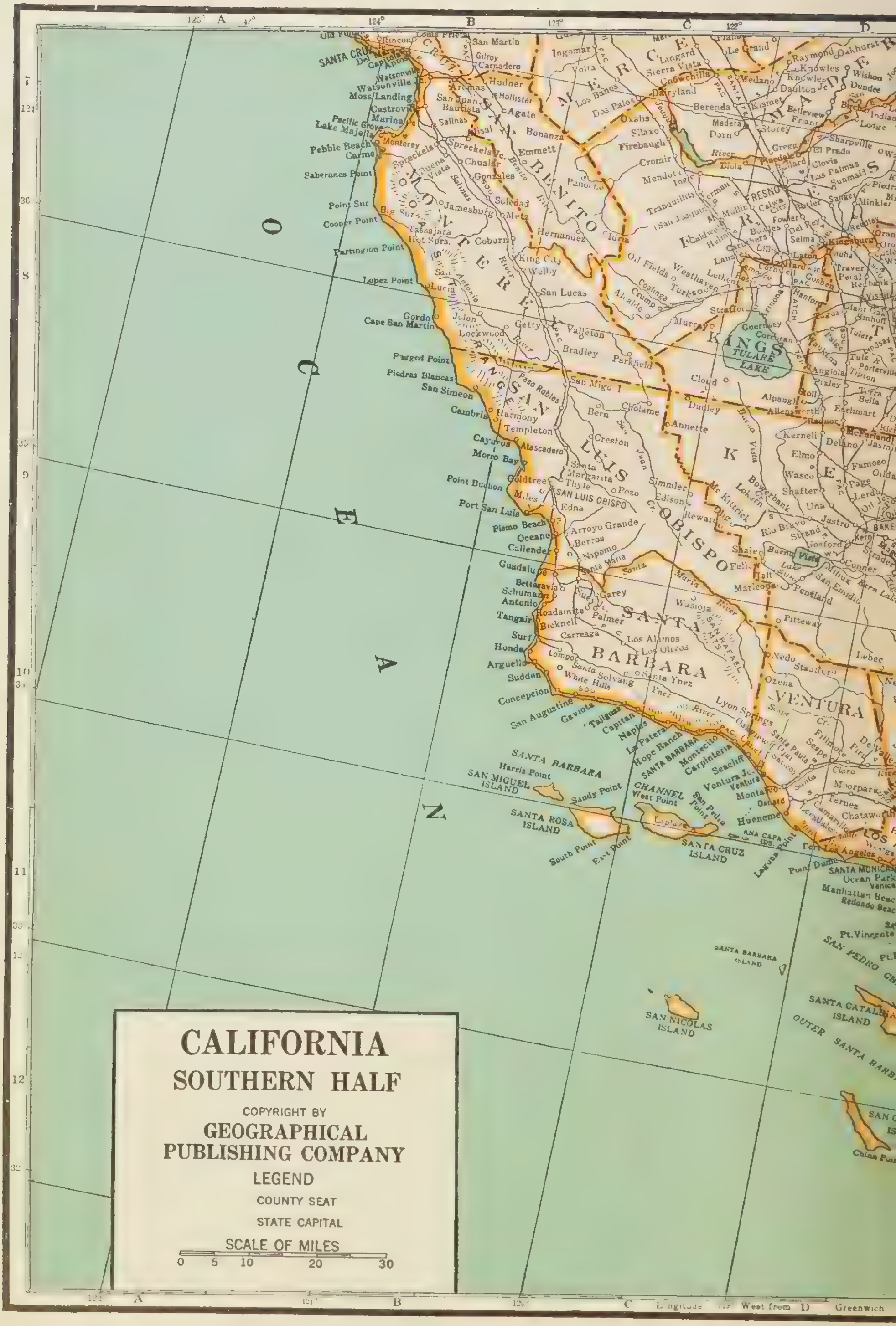
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SOUTHERN HALF
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COUNTY SEAT
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30
OCEAN
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MADERA
FRESNO
KINGS
TULARE
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SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
TULARE LAKE
SANTA ROSA ISLAND
SAN MIGUEL ISLAND
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND
SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL
SANTA BARBARA ISLAND
SAN NICOLAS ISLAND
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
Monterey
Salinas
Hollister
Fresno
Hanford
Bakersfield
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Longitude West from Greenwich
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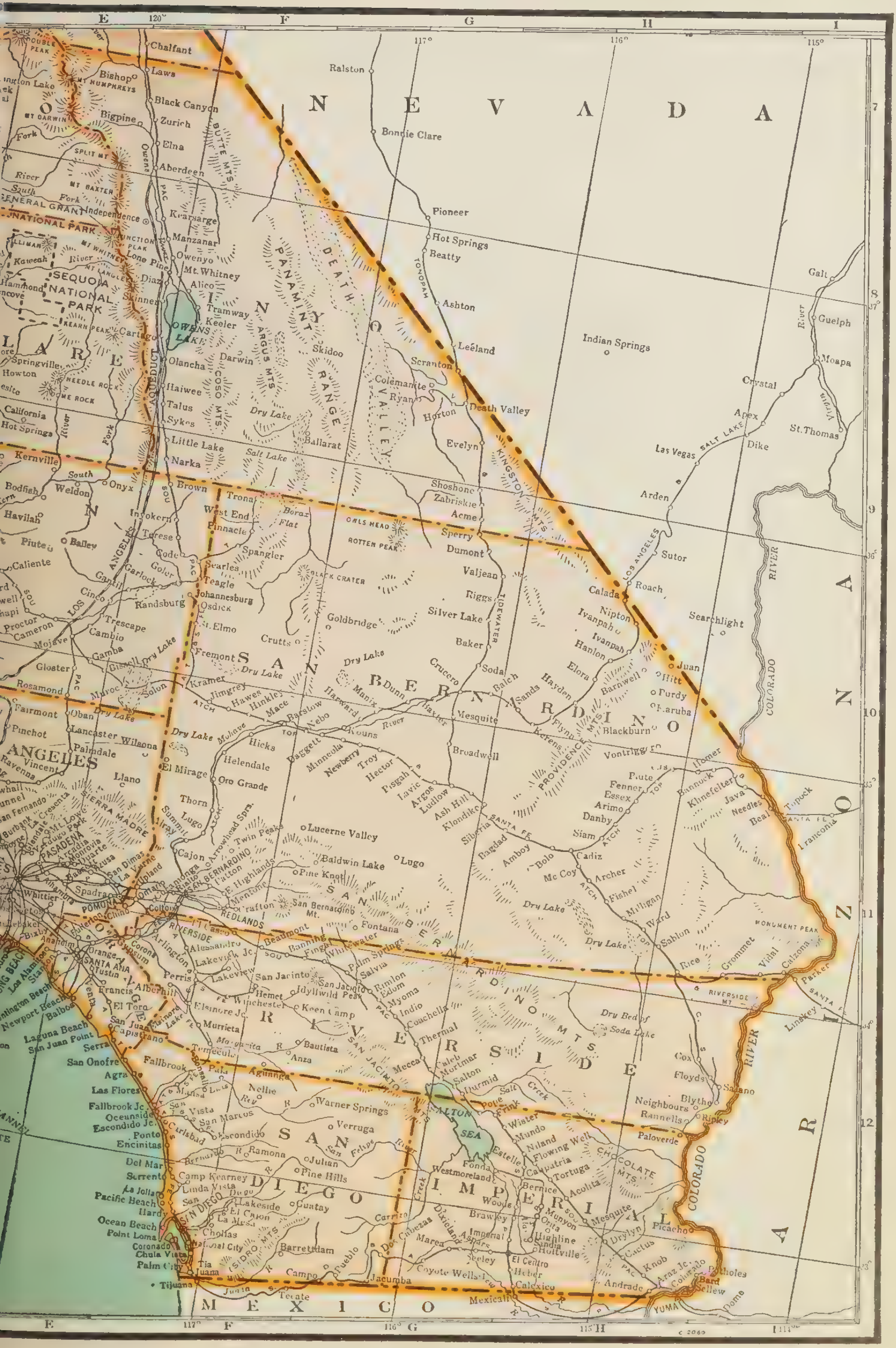
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NEVADA
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SAN BERNARDINO
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SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
ORANGE
LOS ANGELES
KERN
TULARE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK
OWENS LAKE
SALTON SEA
DEATH VALLEY
PANAMINT RANGE
ARGUS MTS
COSO MTS
BUTTE MTS
KINGSTON MTS
PROVIDENCE MTS
SIERRA MADRE
SAN BERNARDINO MTS
SAN JACINTO MTS
CHOCOLATE MTS
COLORADO RIVER
MT WHITNEY
MT HUMPHREYS
MT DARWIN
SPLIT MT
MT BAXTER
OWLS HEAD
ROTTEN PEAK
BLACK CRATER
MONUMENT PEAK
RIVERSIDE MT
Chalfant
Laws
Bishop
Black Canyon
Bigpine
Zurich
Elna
Aberdeen
Independence
Kearsarge
Manzanar
Owenyo
Lone Pine
Mt. Whitney
Alico
Diaz
Skinner
Cartago
Keeler
Tramway
Darwin
Olancha
Haiwee
Talus
Sykes
Little Lake
Narka
Brown
Inyokern
Terese
Code
Goler
Garlock
Searles
Teagle
Johannesburg
Osdick
Randsburg
St. Elmo
Fremont
Kramer
Trona
West End
Pinnacle
Spangler
Skidoo
Ballarat
Dry Lake
Salt Lake
Borax Flat
Ralston
Bonnie Clare
Pioneer
Hot Springs
Beatty
Ashton
Leeland
Scranton
Colemanite
Ryan
Horton
Death Valley
Evelyn
Shoshone
Zabriskie
Acme
Sperry
Dumont
Valjean
Riggs
Silver Lake
Baker
Soda
Crucero
Goldbridge
Crutts
Manix
Dunn
Harvard
Baxter
Balch
Mesquite
Sands
Hayden
Elora
Barnwell
Kerens
Flynn
Blackburn
Vontrigger
Indian Springs
Las Vegas
Arden
Sutor
Roach
Calada
Nipton
Ivanpah
Hanlon
Searchlight
Juan
Hitt
Purdy
Caruba
Galt
Guelph
Moapa
Crystal
Apex
Dike
St. Thomas
Piute
Fenner
Essex
Arimo
Danby
Siam
Cadiz
Bannock
Homer
Klinefelter
Java
Needles
Beal
Topock
Franconia
Bolo
Amboy
Bagdad
Siberia
Klondike
Ash Hill
Ludlow
Argos
Lavic
Pisgah
Hector
Troy
Newberry
Minneola
Daggett
Barstow
Nebo
Kouns
Broadwell
Mc Coy
Archer
Fishel
Milligan
Ward
Sablon
Rice
Grommet
Vidal
Calzona
Parker
Linskey
Cox
Floyds
Blythe
Solano
Neighbours
Rannells
Ripley
Paloverde
Picacho
Cactus
Knob
Araz Jc.
Potholes
Bard
Sellew
Dome
Yuma
Andrade
Drylyn
Mesquite
Kernville
Onyx
Bodfish
Weldon
Havilah
Piute
Bailey
Caliente
Cinco
Cantil
Mojave
Cameron
Proctor
Trescape
Cambio
Gamba
Gloster
Rosamond
Muroc
Solon
Fairmont
Oban
Pinchot
Lancaster
Wilsona
Palmdale
Vincent
Ravenna
Llano
El Mirage
Jimgrey
Hawes
Hinkley
Mace
Hicks
Helendale
Oro Grande
Thorn
Lugo
Summit
Cajon
Lucerne Valley
Baldwin Lake
Pine Knot
Twin Peaks
Arrowhead Spgs.
San Bernardino
Patton
E. Highlands
Mentone
Crafton
Redlands
San Bernardino Mt.
Fontana
Colton
Rialto
Upland
Ontario
Pomona
Chino
Pasadena
Burbank
Glendale
Alhambra
Whittier
Monrovia
Azusa
San Dimas
La Verne
Arcadia
Spadra
Fullerton
Anaheim
Orange
Santa Ana
Tustin
Long Beach
Huntington Beach
Newport Beach
Balboa
Laguna Beach
San Juan Point
San Juan Capistrano
El Toro
Alberhill
Corona
Riverside
Arlington
Casa Blanca
Alessandro
Lakeview
Perris
Beaumont
Banning
Whitewater
Palm Springs
Salvia
Rimlon
Edom
Myoma
Indio
Coachella
Thermal
Mecca
Caleb
Mortmar
Salton
Durmid
Hemet
Winchester
San Jacinto
Idyllwild
Keen Camp
Elsinore
Murrieta
Temecula
Bautista
Anza
Aguanga
Pala
Fallbrook
San Onofre
Agra
Las Flores
Fallbrook Jc.
Oceanside
Escondido Jc.
Ponto
Encinitas
Del Mar
Sorrento
La Jolla
Pacific Beach
Hardy
Ocean Beach
Point Loma
Coronado
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Tijuana
Tia Juana
San Diego
La Mesa
El Cajon
Lakeside
Chollas
National City
Camp Kearney
Linda Vista
Vista
San Marcos
Escondido
Carlsbad
Ramona
Julian
Pine Hills
Cuyamaca
Barrett Dam
Campo
Tecate
Jacumba
Dos Cabezas
Carrizo
Warner Springs
Verruga
Nellie
Wister
Mundo
Niland
Calipatria
Flowing Well
Tortuga
Acolita
Bernice
Westmoreland
Fonda
Woods
Brawley
Imperial
Munyon
Orita
Highline
Sandia
Holtville
El Centro
Heber
Calexico
Mexicali
Seeley
Coyote Wells
Dixieland
Marea
Alamo
Dry Bed of Soda Lake
Silver Lake
Frink
Pope
TONOPAH
TIDEWATER
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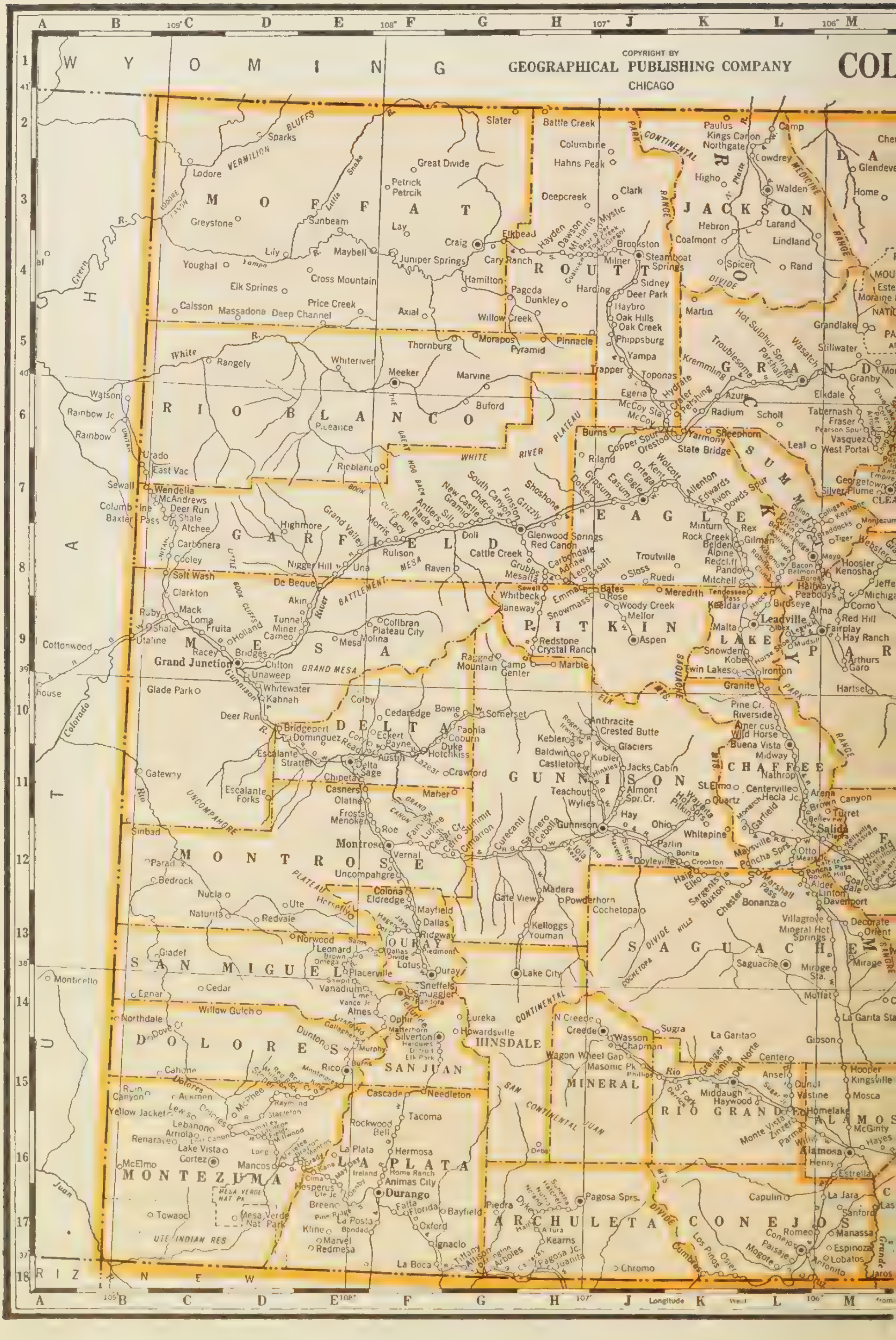
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OURAY
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
HINSDALE
MINERAL
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
SAGUACHE
GUNNISON
PITKIN
EAGLE
ROUTT
JACKSON
GRAND
SUMMIT
LAKE
CHAFFEE
PARK
Craig
Meeker
Glenwood Springs
Grand Junction
Delta
Montrose
Ouray
Telluride
Silverton
Rico
Durango
Cortez
Lake City
Creede
Del Norte
Pagosa Sprs.
Conejos
Alamosa
Saguache
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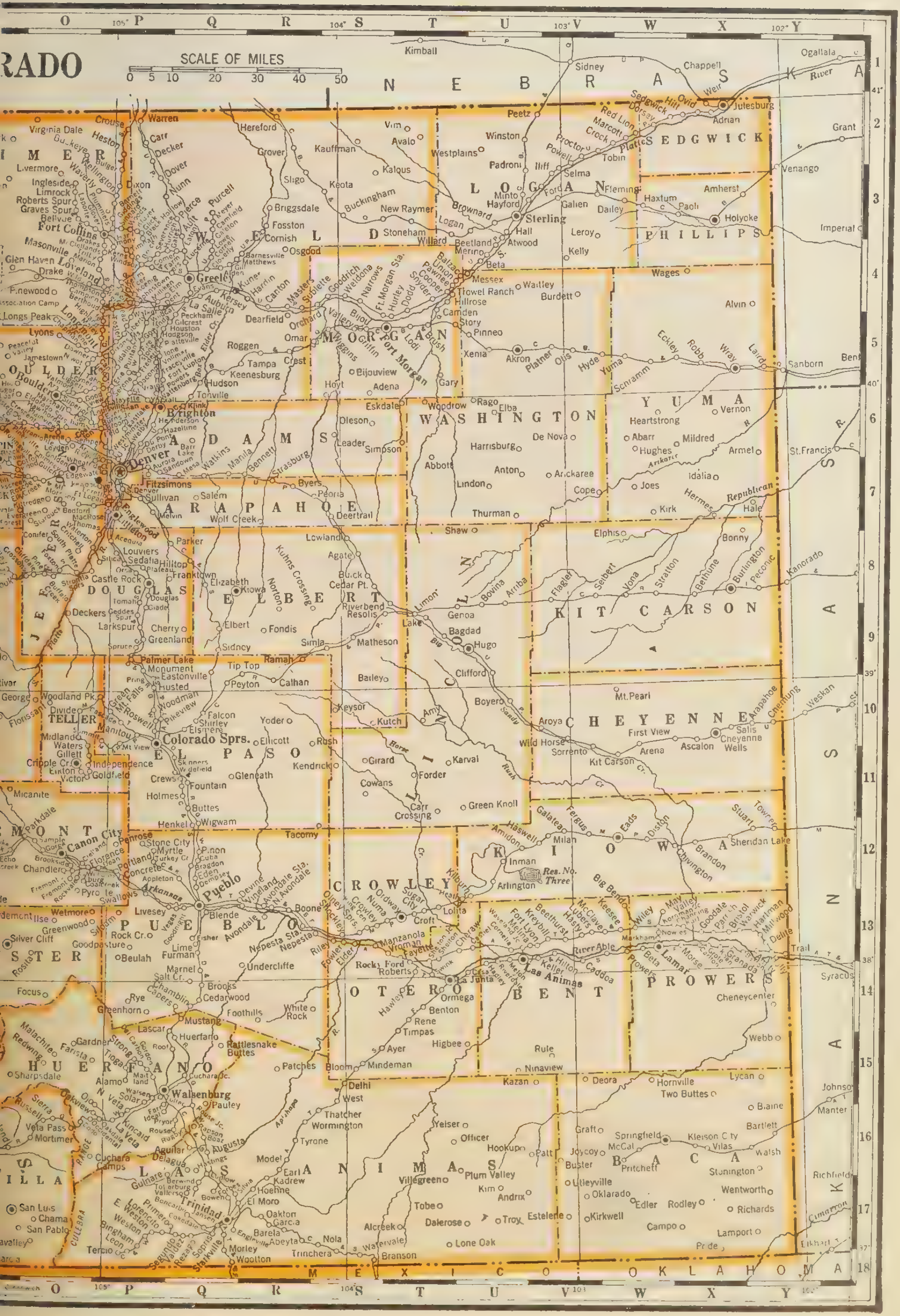
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O P Q R S T U V W X Y
105° 104° 103° 102°
41° 40° 39° 38° 37°
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NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
MEXICO
LARIMER
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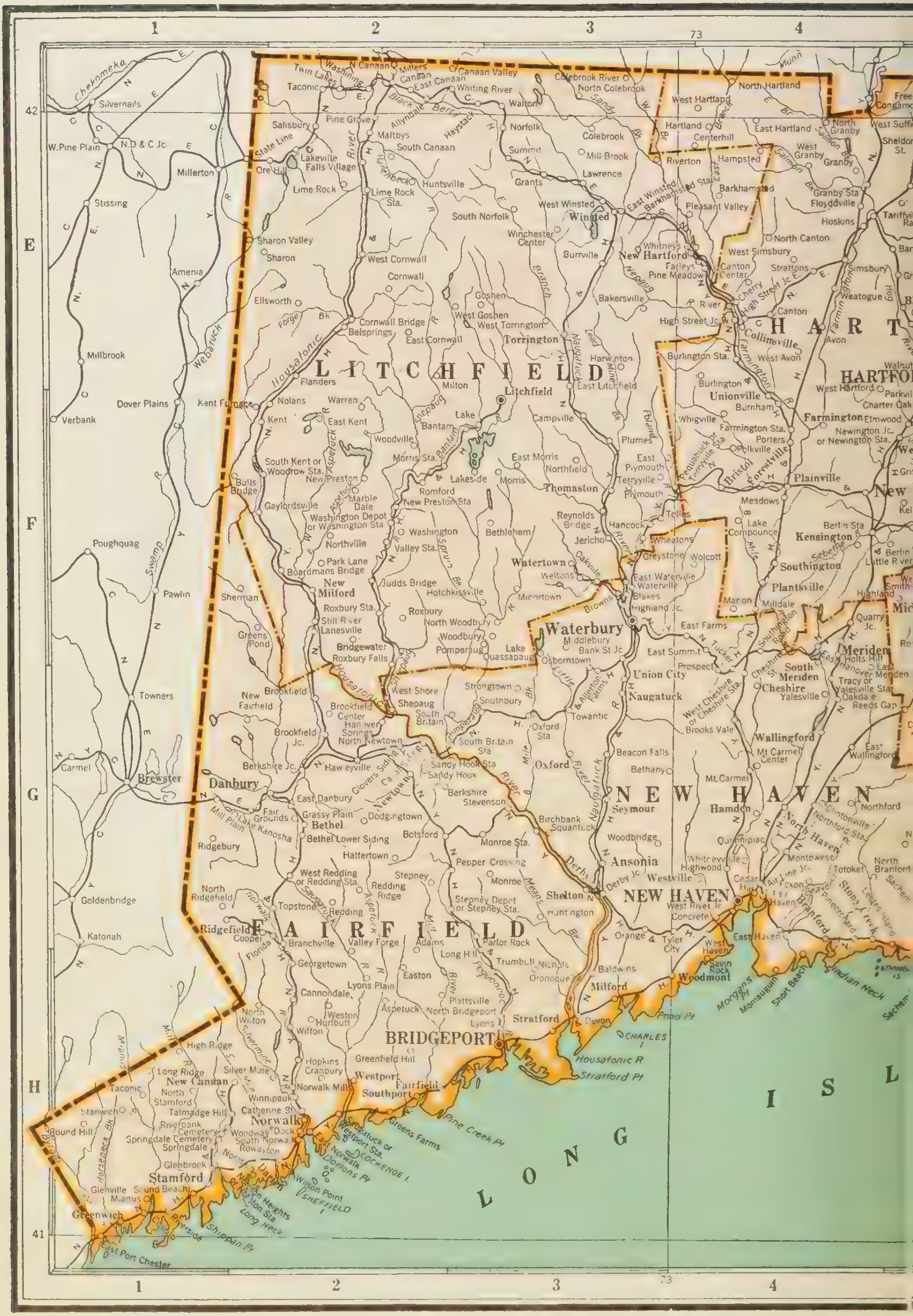
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
MORGAN
WASHINGTON
YUMA
BOULDER
ADAMS
ARAPAHOE
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
LINCOLN
KIT CARSON
TELLER
EL PASO
CHEYENNE
FREMONT
PUEBLO
CROWLEY
KIOWA
OTERO
BENT
PROWERS
CUSTER
HUERFANO
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
JEFFERSON
COSTILLA
Kimball
Sidney
Chappell
Ogallala
Julesburg
Sterling
Fort Collins
Loveland
Longmont
Greeley
Boulder
Brighton
Denver
Englewood
Littleton
Fort Morgan
Brush
Akron
Wray
Holyoke
Burlington
Colorado Sprs.
Manitou
Cripple Cr.
Victor
Canon City
Florence
Pueblo
Rocky Ford
La Junta
Las Animas
Lamar
Eads
Cheyenne Wells
Limon
Hugo
Walsenburg
Trinidad
Aguilar
Springfield
Castle Rock
Elizabeth
Kiowa
Holly
Syracuse
Johnson
Elkhart
Republican
Arkansas
Res. No. Three


1
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73
42
41
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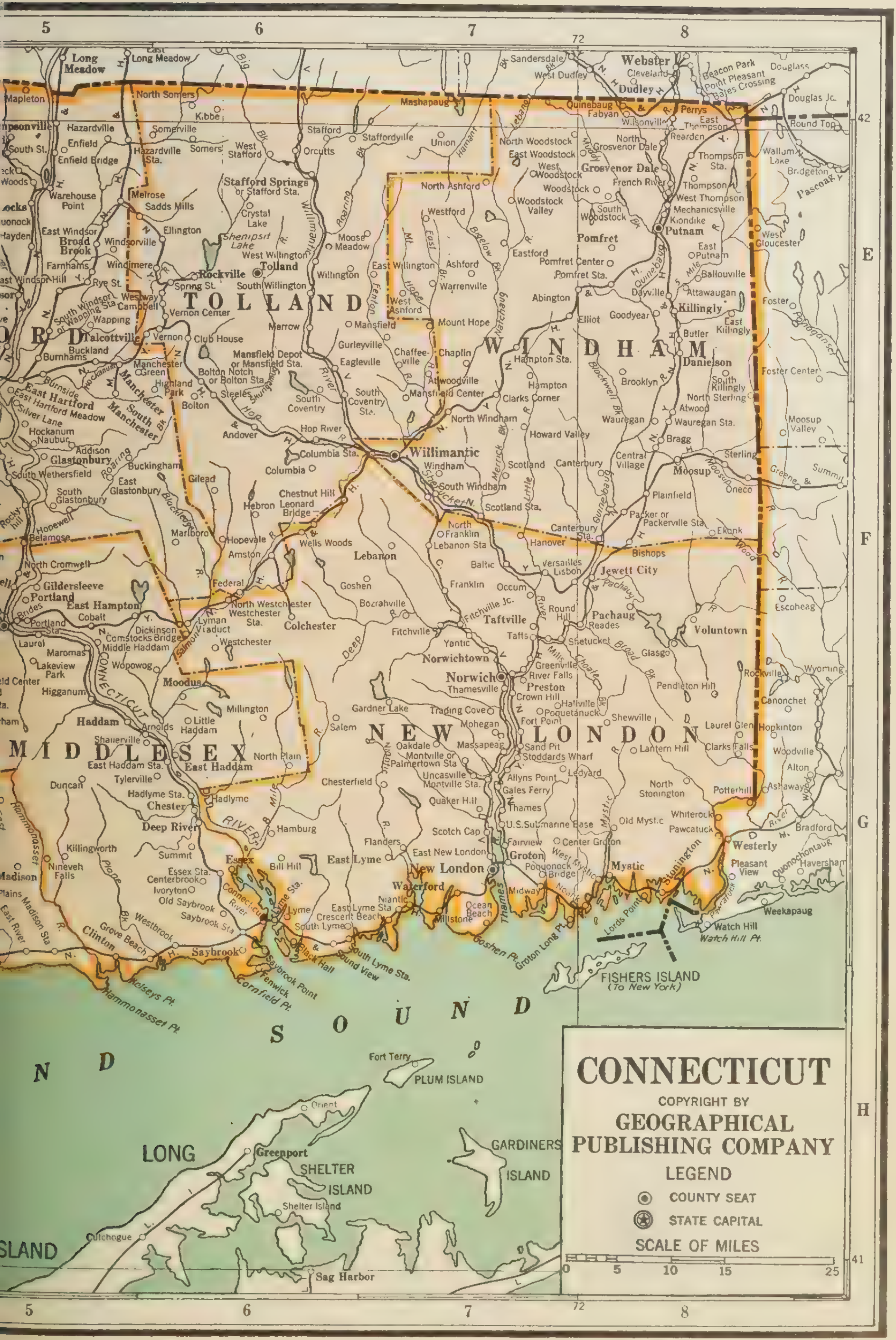
H
LITCHFIELD
FAIRFIELD
NEW HAVEN
HARTFORD
HART
LONG ISL
Litchfield
Torrington
Winsted
Waterbury
Danbury
Bridgeport
New Haven
Norwalk
Stamford
Greenwich
Meriden
Bristol
Naugatuck
Ansonia
Shelton
Milford
Stratford
Wallingford
Plainville
Kensington
Southington
Unionville
Farmington
New Milford
Thomaston
Watertown
Seymour
Westport
Fairfield
Southport
New Canaan
Ridgefield
Brewster
Millerton
Amenia
Millbrook
Dover Plains
Poughquag
Pawlin
Towners
Carmel
Goldenbridge
Katonah
Verbank
Stissing
Silvernails
W. Pine Plain
N.D & C Jc.
Salisbury
Lakeville
Sharon
Cornwall
Kent
Canaan
Norfolk
Colebrook
Riverton
Hartland
Granby
Simsbury
Canton
Collinsville
Avon
Burlington
Plymouth
Terryville
Forestville
Wolcott
Cheshire
Prospect
Oxford
Derby
Orange
Woodbridge
Hamden
Branford
North Haven
North Branford
Woodmont
Bethel
Redding
Wilton
Weston
Easton
Trumbull
Monroe
Newtown
Brookfield
Roxbury
Woodbury
Southbury
Bethlehem
Washington
Morris
Goshen
Housatonic
Naugatuck R.
Housatonic R
Stratford Pt
Charles I.
Sheffield I.
Cockenoe I.
Shippan Pt
East Port Chester
Indian Neck
Short Beach
Morgans Pt



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◉ COUNTY SEAT

⊛ STATE CAPITAL

SCALE OF MILES

5
6
7
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72
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TOLLAND
WINDHAM
NEW LONDON
MIDDLESEX
SOUND
LONG ISLAND
FISHERS ISLAND (To New York)
PLUM ISLAND
GARDINERS ISLAND
SHELTER ISLAND
Long Meadow
East Long Meadow
Webster
Dudley
Stafford Springs or Stafford Sta.
Rockville
Tolland
Putnam
Pomfret
Killingly
Danielson
Willimantic
Moosup
Jewett City
Voluntown
Colchester
Norwich
Taftville
Preston
Groton
New London
Waterford
Mystic
Stonington
Westerly
East Lyme
East Haddam
Haddam
Moodus
Chester
Deep River
Essex
Saybrook
Clinton
Portland
East Hampton
Glastonbury
East Hartford
Manchester
South Manchester
Talcottville
Broad Brook
Lebanon
Hebron
Marlboro
Mansfield
Chaplin
Hampton
Brooklyn
Plainfield
Canterbury
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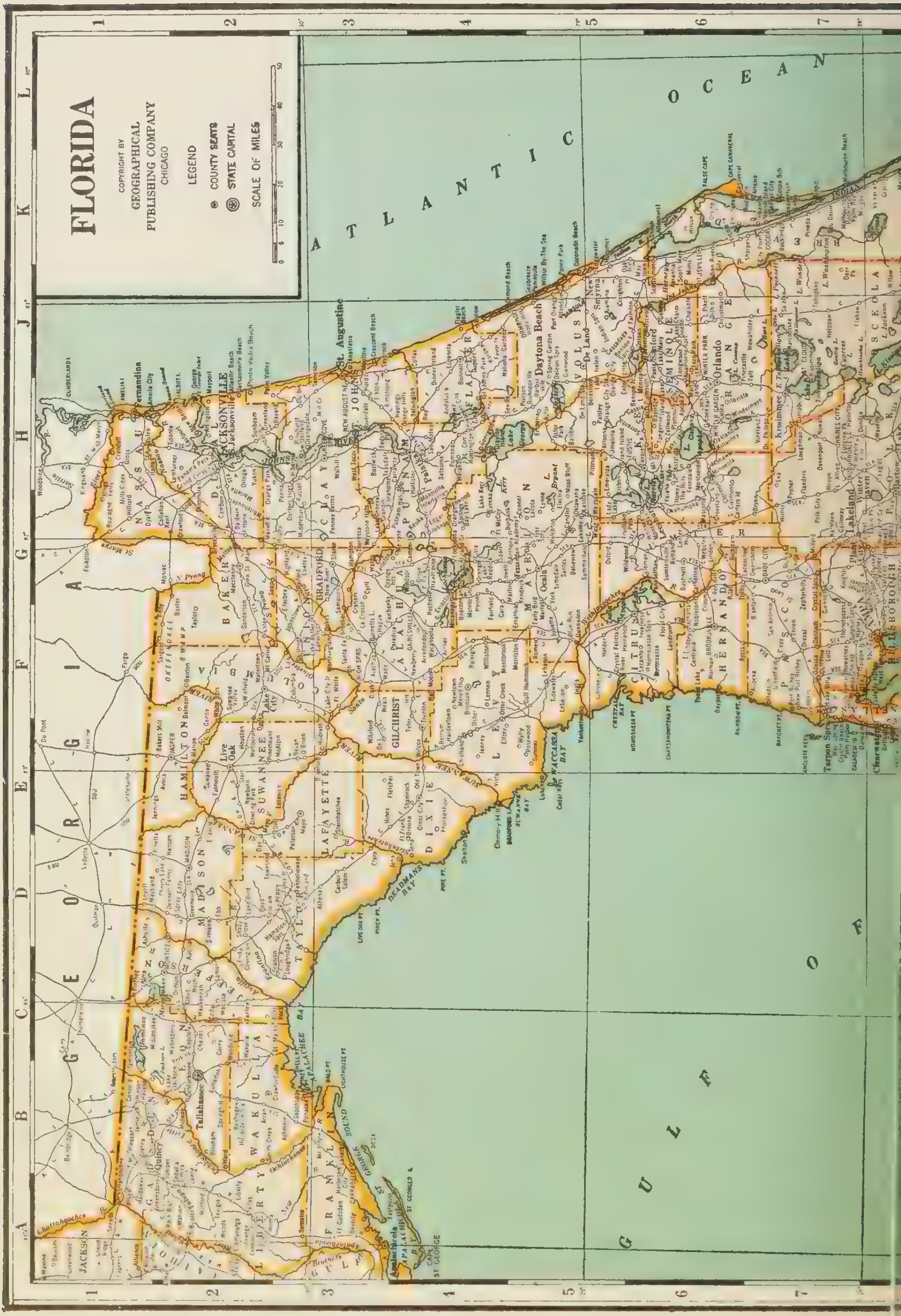
Ledyard
Fort Terry
Orient
Greenport
Shelter Island
Cutchogue
Sag Harbor
Watch Hill
Watch Hill Pt.
Fishers Island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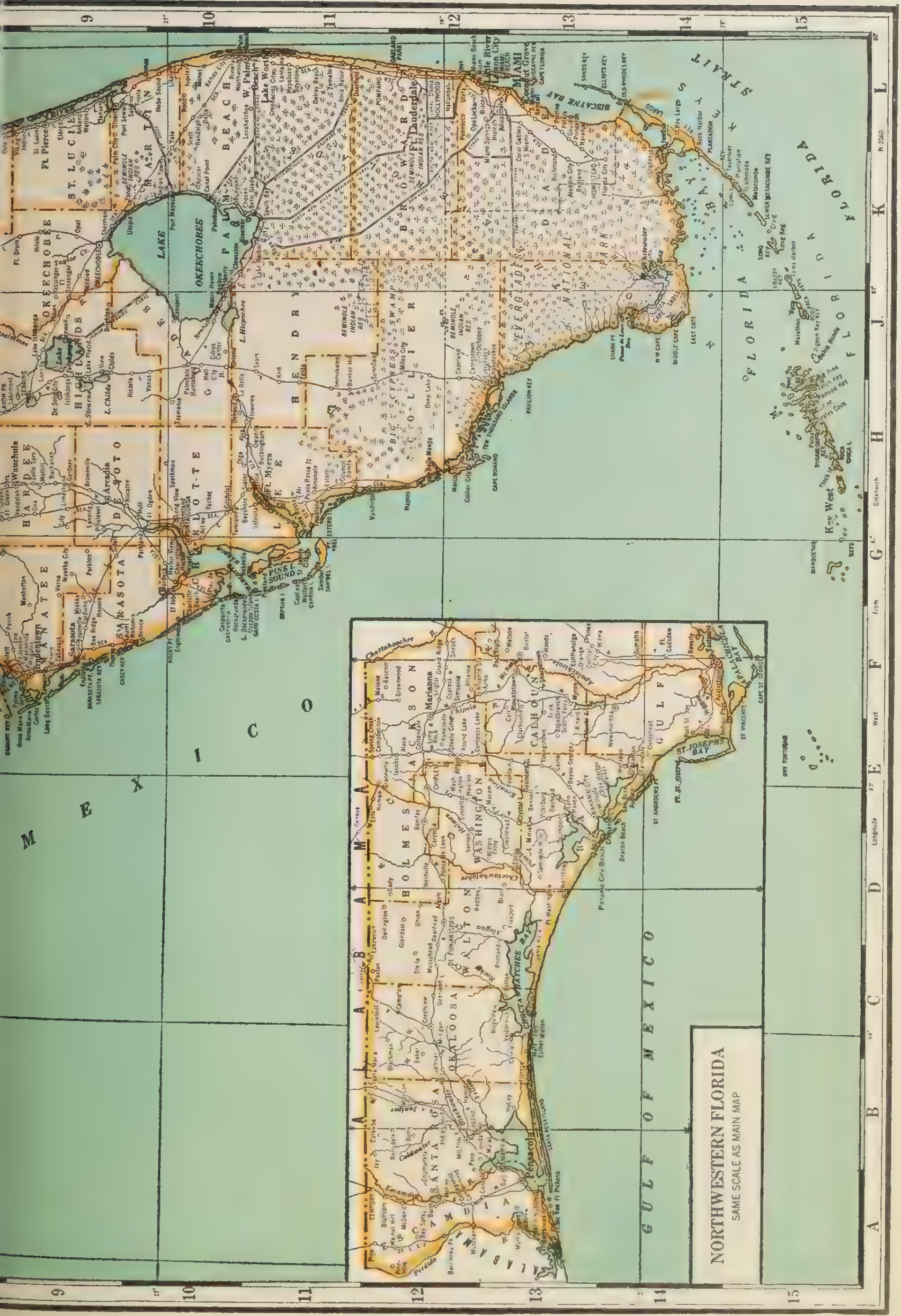
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF
GEORGIA


NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
FLORIDA BAY
STRAIT
FLORIDA KEYS
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
BIG CYPRESS SWAMP
MIAMI
Ft. Lauderdale
W. Palm Beach
Ft. Myers
Key West
Pensacola
Marianna
Ft. Pierce
Arcadia
Sarasota
Bradenton
Wauchula
Punta Gorda
ST. LUCIE
OKEECHOBEE
HIGHLANDS
HARDEE
DE SOTO
MANATEE
SARASOTA
CHARLOTTE
GLADES
HENDRY
LEE
COLLIER
BROWARD
PALM BEACH
MARTIN
DADE
MONROE
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
CALHOUN
BAY
GULF
ALABAMA
CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY
ST. JOSEPHS BAY
APALACHICOLA BAY
PINE I. SOUND
CHARLOTTE HARBOR
BISCAYNE BAY
DRY TORTUGAS
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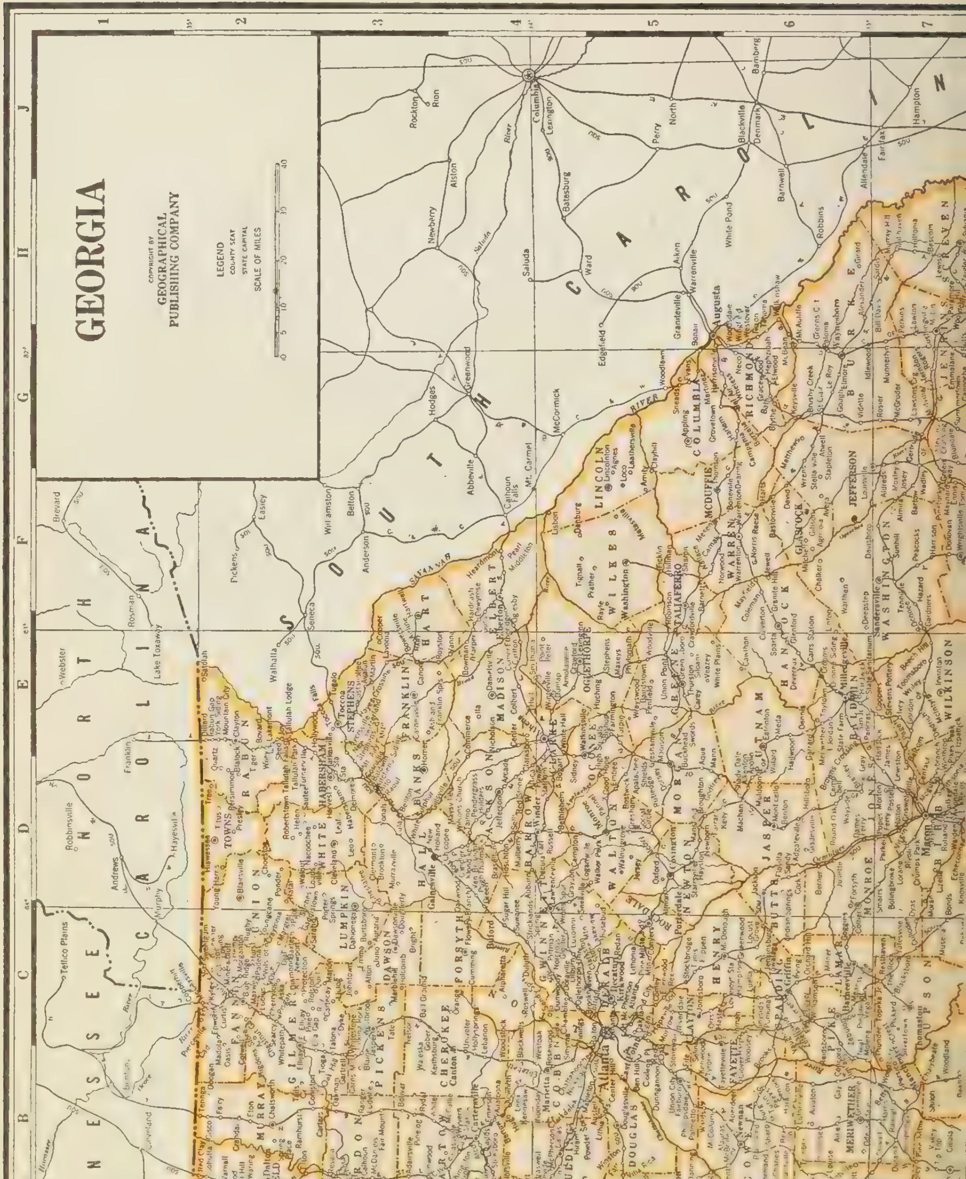
Longitude West from Greenwich


GEORGIA
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COUNTY SEAT
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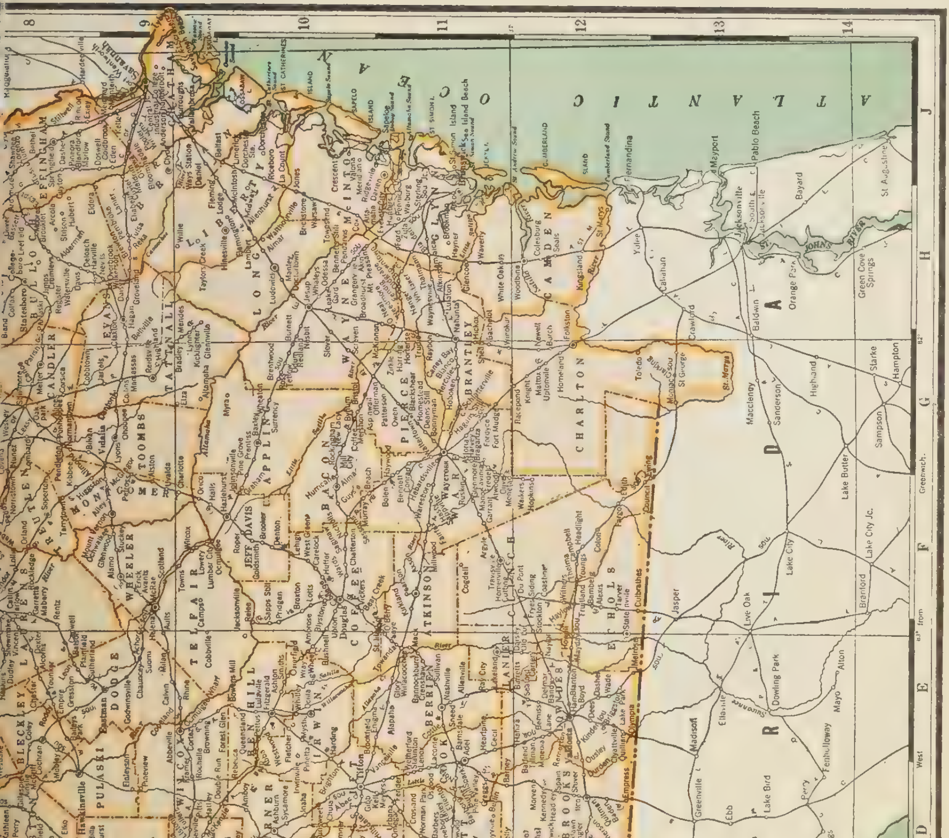
0 5 10 20 30 40
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
Atlanta
Augusta
Columbia
Macon


ATLANTIC
OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
CHATHAM
BRYAN
LIBERTY
McINTOSH
GLYNN
CAMDEN
CHARLTON
WAYNE
LONG
EVANS
TATTNALL
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
TOOMBS
MONTGOMERY
TREUTLEN
LAURENS
BLECKLEY
PULASKI
DODGE
WHEELER
TELFAIR
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
BACON
PIERCE
BRANTLEY
WARE
COFFEE
ATKINSON
CLINCH
ECHOLS
LANIER
LOWNDES
BERRIEN
COOK
TIFT
IRWIN
BEN HILL
WILCOX
CRISP
TURNER
WORTH
DOOLY
HOUSTON
MACON
SUMTER
SCHLEY
MARION
CHATTAHOOCHEE
STEWART
WEBSTER
TERRELL
LEE
DOUGHERTY
MITCHELL
COLQUITT
BROOKS
THOMAS
GRADY
DECATUR
SEMINOLE
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EARLY
CLAY
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RANDOLPH
Savannah
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Bainbridge
Americus
Tifton
Douglas
Fitzgerald
Cordele
Vidalia
Jesup
Statesboro
Columbus
Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Fernandina
St. Marys River
St. Johns River
Suwannee River
Apalachicola River
Altamaha River
Ocmulgee River
Flint River
Chattahoochee River
Greenwich
West
83° from
Longitude
31°
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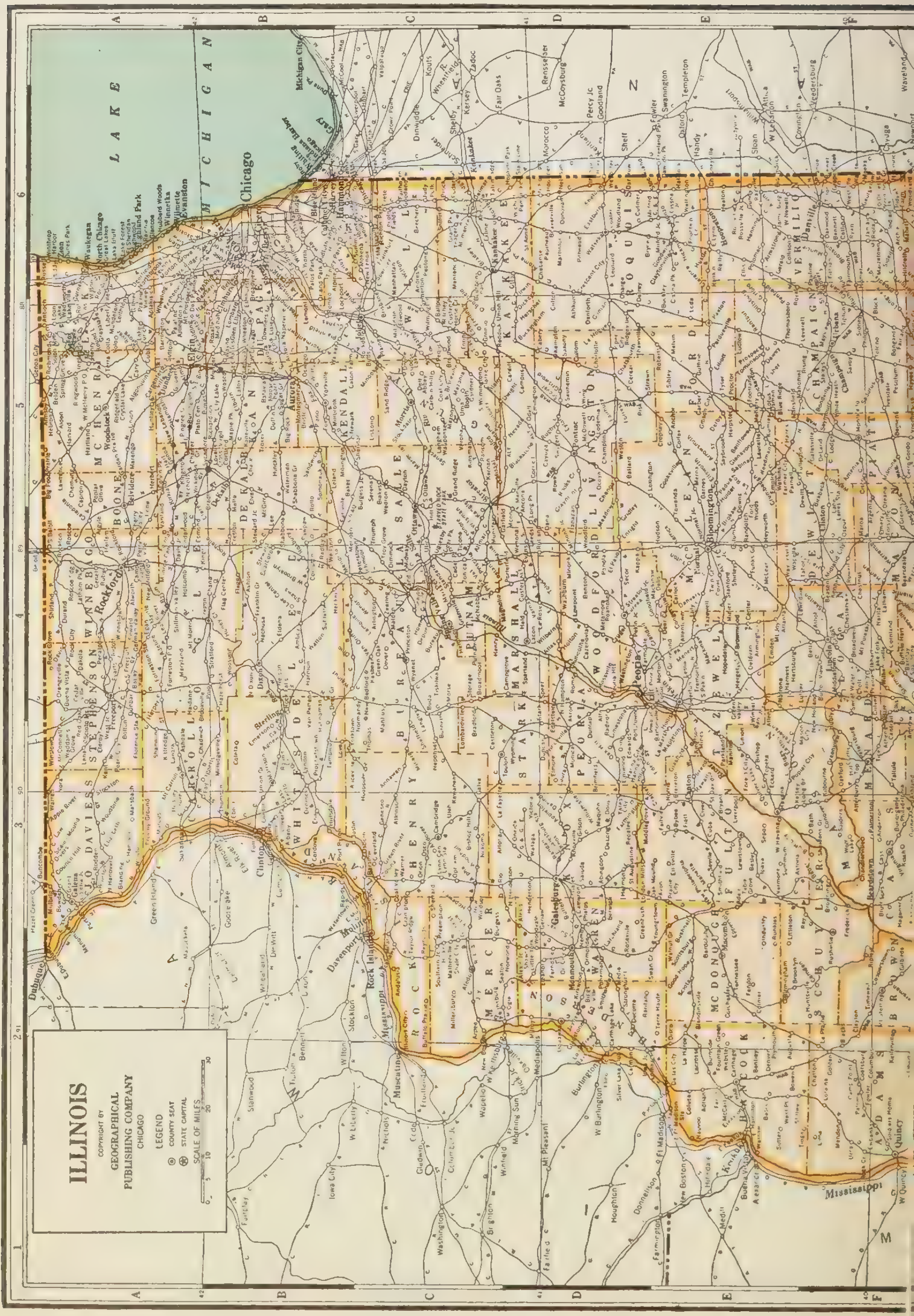
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STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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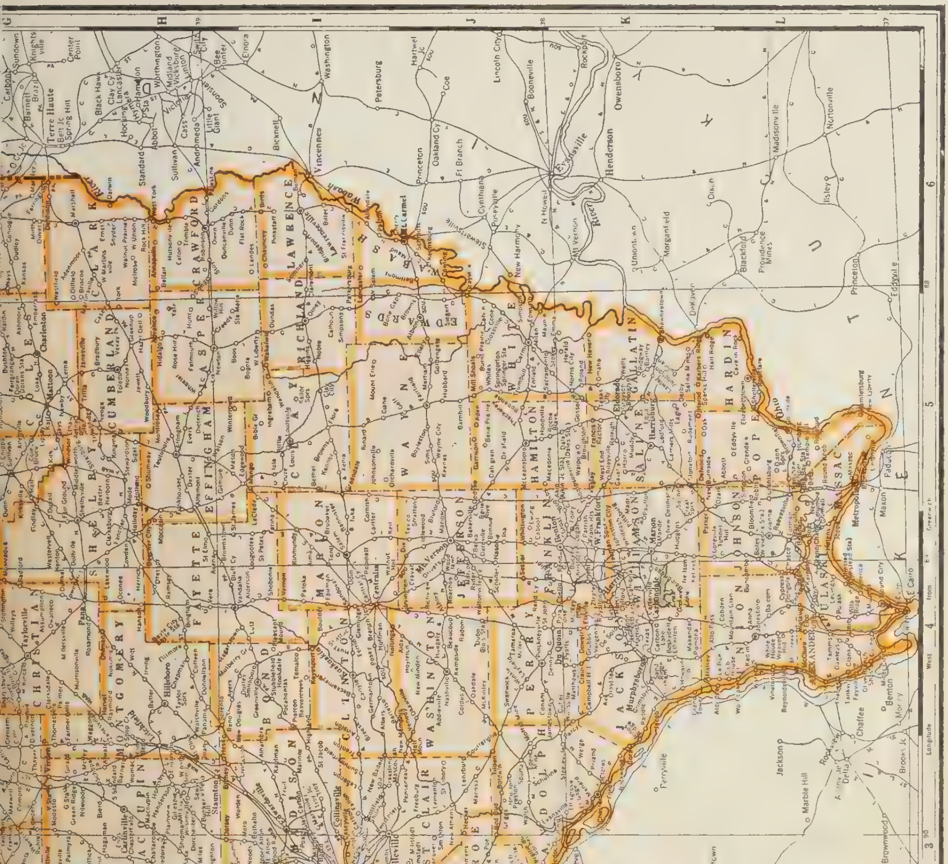
CLARK
CRAWFORD
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EDWARDS
WHITE
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HARDIN
POPE
MASSAC
PULASKI
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UNION
JOHNSON
WILLIAMSON
SALINE
HAMILTON
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
PERRY
RANDOLPH
MONROE
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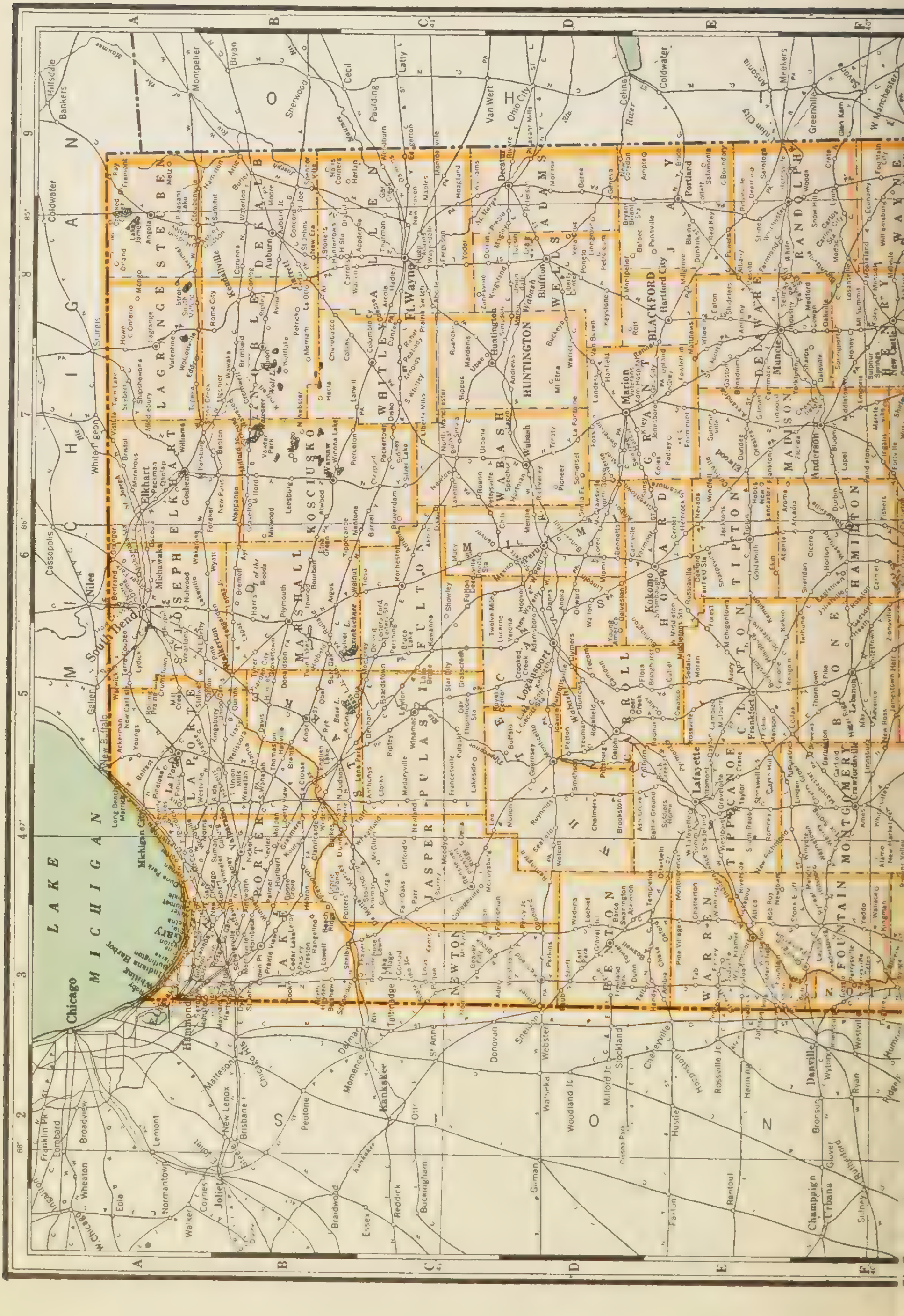
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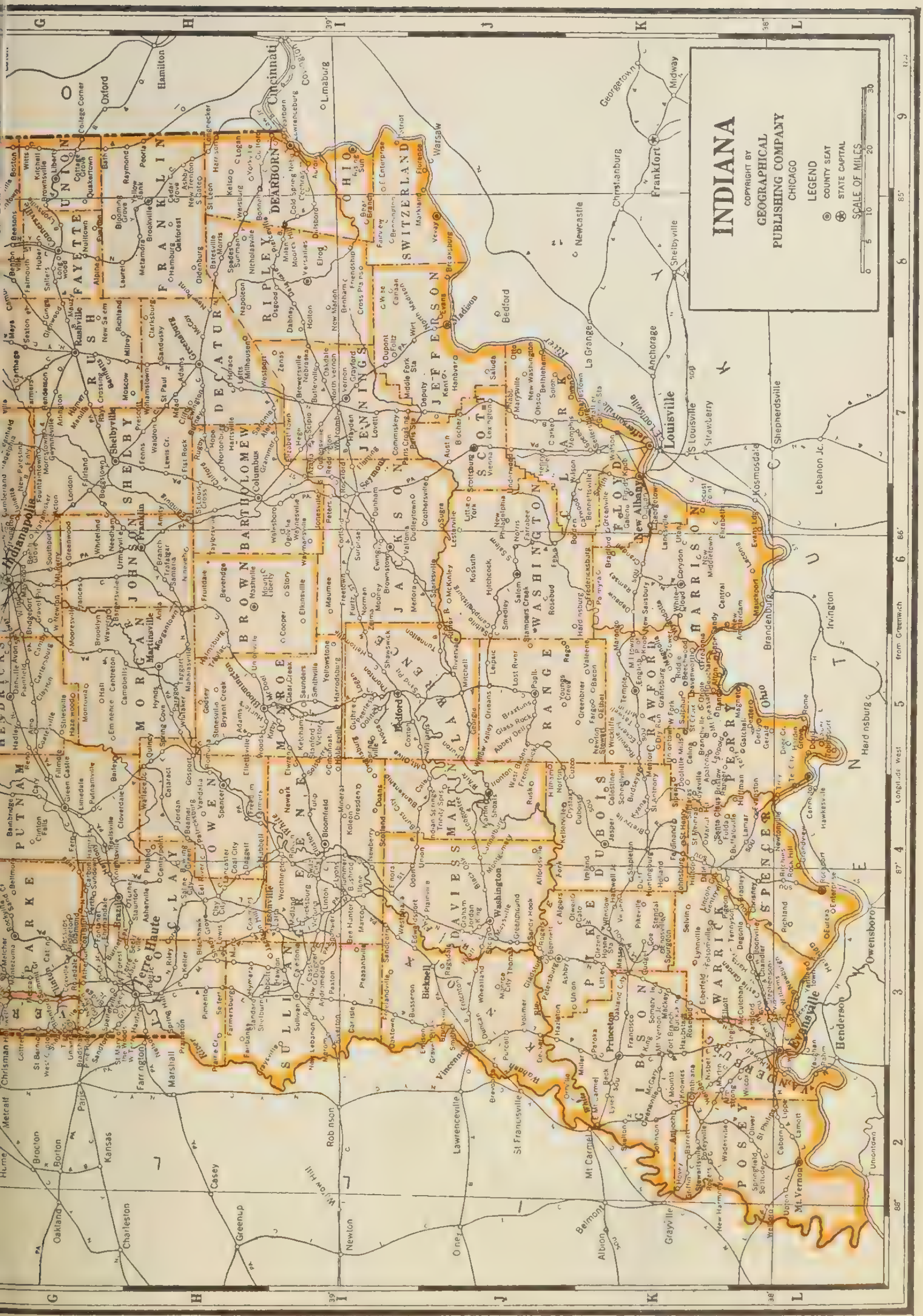
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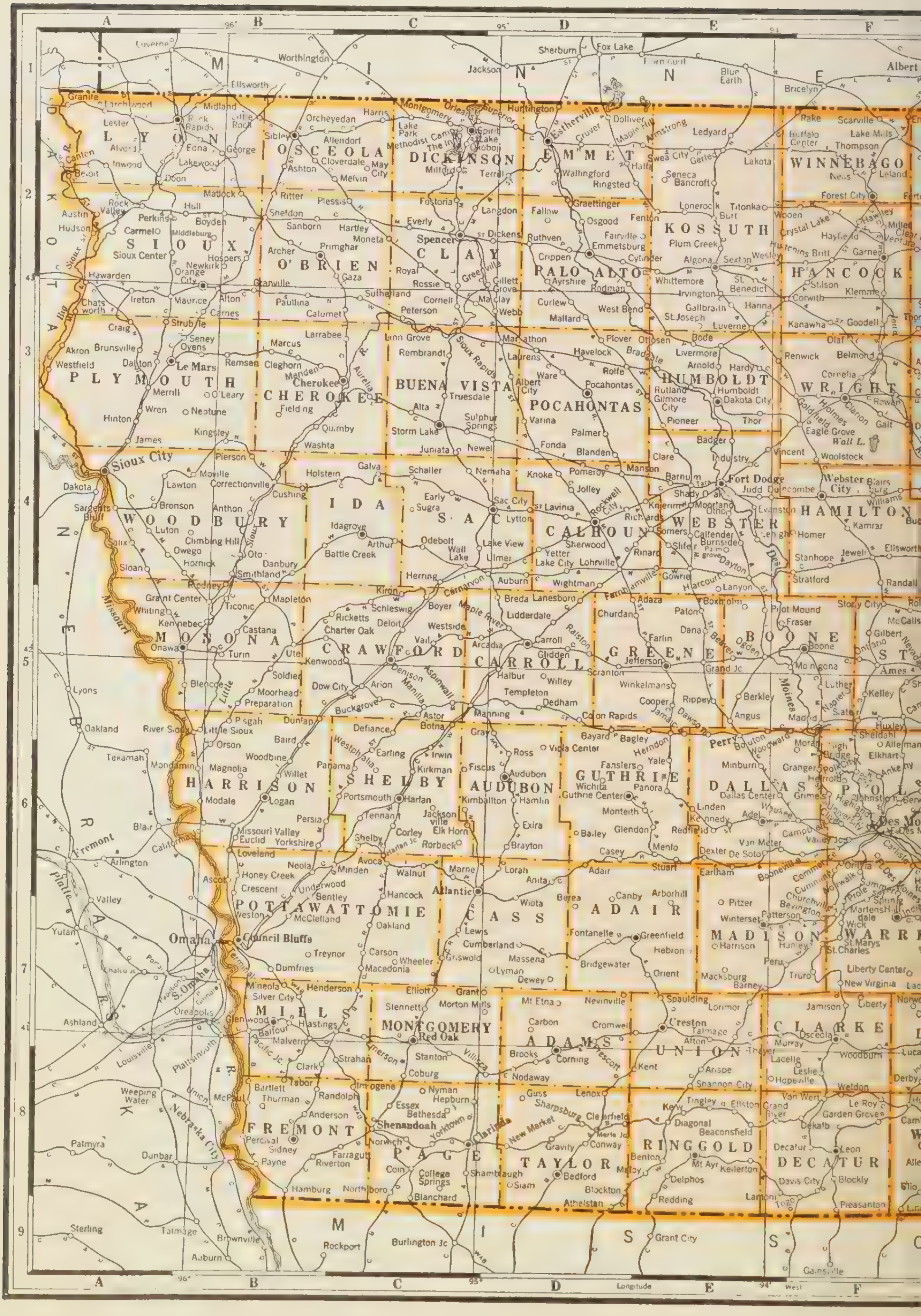
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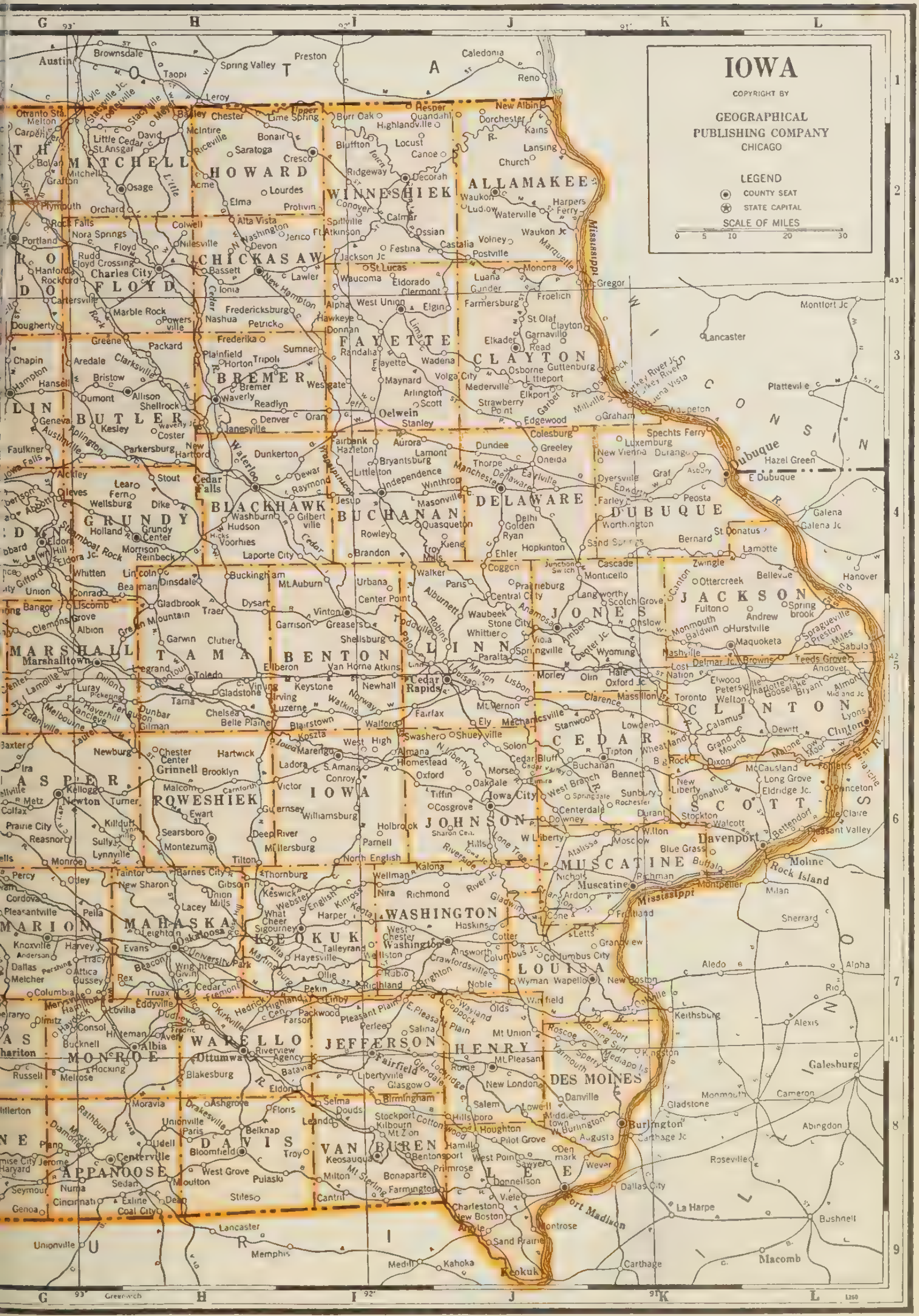
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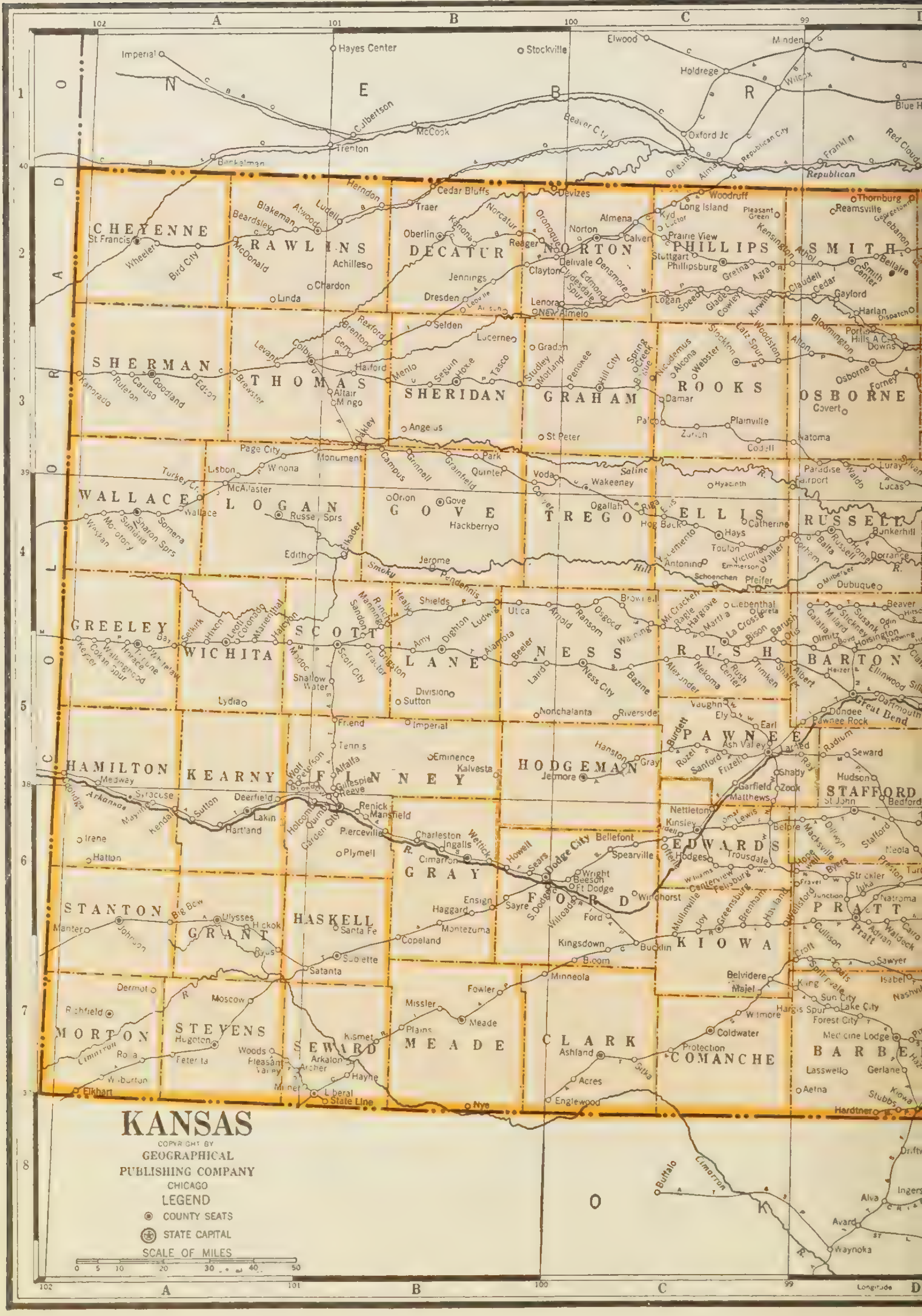
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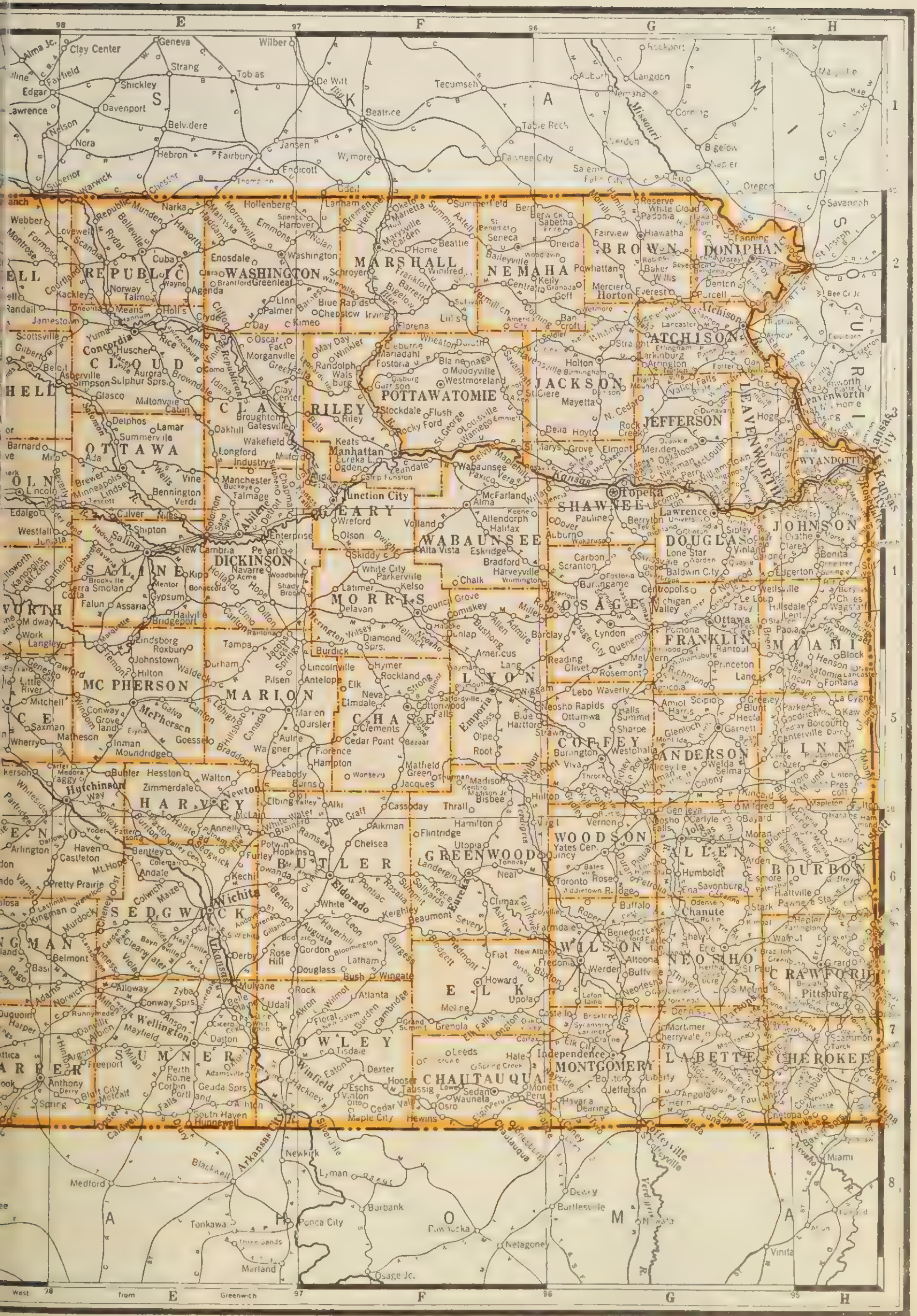
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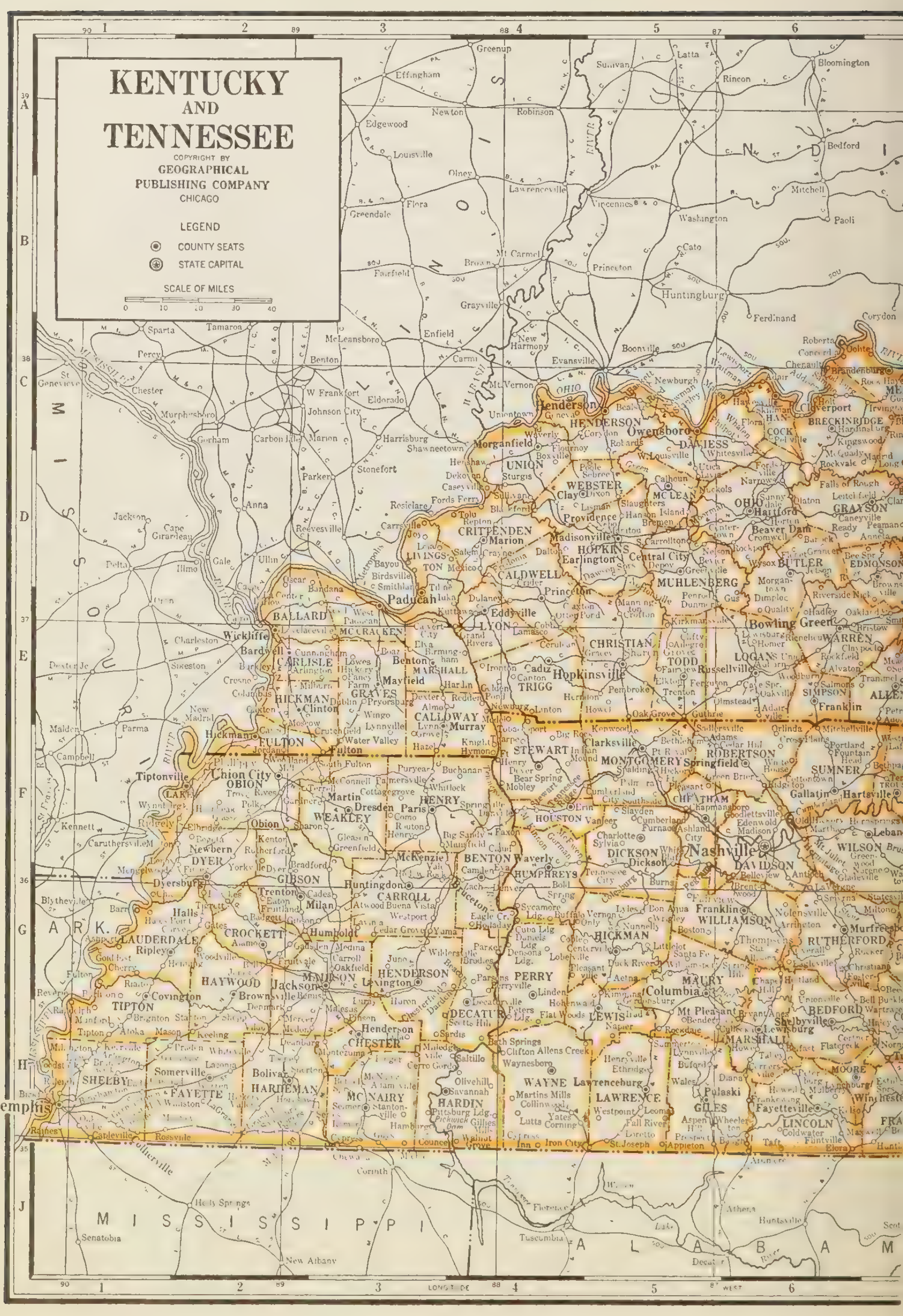

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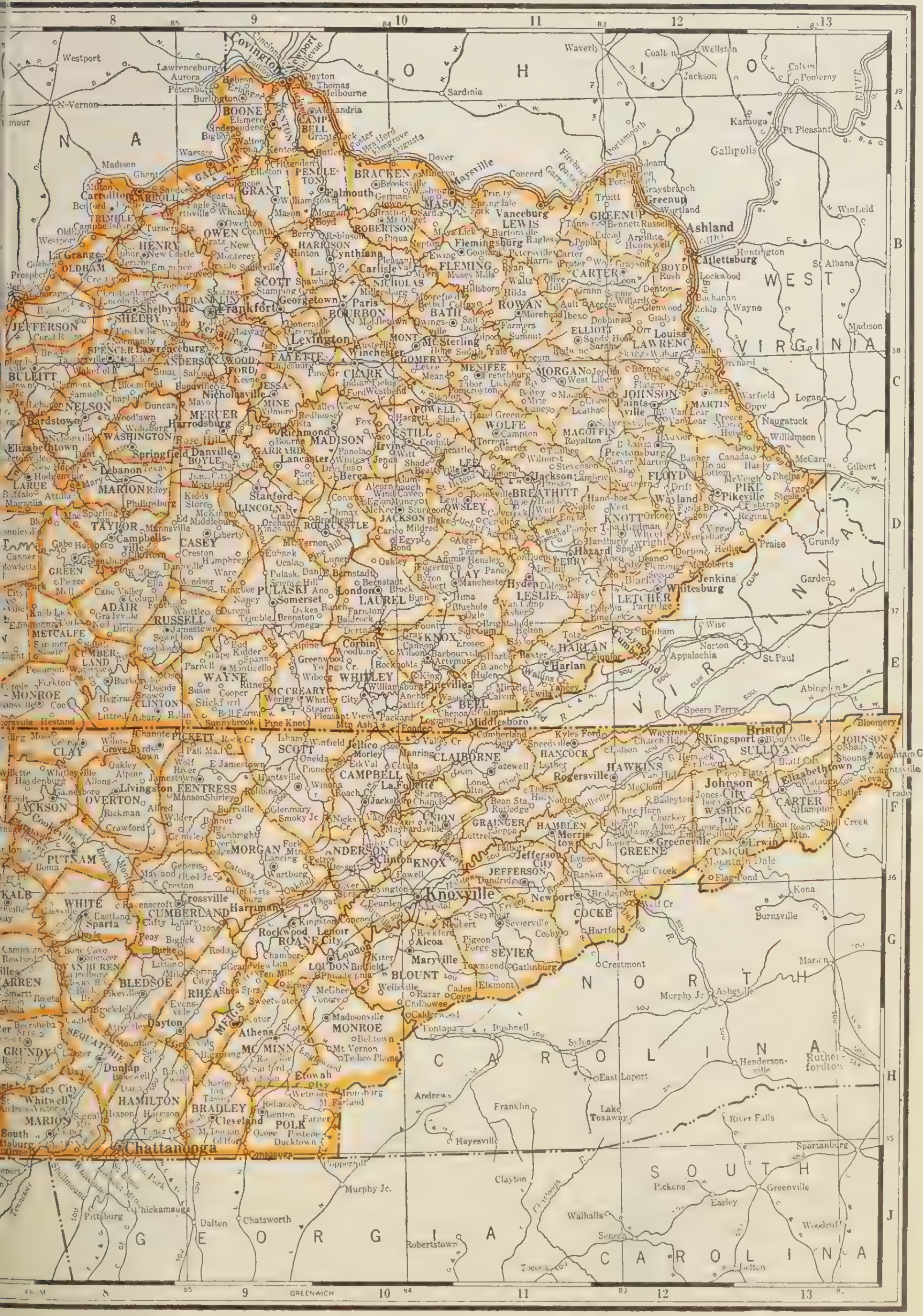

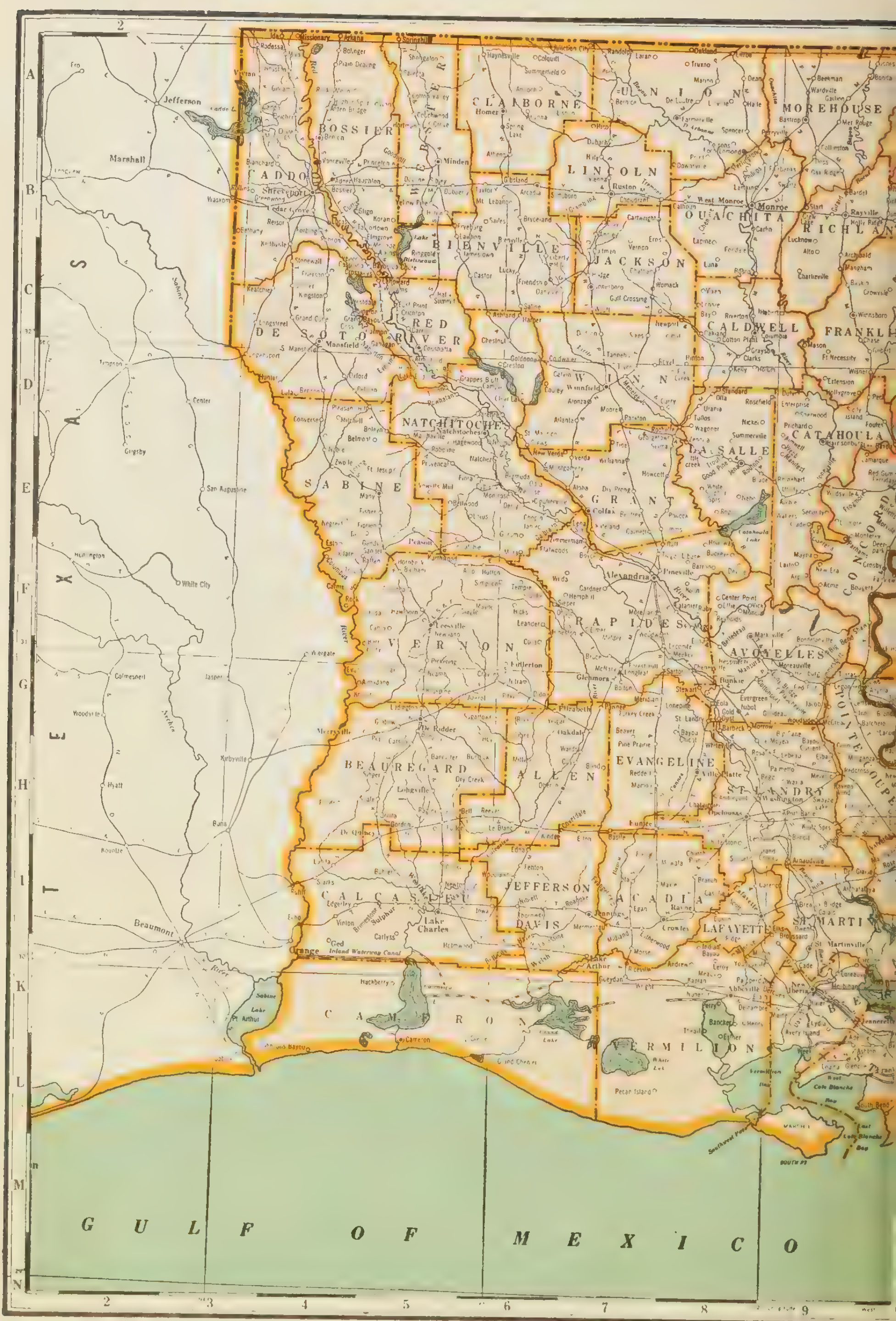
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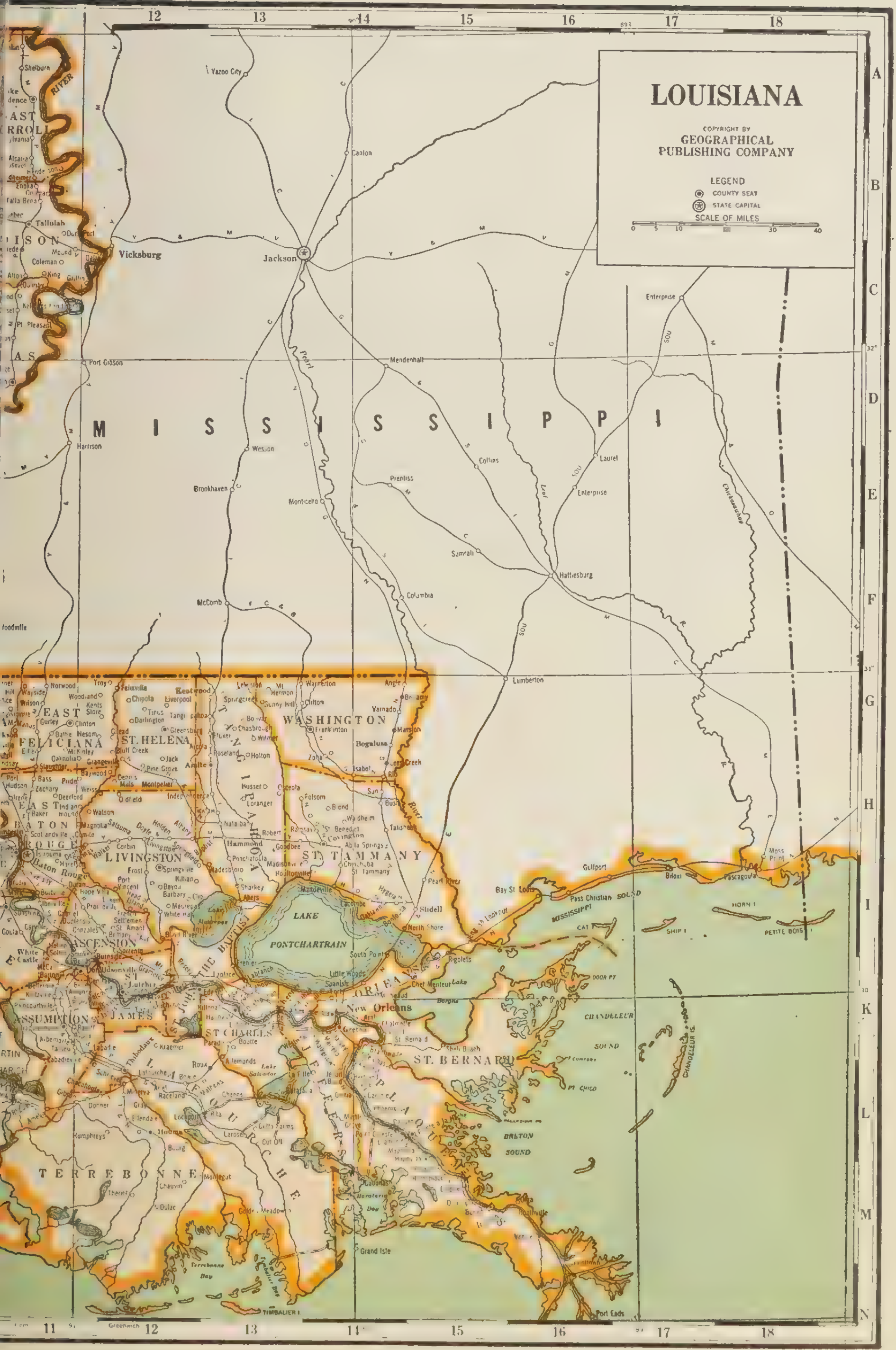
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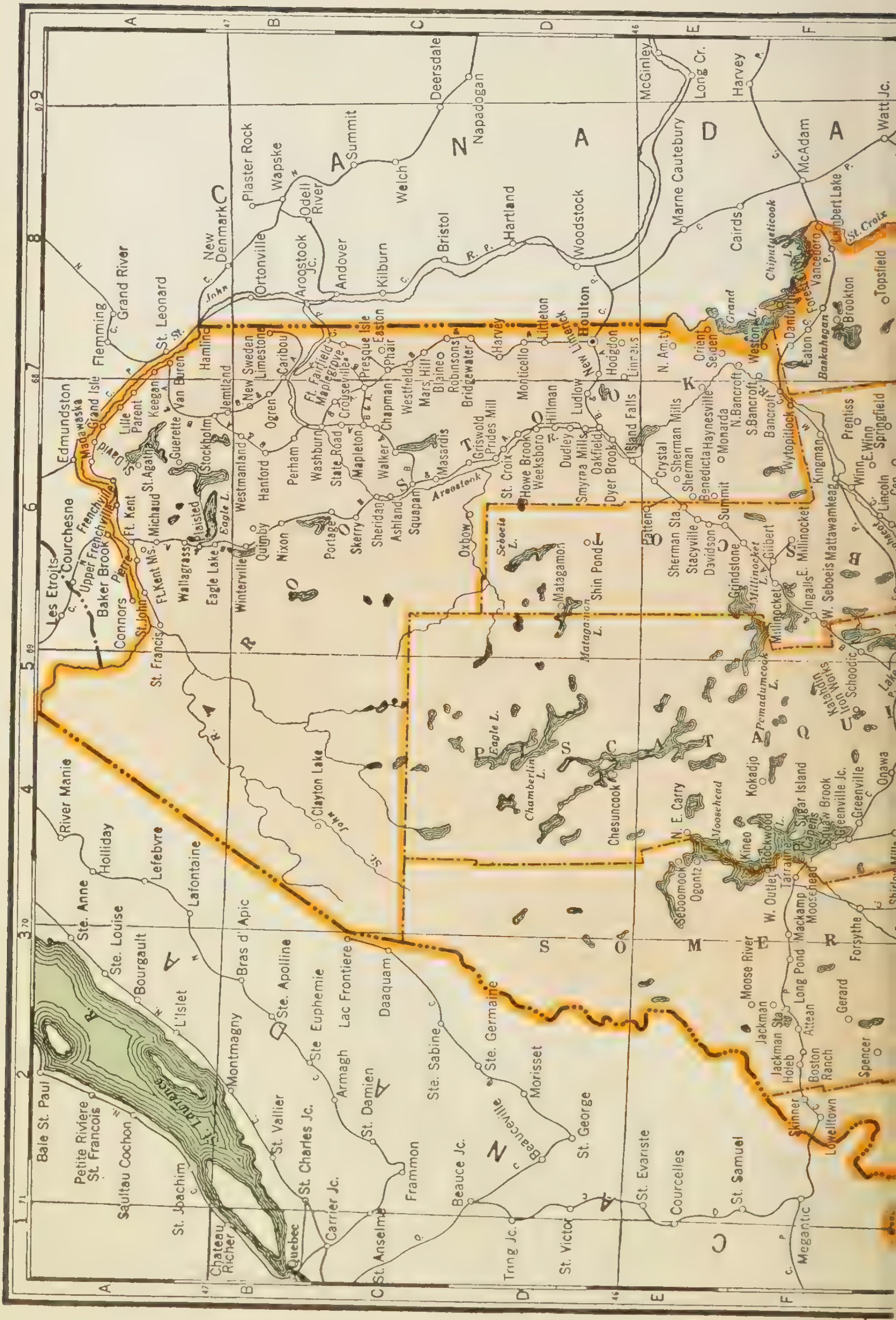
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Sherman Mills
Sherman
Sherman Sta.
Patten
Stacyville
Benedicta
Haynesville
Monarda
N. Bancroft
S. Bancroft
Bancroft
Wytopitlock
Kingman
Weston
Orient
Selden
N. Amity
Danforth
Forest
Vanceboro
Eaton
Baskahegan
Brookton
Topsfield
Prentiss
Springfield
E. Winn
Winn
Lincoln
Mattawamkeag
Chiputneticook L.
Grand L.
St. Croix
Lambert Lake
McAdam
Watt Jc.
Cairds
Marne Cauteebury
Harvey
Long Cr.
McGinley
Woodstock
Hartland
Bristol
Kilburn
Andover
Aroostook Jc.
Odell River
Wapske
Plaster Rock
Ortonville
New Denmark
Summit
Welch
Deersdale
Napadogan
St. John R.
Connors
Baker Brook
Upper Frenchville
Courchesne
Les Etroits
St. John
St. Francis
Ft. Kent
Ft. Kent Ms.
Wallagrass
Michaud
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Eagle Lake
Eagle L.
Winterville
Quimby
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Hanford
Ogren
Perham
Washburn
State Road
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Crouseville
Chapman
Westfield
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Masardis
Squapan
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Sheridan
Skerry
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Prides Mill
St. Croix
Howe Brook
Weeksboro
Aroostook
Oxbow
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Matagamon
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Shin Pond
Davidson
Summit
Grindstone
Millinocket L.
Gilbert
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Seboeis
W. Seboeis
Katahdin Iron Works
Schoodic
Pemadumcook L.
Eagle L.
Chamberlin L.
Chesuncook
N. E. Carry
Moosehead L.
Kokadjo
Kineo
Rockwood
Sugar Island
Capens
Squaw Brook
Greenville Jc.
Greenville
Onawa
Seboomook
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Tarratine
W. Outlet
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Moosehead
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Moose River
Long Pond
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Jackman Sta.
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Attean
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Gerard
Spencer
Skinner
Lowelltown
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Ste. Louise
Bourgault
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Montmagny
Ste. Armagh
St. Damien
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Ste. Germaine
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St. Vallier
St. Charles Jc.
Carrier Jc.
St. Anselme
Tring Jc.
St. Victor
St. Evariste
Courcelles
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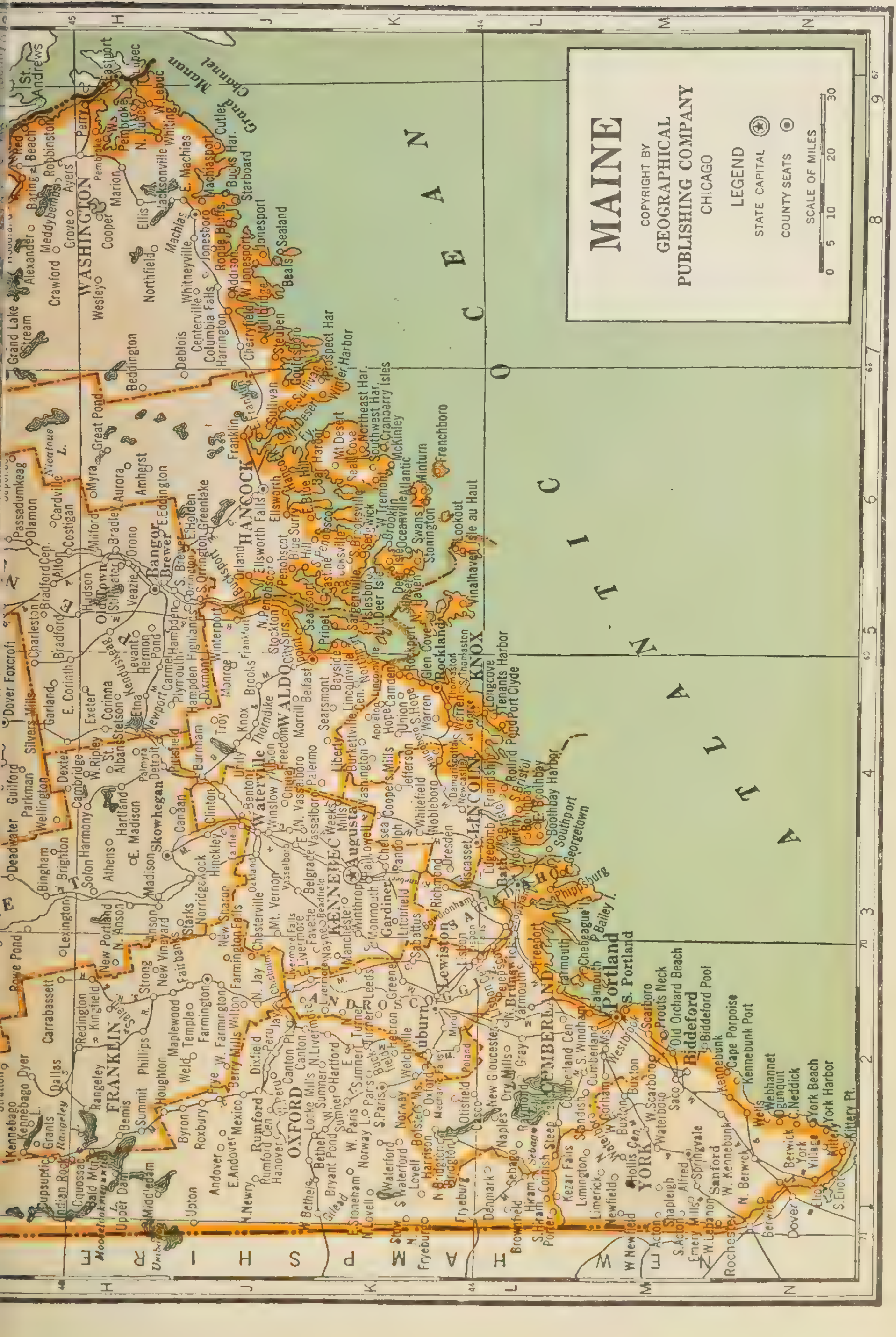
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ATLANTIC OCEAN
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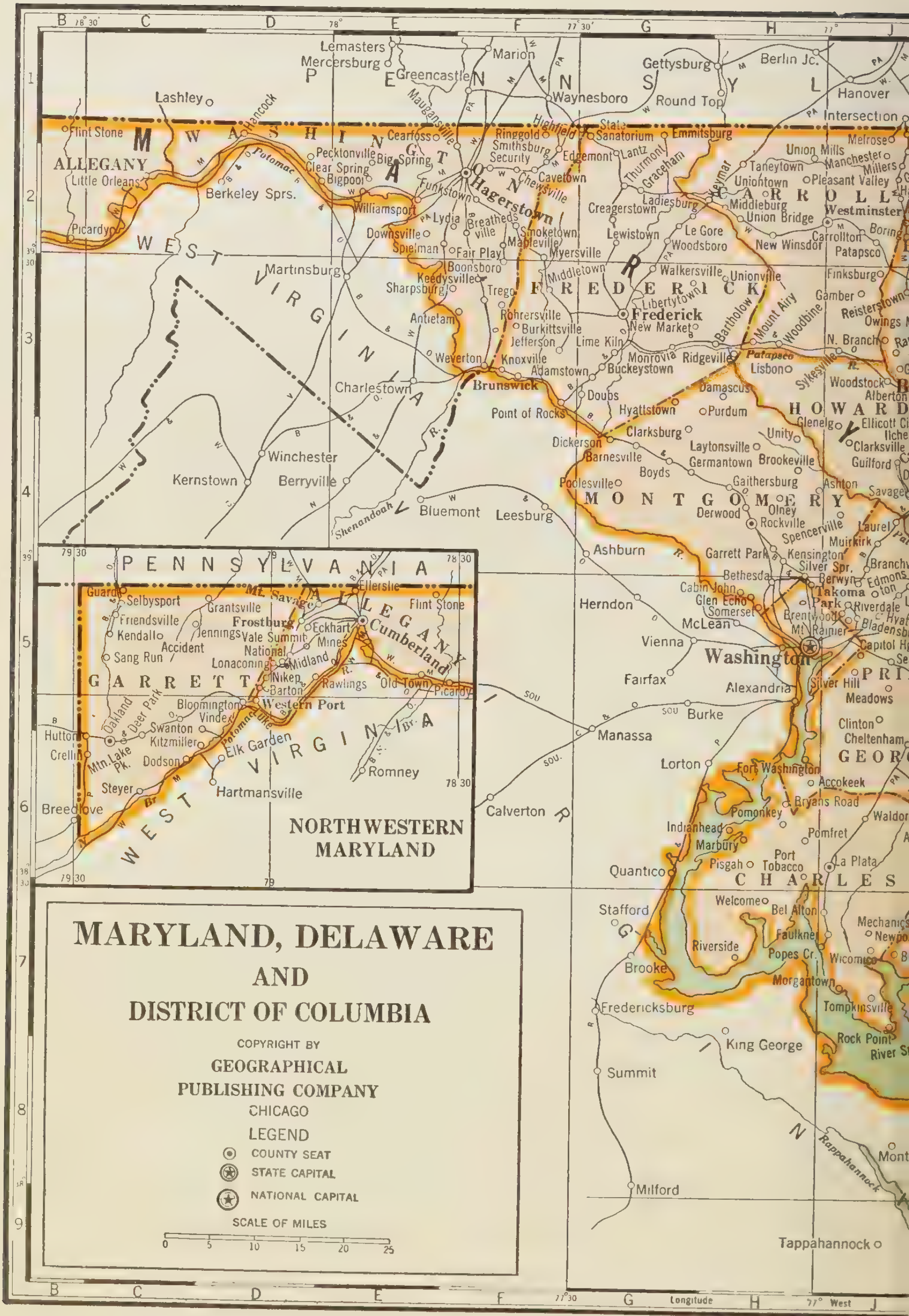

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SCALE OF MILES
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NORTHWESTERN MARYLAND
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Waynesboro
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Berlin Jc.
Hanover
Round Top
Intersection
Lashley
Hancock
Flint Stone
Cearfoss
Ringgold
Smithsburg
Highfield
State Sanatorium
Emmitsburg
Melrose
Union Mills
Manchester
Millers
Pleasant Valley
Little Orleans
Pecktonville
Big Spring
Clear Spring
Bigpool
Security
Edgemont
Cavetown
Chewsville
Lantz
Thurmont
Graceham
Keymar
Taneytown
Uniontown
Middleburg
Union Bridge
Westminster
Berkeley Sprs.
Williamsport
Funkstown
Hagerstown
Lydia
Breathedsville
Smoketown
Mapleville
Ladiesburg
Creagerstown
Lewistown
Le Gore
Woodsboro
New Windsor
Carrollton
Boring
Patapsco
Picardy
Downsville
Spielman
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Middletown
Walkersville
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Martinsburg
Boonsboro
Keedysville
Sharpsburg
Trego
Libertytown
Frederick
New Market
Bartholow
Mount Airy
Woodbine
Gamber
Reisterstown
Owings
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Rohrersville
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Guilford
Dickerson
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Laytonsville
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Gaithersburg
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Kernstown
Berryville
Poolesville
Derwood
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Brentwood
Mt. Rainier
Capitol Heights
Vienna
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Fairfax
Alexandria
Silver Hill
Meadows
Burke
Manassa
Lorton
Clinton
Cheltenham
Fort Washington
Accokeek
Bryans Road
Pomonkey
Waldorf
Indianhead
Pomfret
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Pisgah
Port Tobacco
La Plata
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Quantico
Stafford
Welcome
Bel Alton
Faulkner
Popes Cr.
Wicomico
Riverside
Mechanicsville
Newport
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Morgantown
Tompkinsville
Fredericksburg
King George
Rock Point
River Springs
Summit
Milford
Rappahannock
Tappahannock
Potomac R.
Guard
Selbysport
Friendsville
Kendall
Sang Run
Accident
Grantsville
Jennings
Frostburg
Vale Summit
Eckhart Mines
Mt. Savage
Ellerslie
Flint Stone
Cumberland
National
Lonaconing
Midland
Nikep
Barton
Rawlings
Old Town
Picardy
Bloomington
Western Port
Vindex
Oakland
Deer Park
Swanton
Kitzmiller
Hutton
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Dodson
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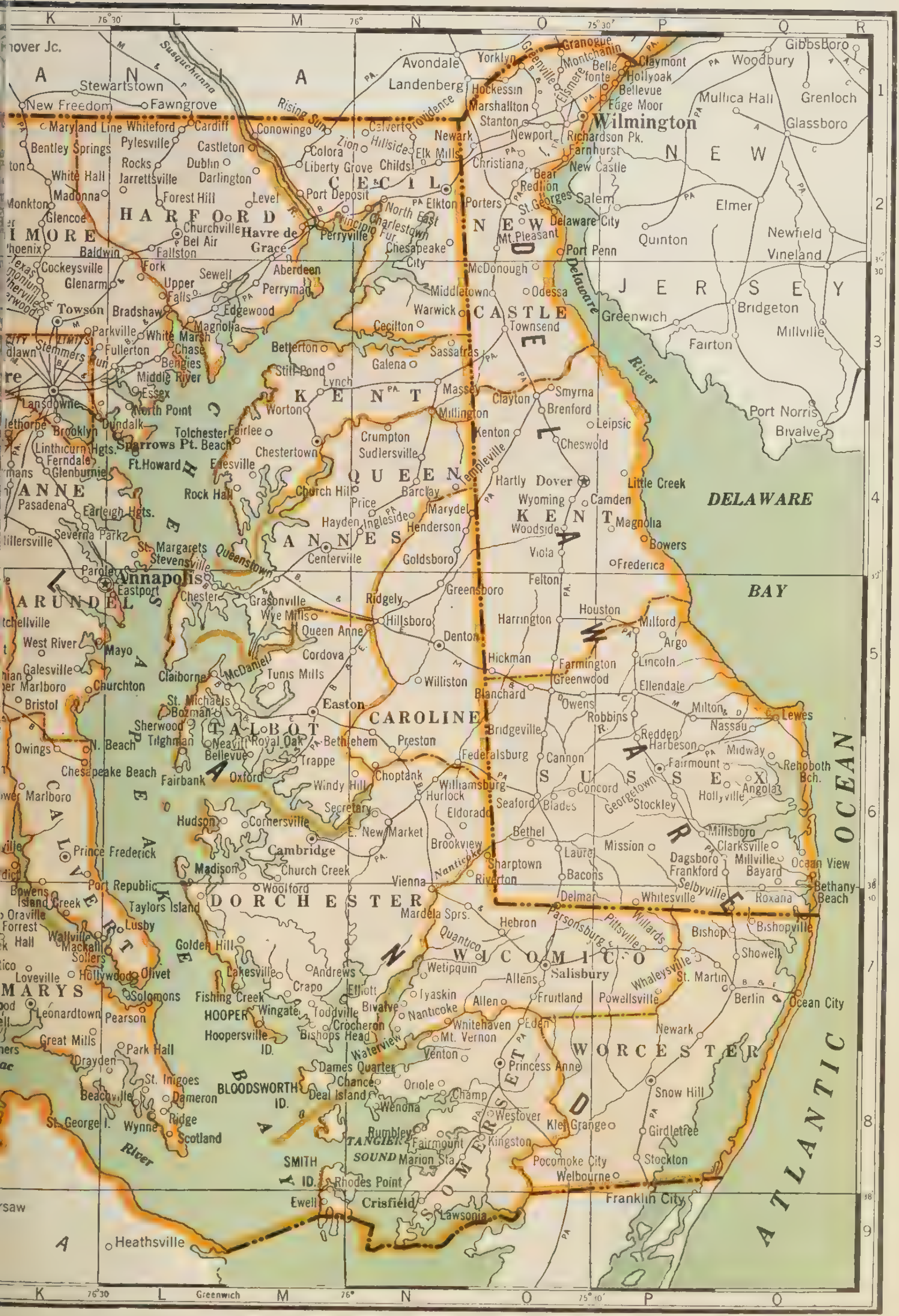
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Newport
Farnhurst
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New Castle
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Redlion
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Salem
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C E C I L
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North East
Charlestown
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Perryville
Chesapeake City
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Mt. Pleasant
Port Penn
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Bradshaw
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Essex
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Millington
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Cheswold
Crumpton
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Brookview
Laurel
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D O R C H E S T E R
Mardela Sprs.
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Whitesville
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Forrest Hall
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Parsonsburg
Pittsville
Willards
Bishop
Bishopville
Quantico
W I C O M I C O
Showell
Loveville
Hollywood
Olivet
Lakesville
Andrews
Wetipquin
Allens
Salisbury
Whaleysville
St. Martin
M A R Y S
Solomons
Fishing Creek
Crapo
Elliott
Tyaskin
Allen
Fruitland
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Leonardtown
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Whitehaven
Eden
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Drayden
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Princess Anne
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Snow Hill
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St. George I.
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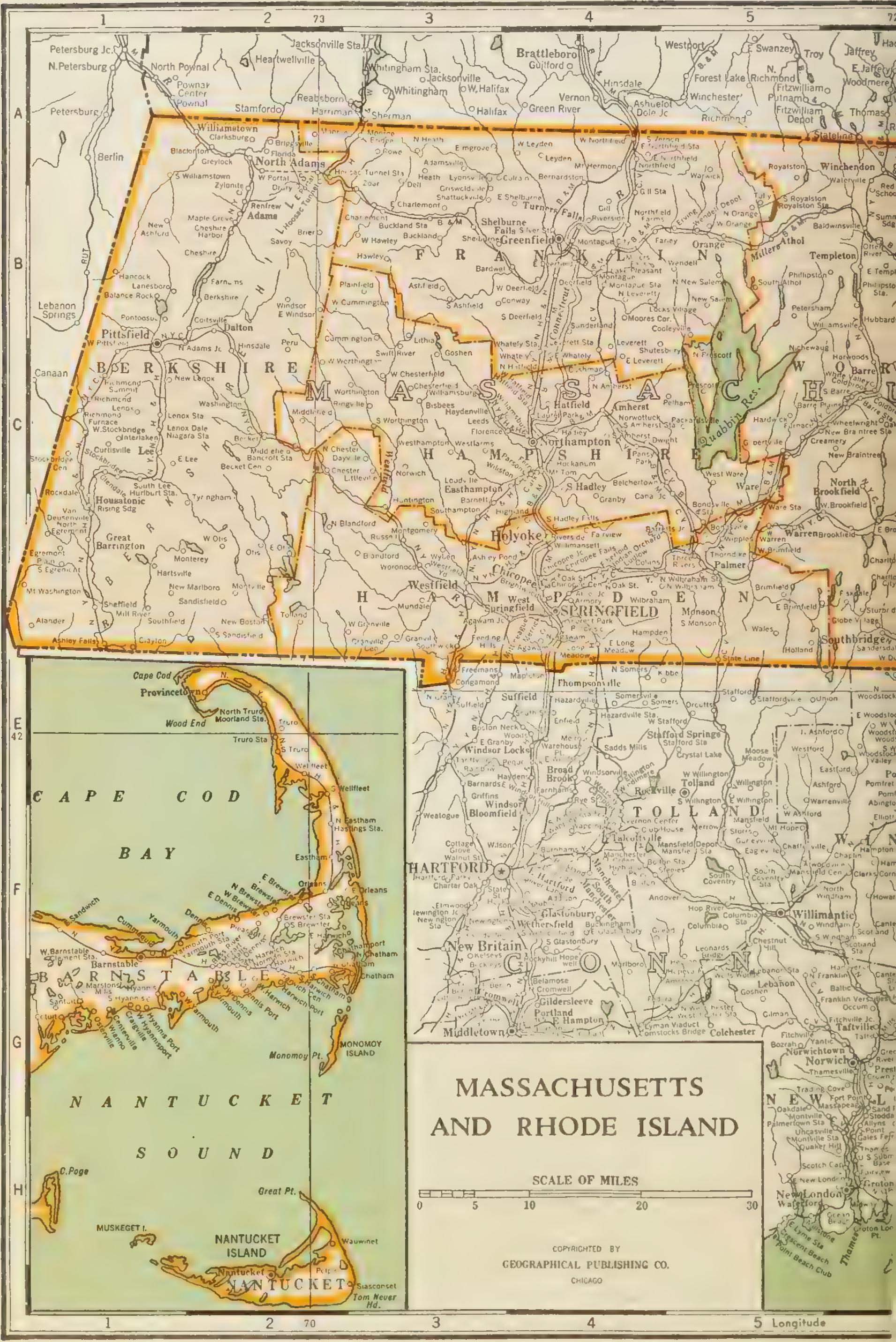

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MONOMOY ISLAND
CAPE COD BAY
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MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

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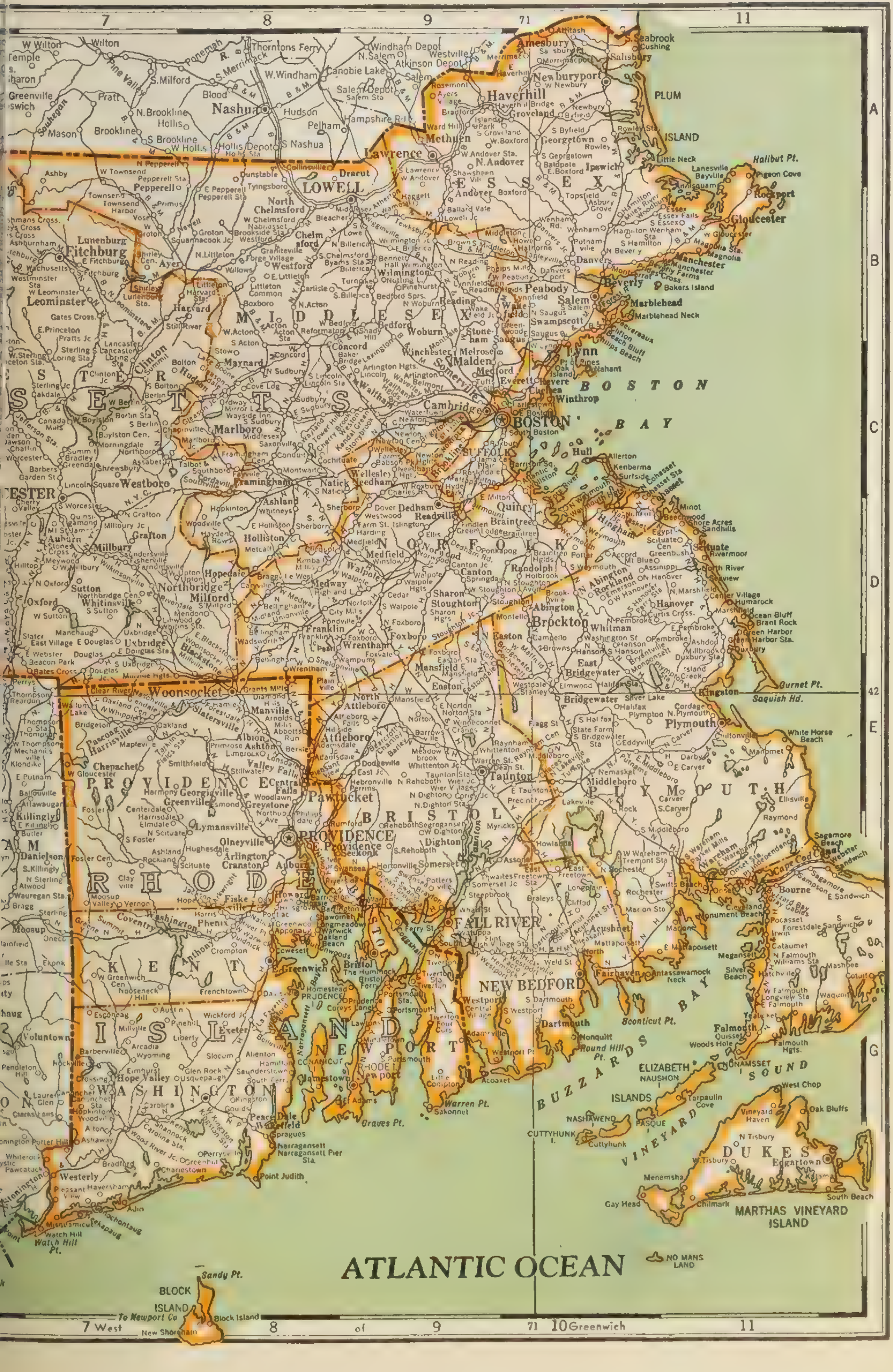
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VINEYARD SOUND
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PLUM ISLAND
ELIZABETH ISLANDS
MARTHAS VINEYARD ISLAND
NO MANS LAND
BLOCK ISLAND
CUTTYHUNK I.
NASHAWENA
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FALL RIVER
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Haverhill
Newburyport
Gloucester
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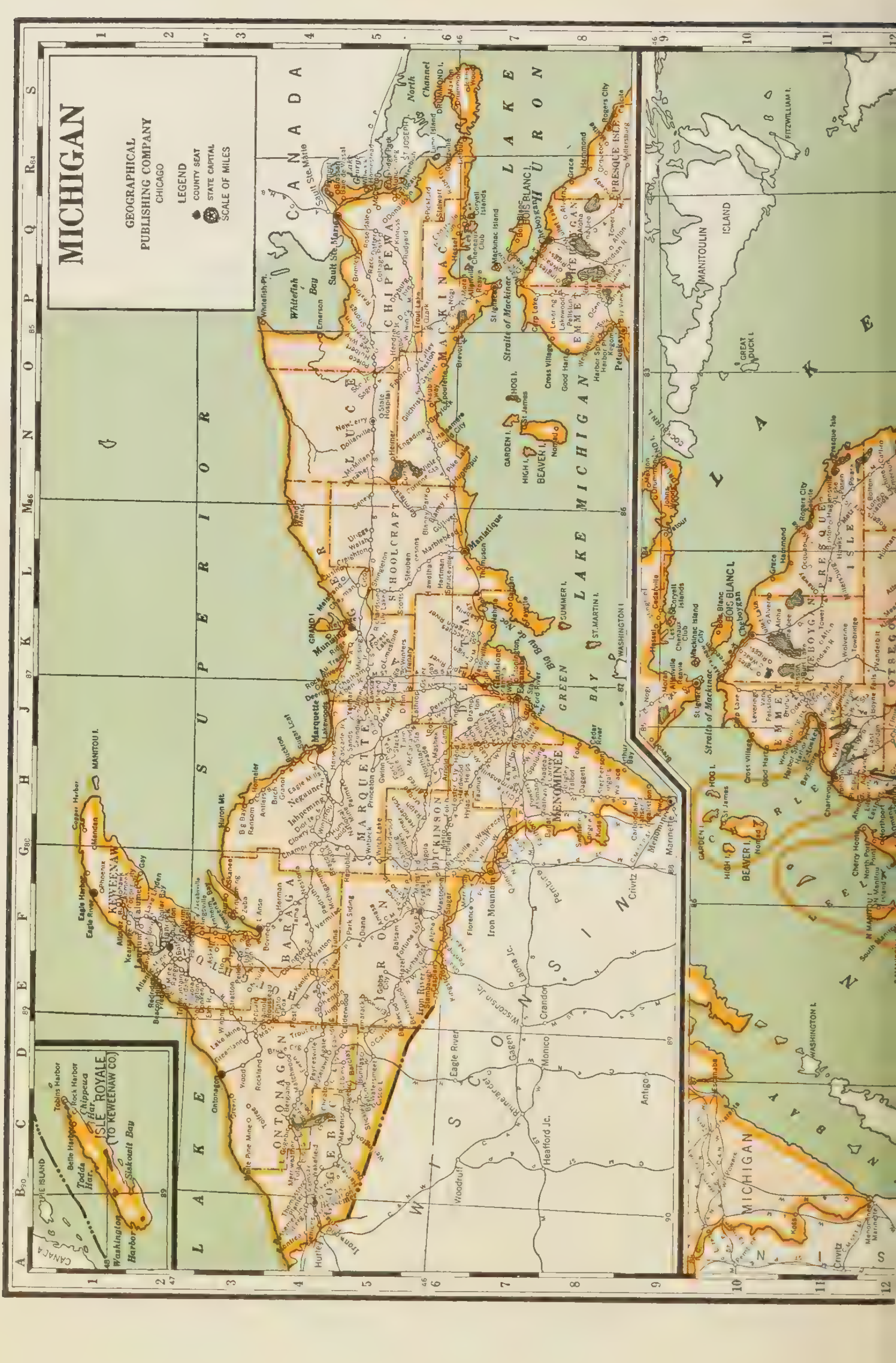
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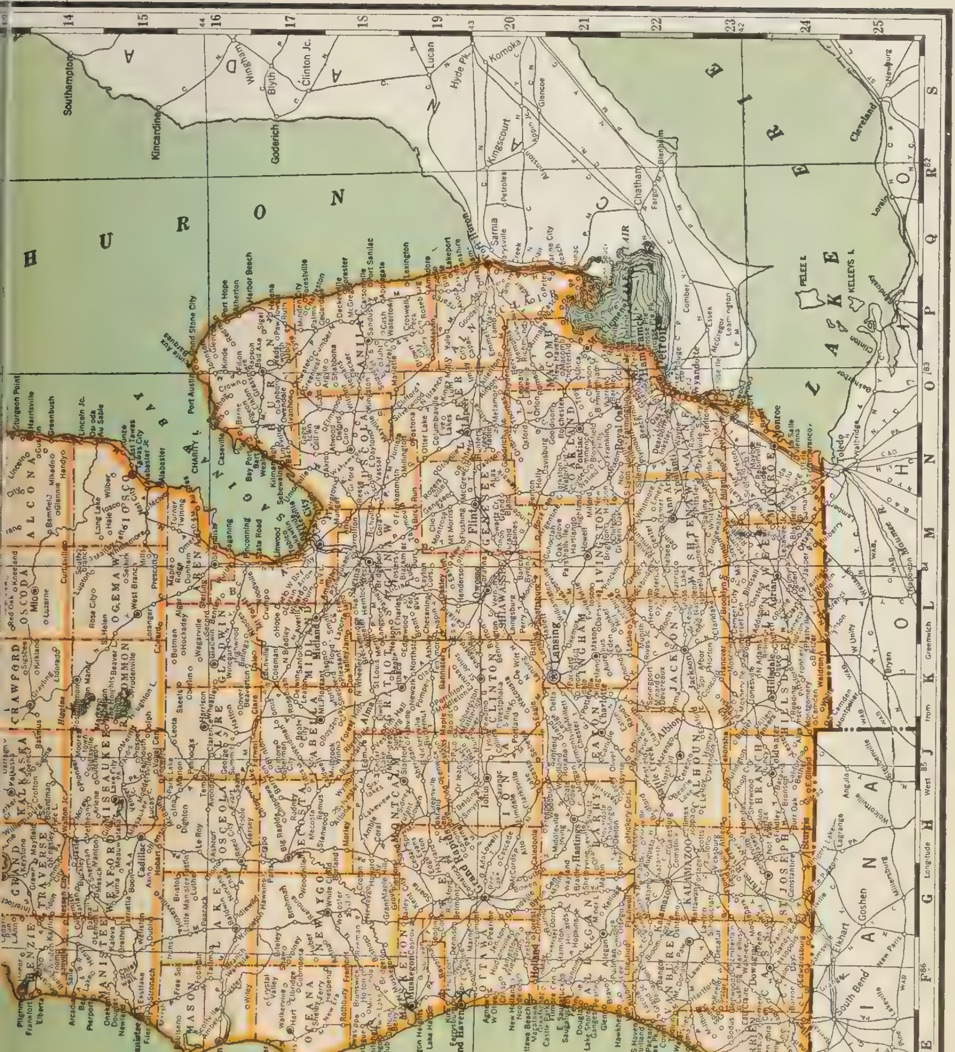
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Jackson
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Sarnia
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Grand Haven
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Coldwater
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Chicago
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Racine
Kenosha
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Michigan City
South Bend
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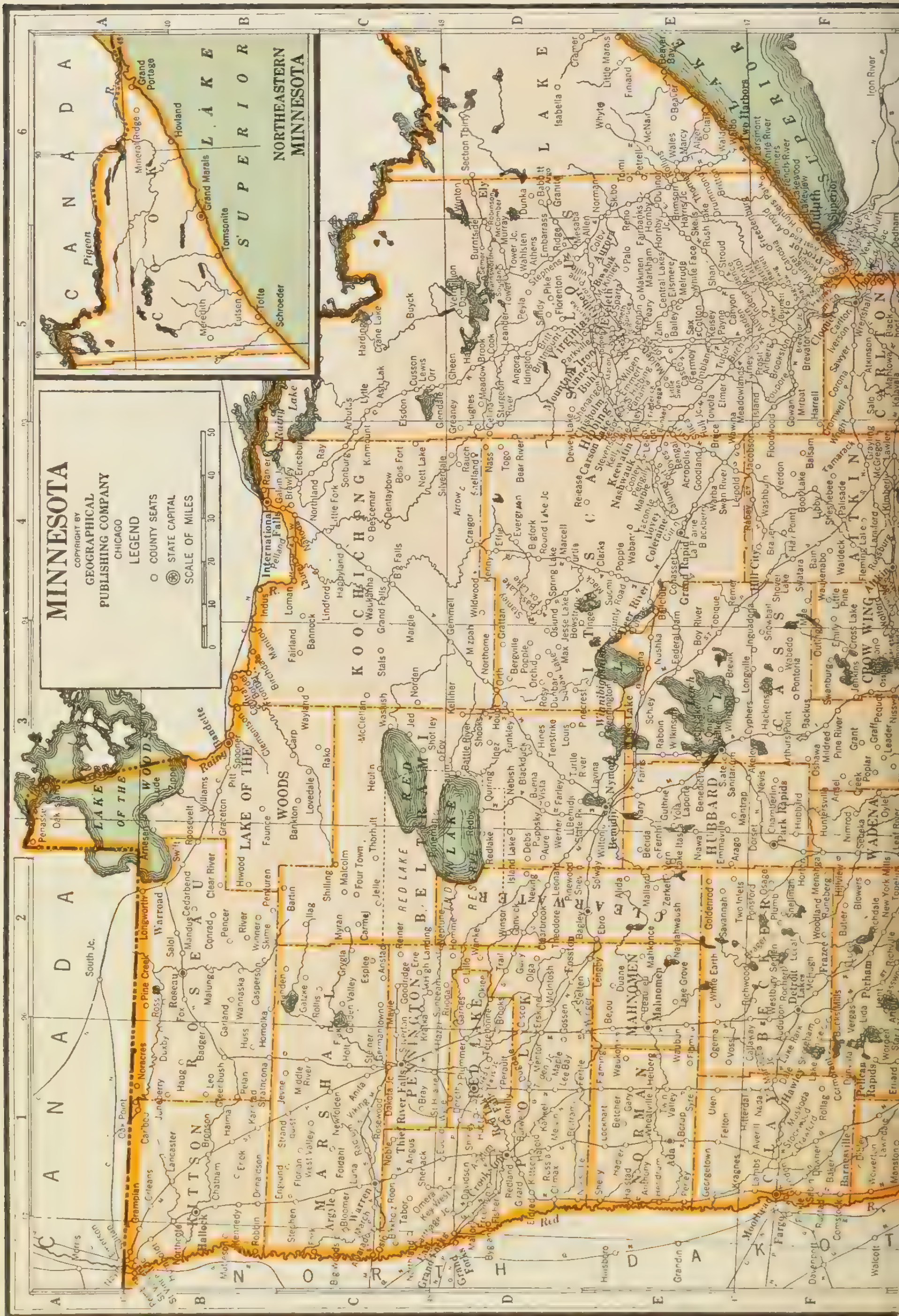
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⊛ STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE OF THE WOODS
KITTSON
ROSEAU
MARSHALL
PENNINGTON
RED LAKE
POLK
NORMAN
MAHNOMEN
CLAY
BECKER
HUBBARD
CASS
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KOOCHICHING
BELTRAMI
CLEARWATER
ST. LOUIS
LAKE
COOK
CARLTON
AITKIN
CROW WING
WADENA
OTTER TAIL
NORTH DAKOTA
Red Lake
Leech Lake
Winnibigoshish Lake
Rainy R.
Red R.
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Superior
Fargo
Moorhead
Grand Forks
Bemidji
International Falls
Hibbing
Virginia
Ely
Grand Marais
Two Harbors
Crookston
Thief River Falls
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Cloquet
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Grand Rapids
Hallock
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Baudette
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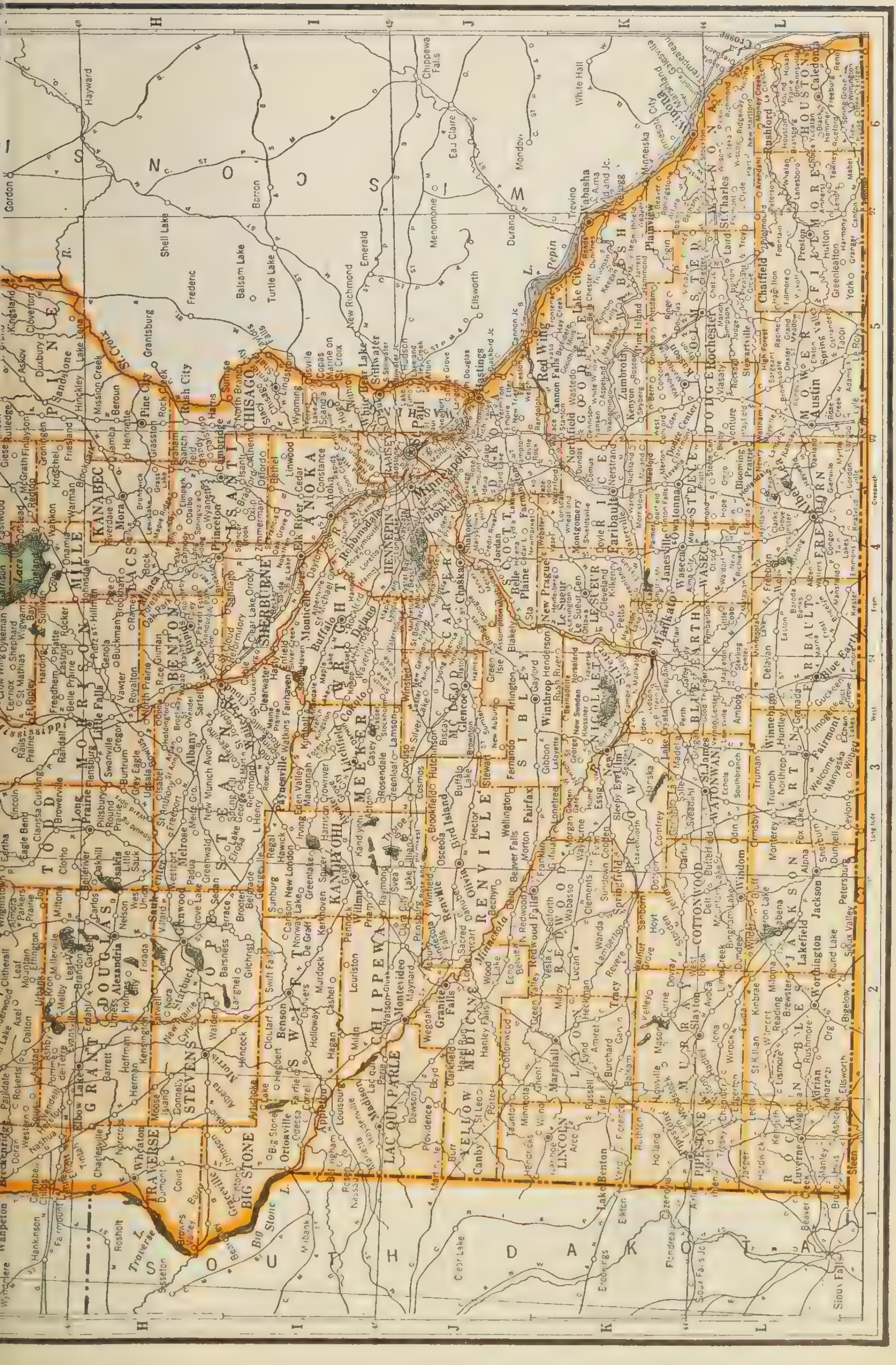
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HENNEPIN
RAMSEY
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SCOTT
CARVER
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KANDIYOHI
SWIFT
BIG STONE
CHIPPEWA
LAC QUI PARLE
YELLOW MEDICINE
RENVILLE
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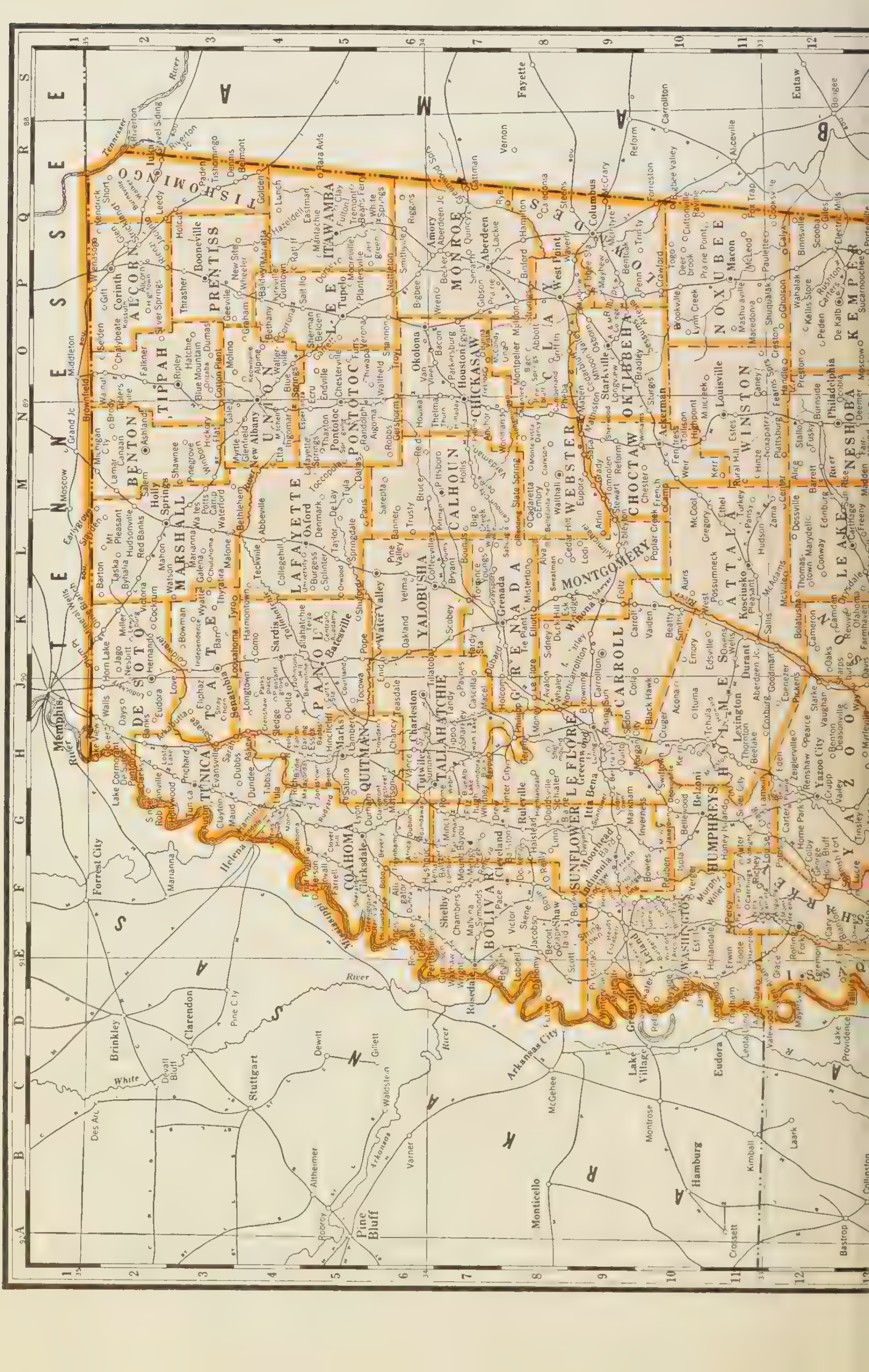
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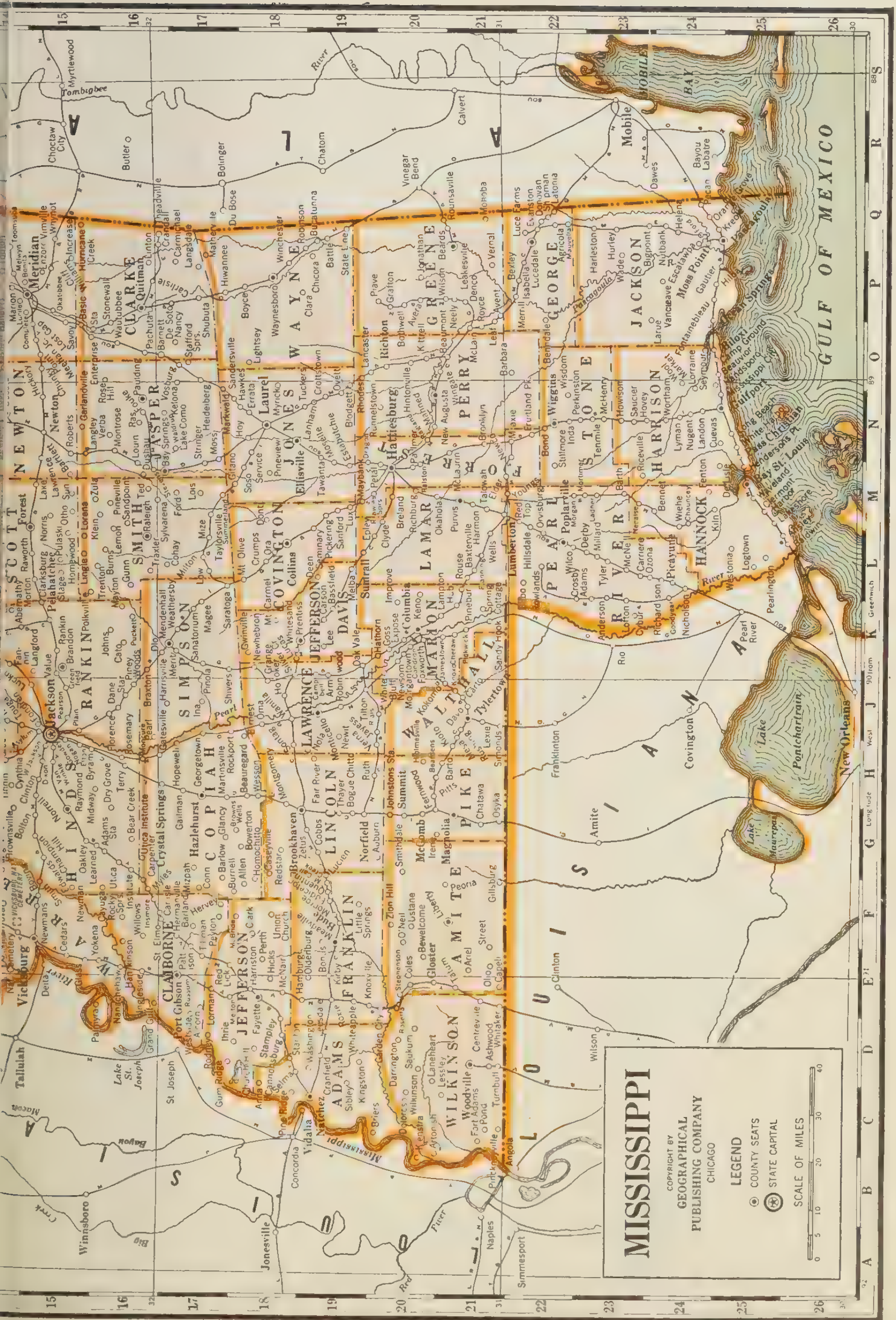
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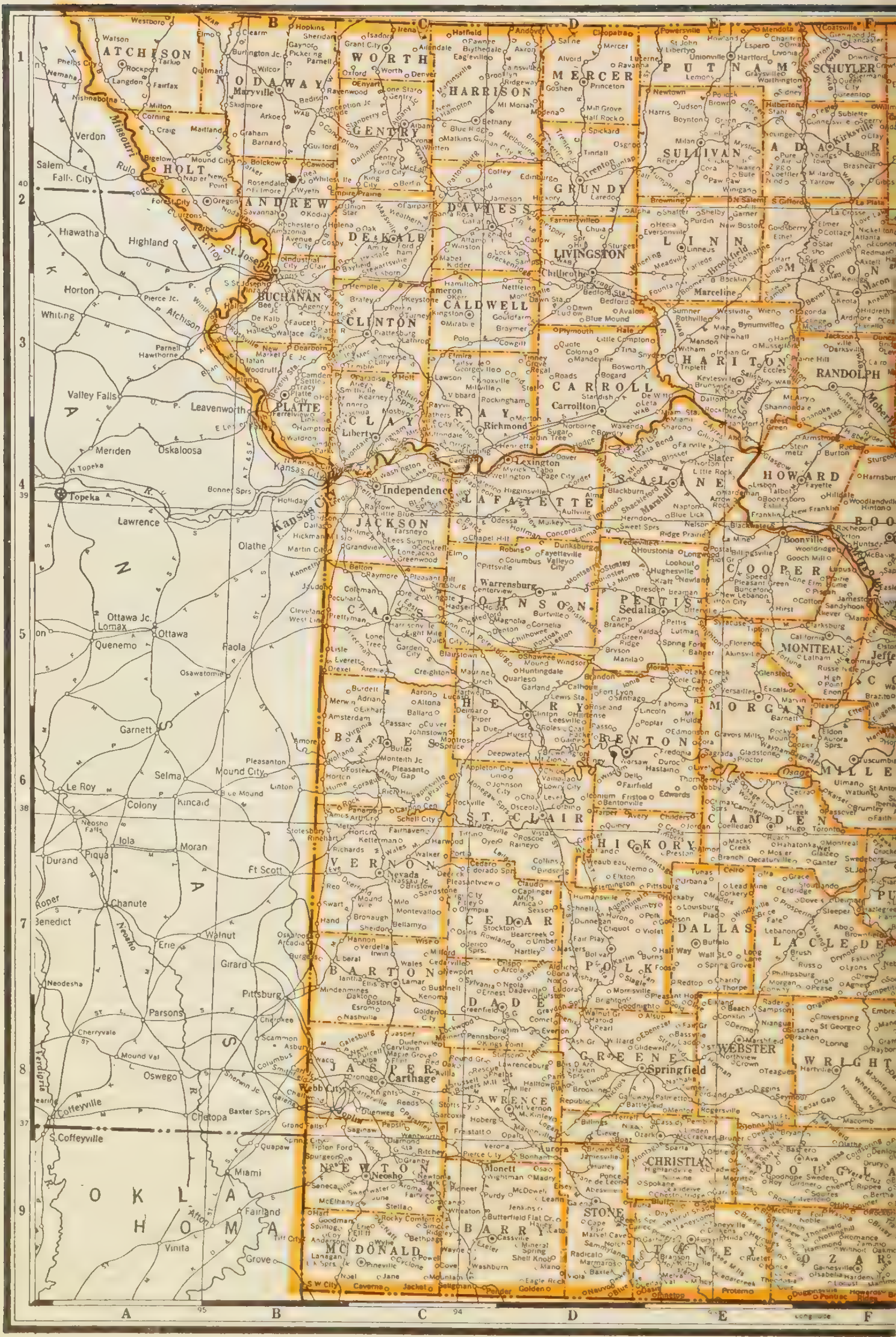
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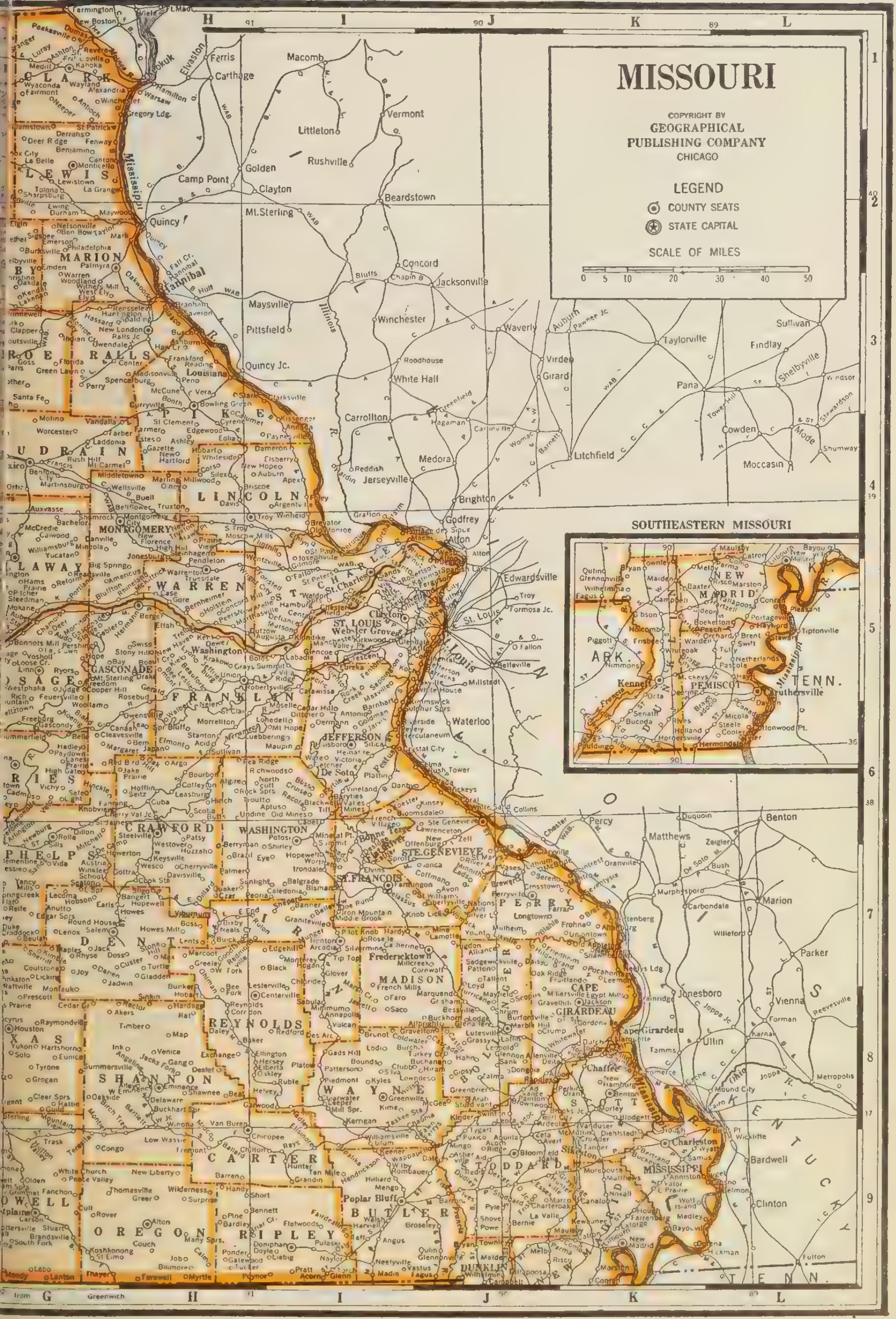
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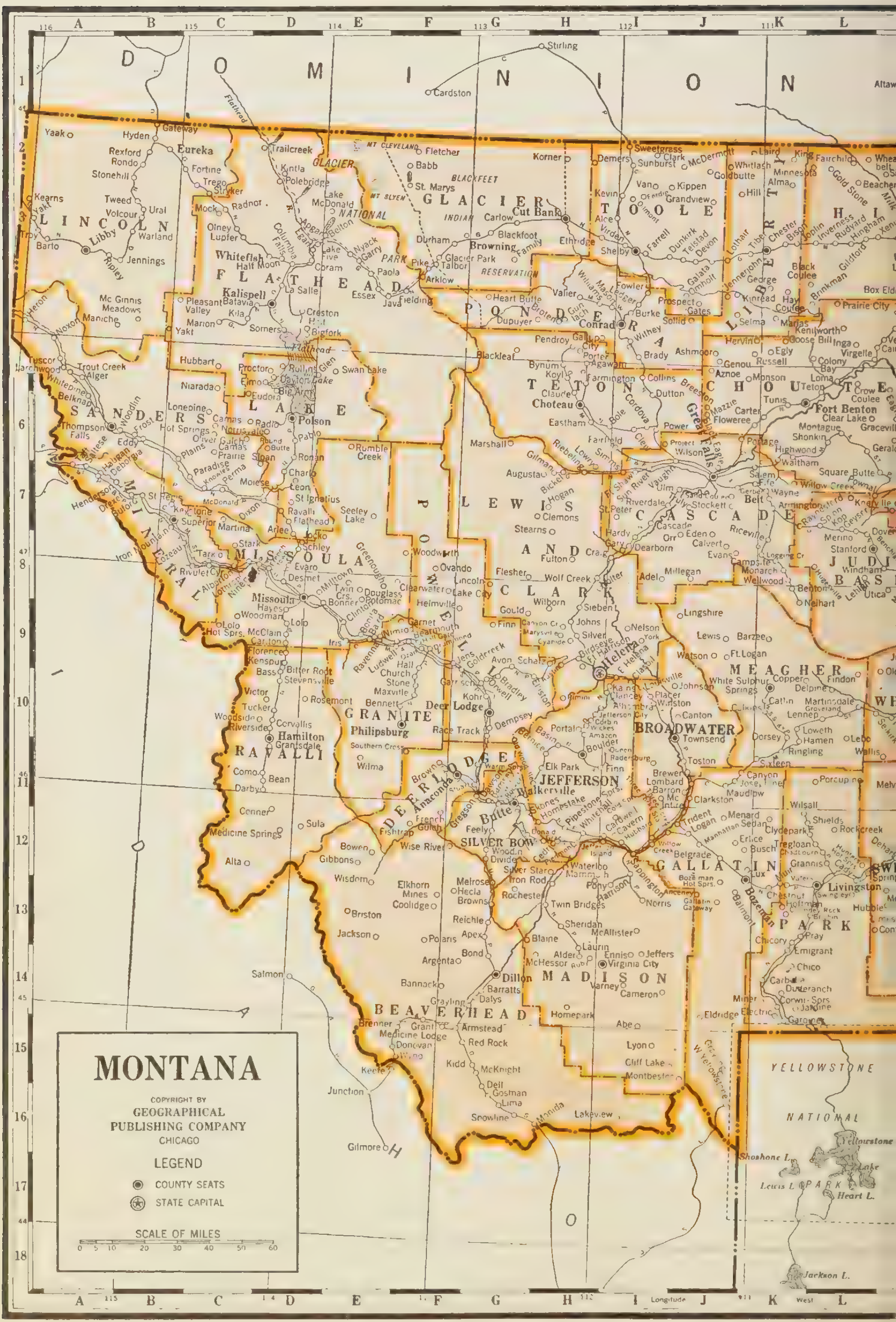
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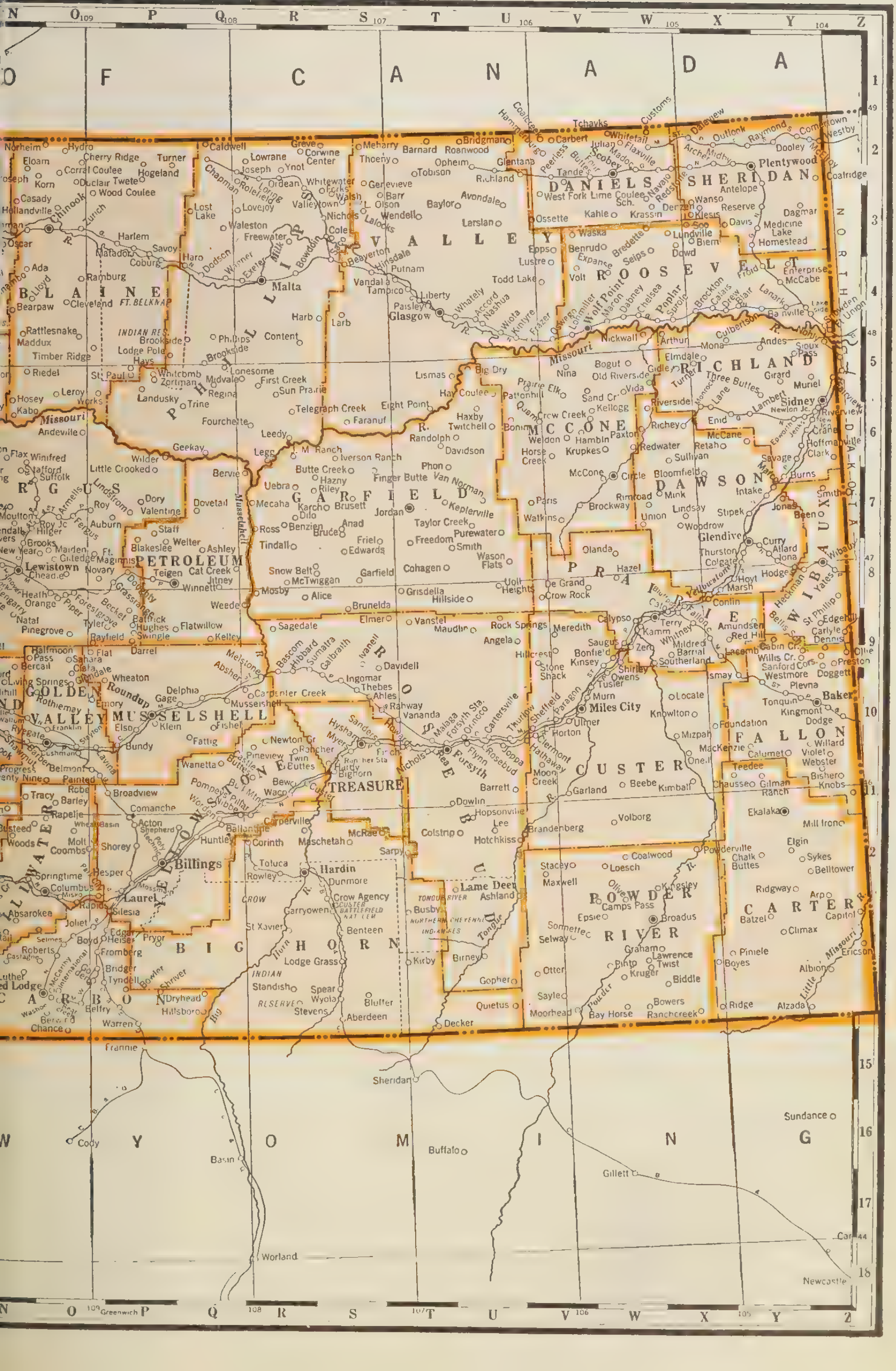
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Hollandville Chinook Zurich Lost Lake Valleytown Nichols Wendell Larslan Waska Benrudo Bredette Seips Enterprise McCabe
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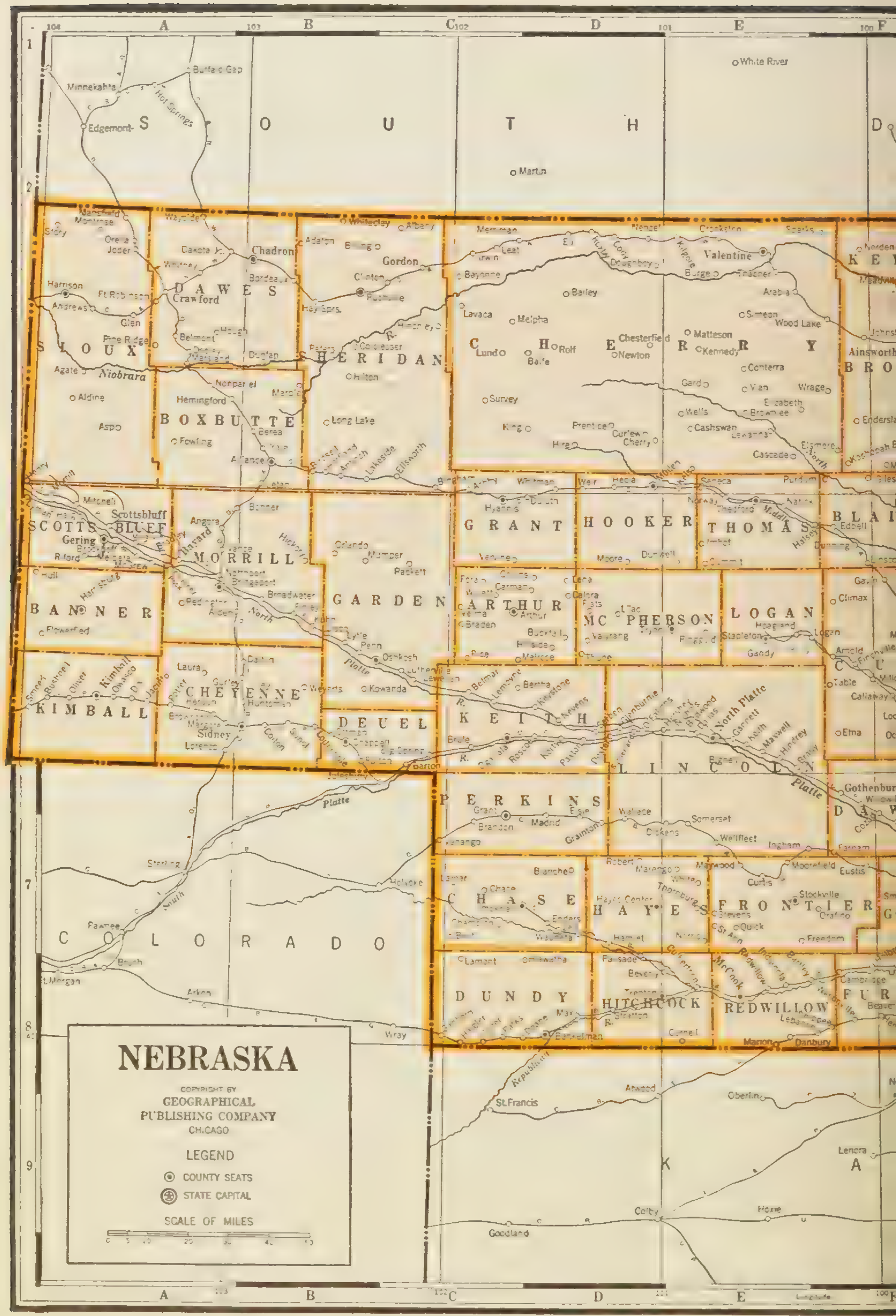
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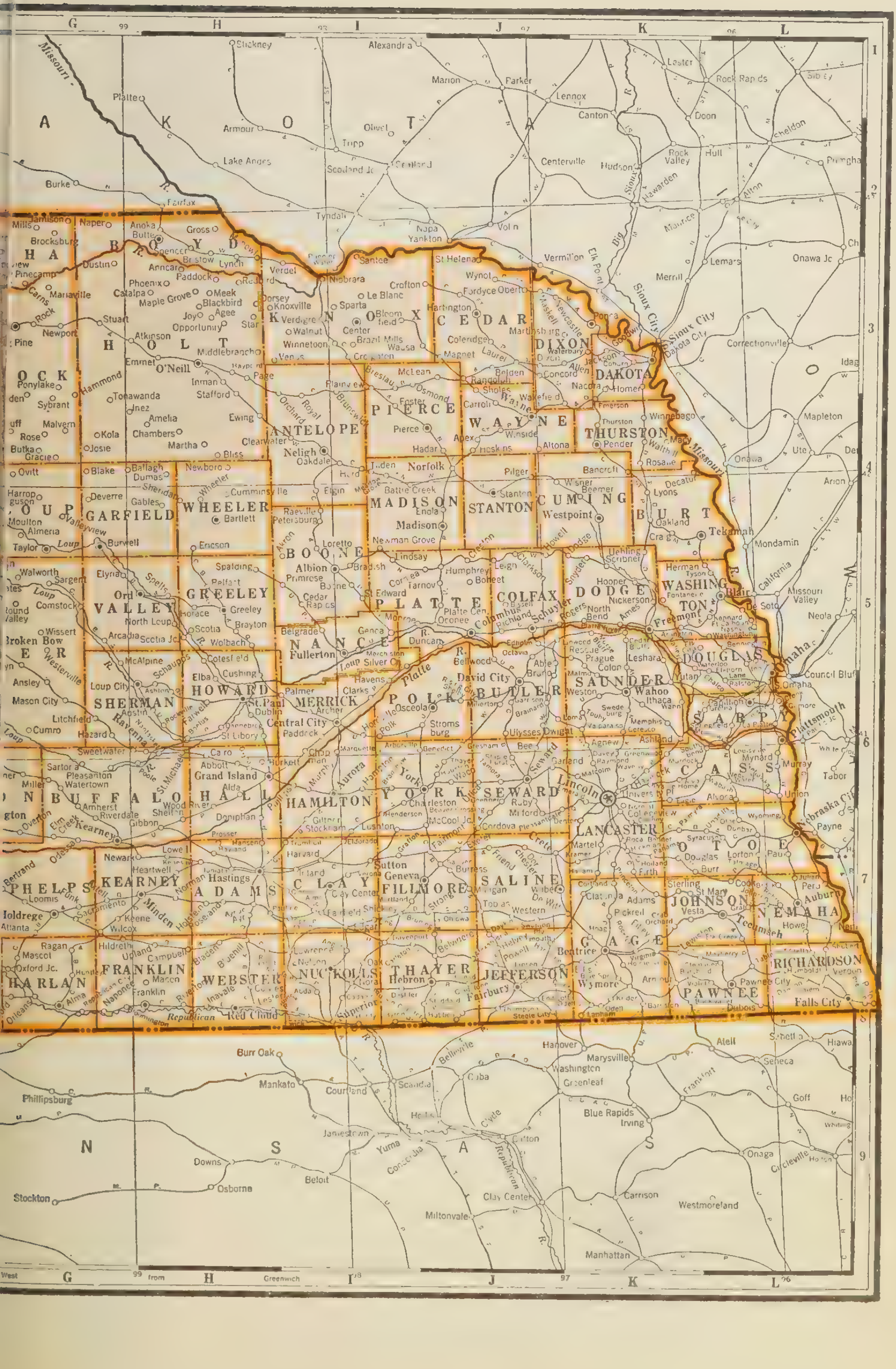
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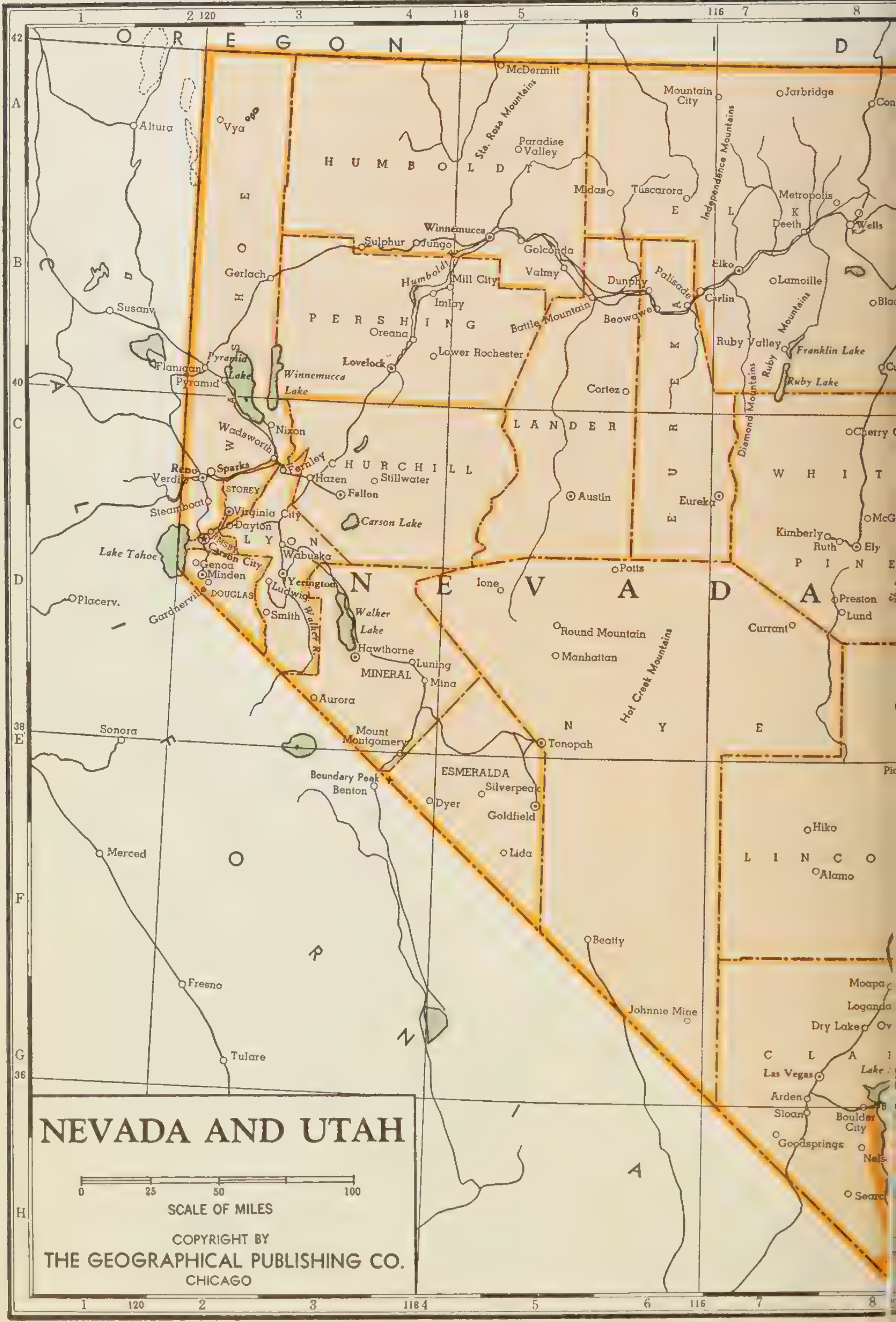
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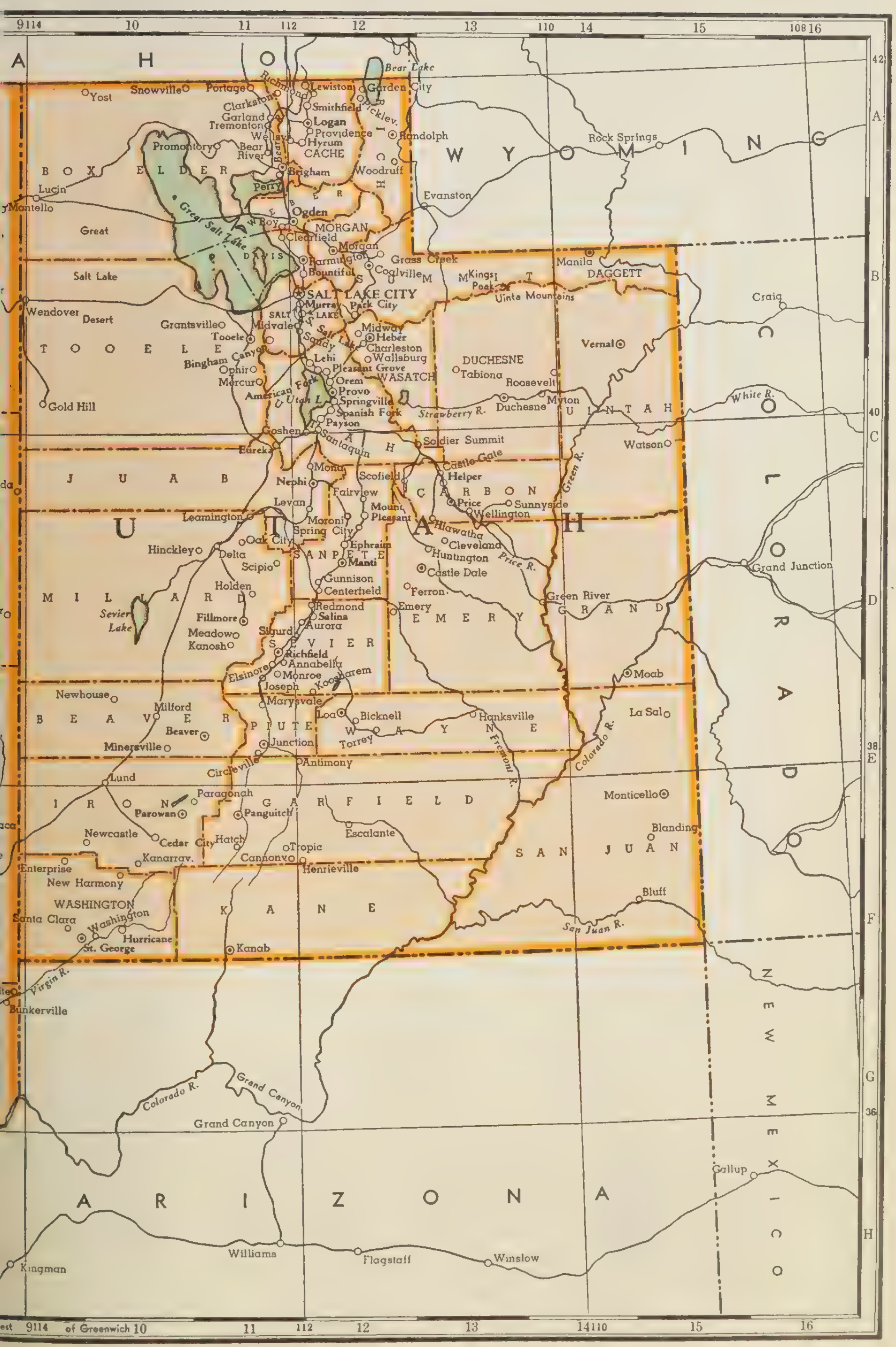
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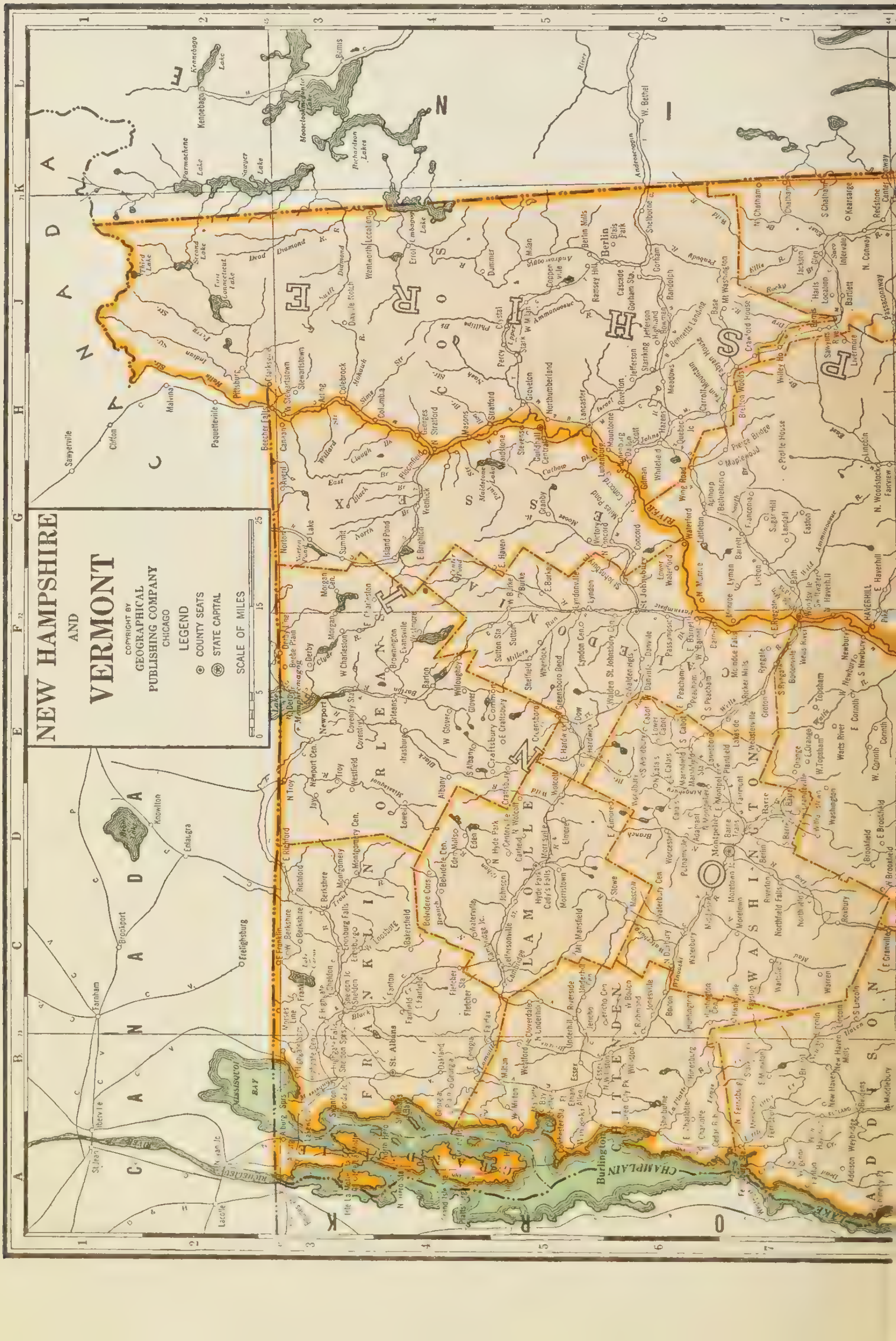
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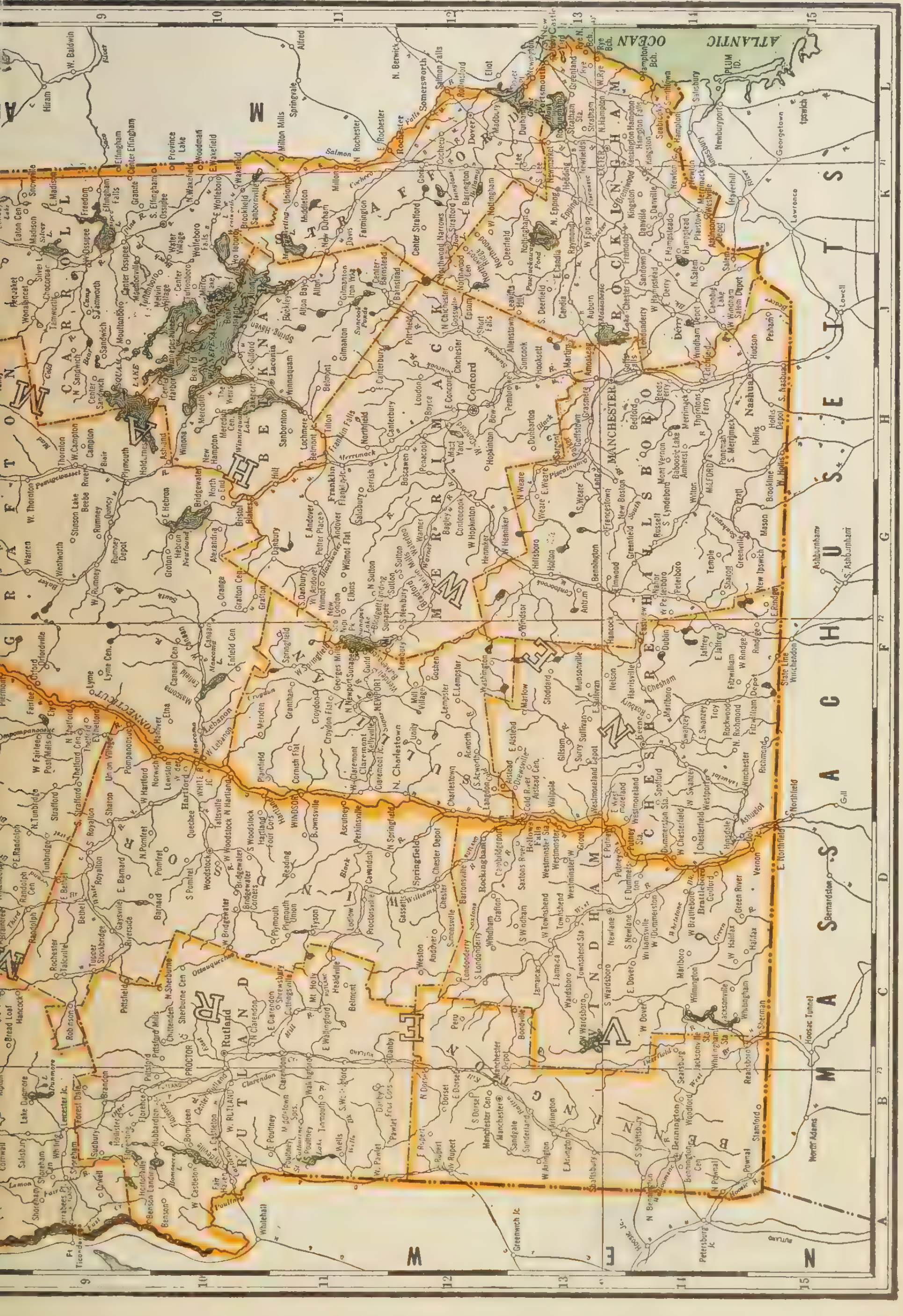
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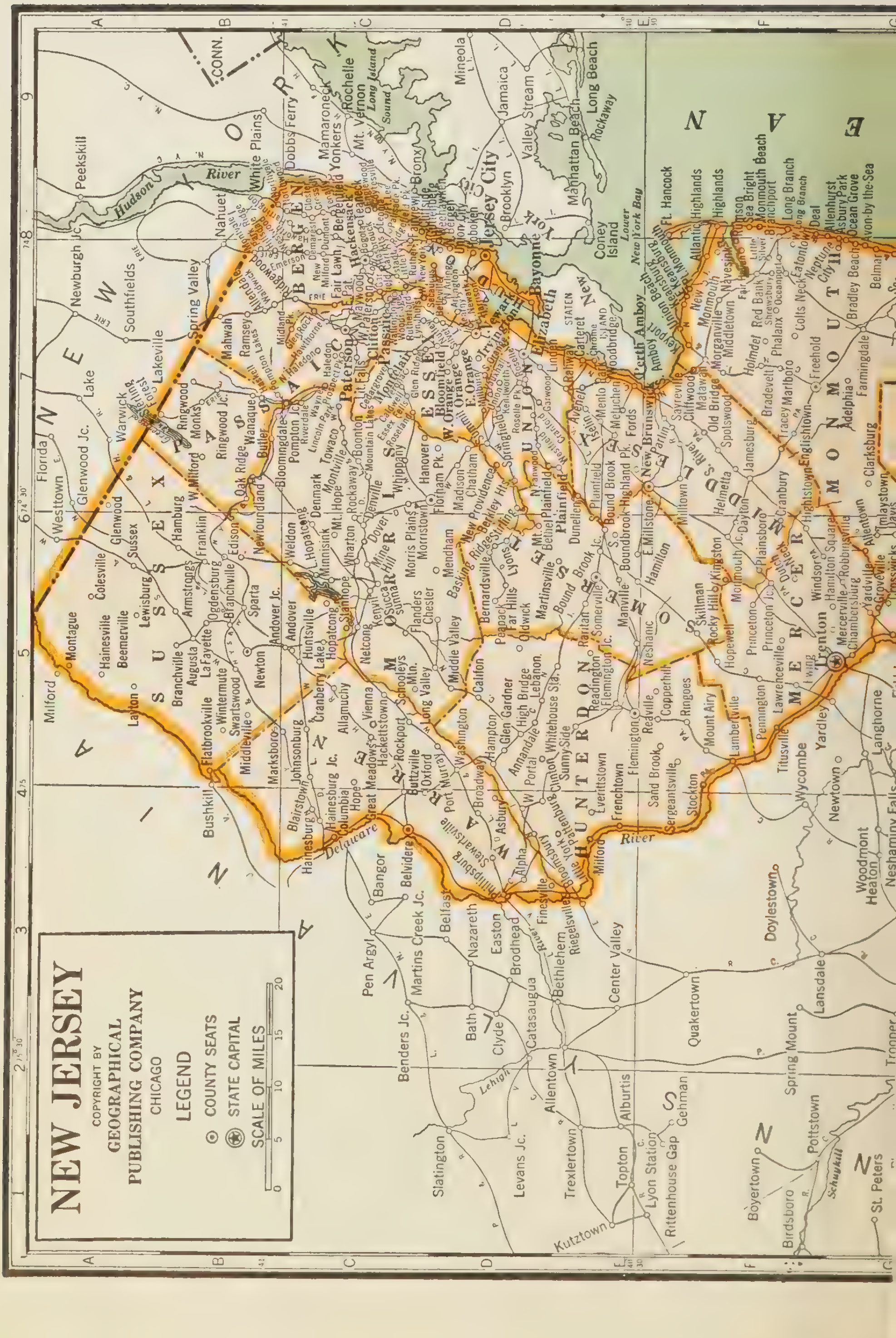
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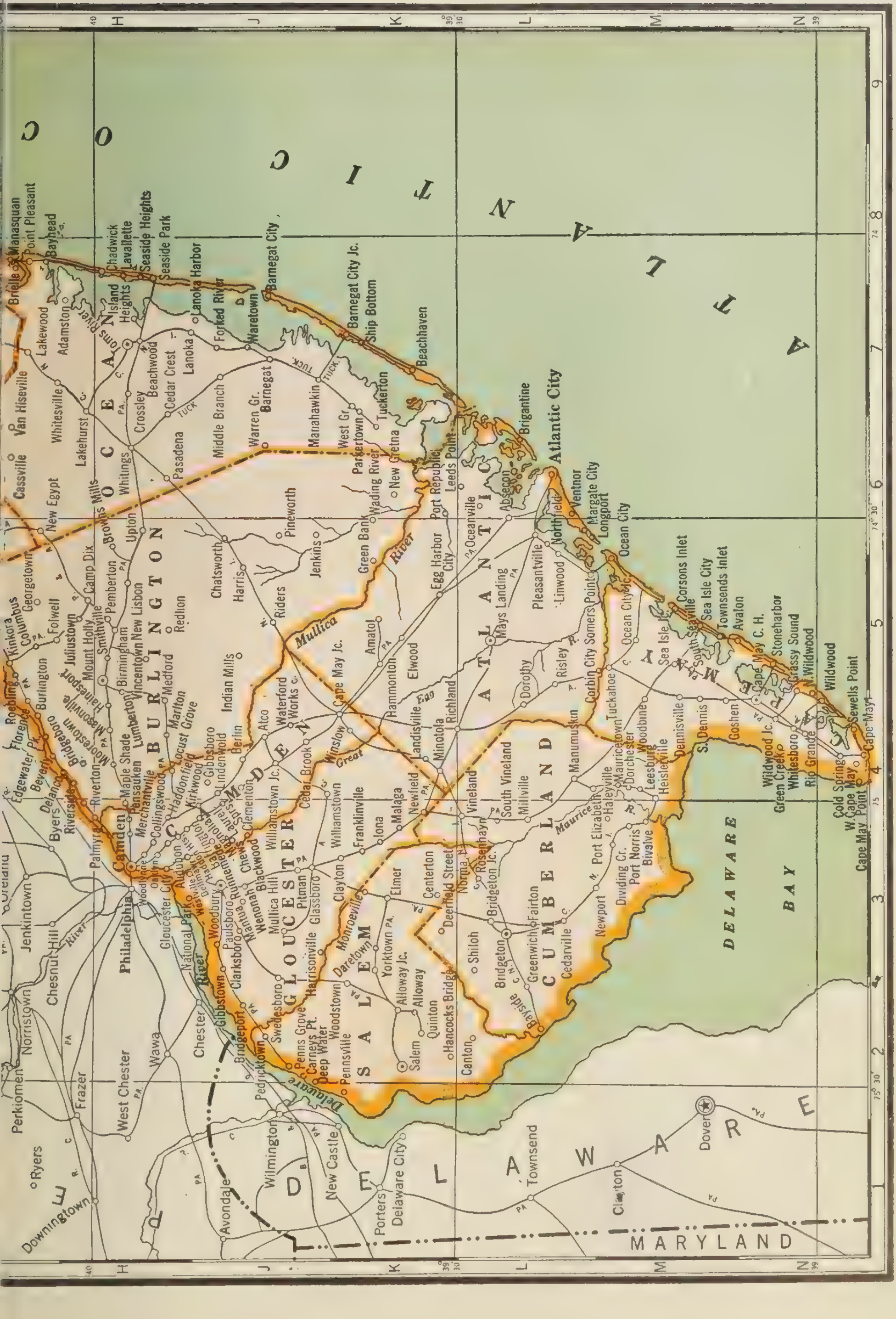
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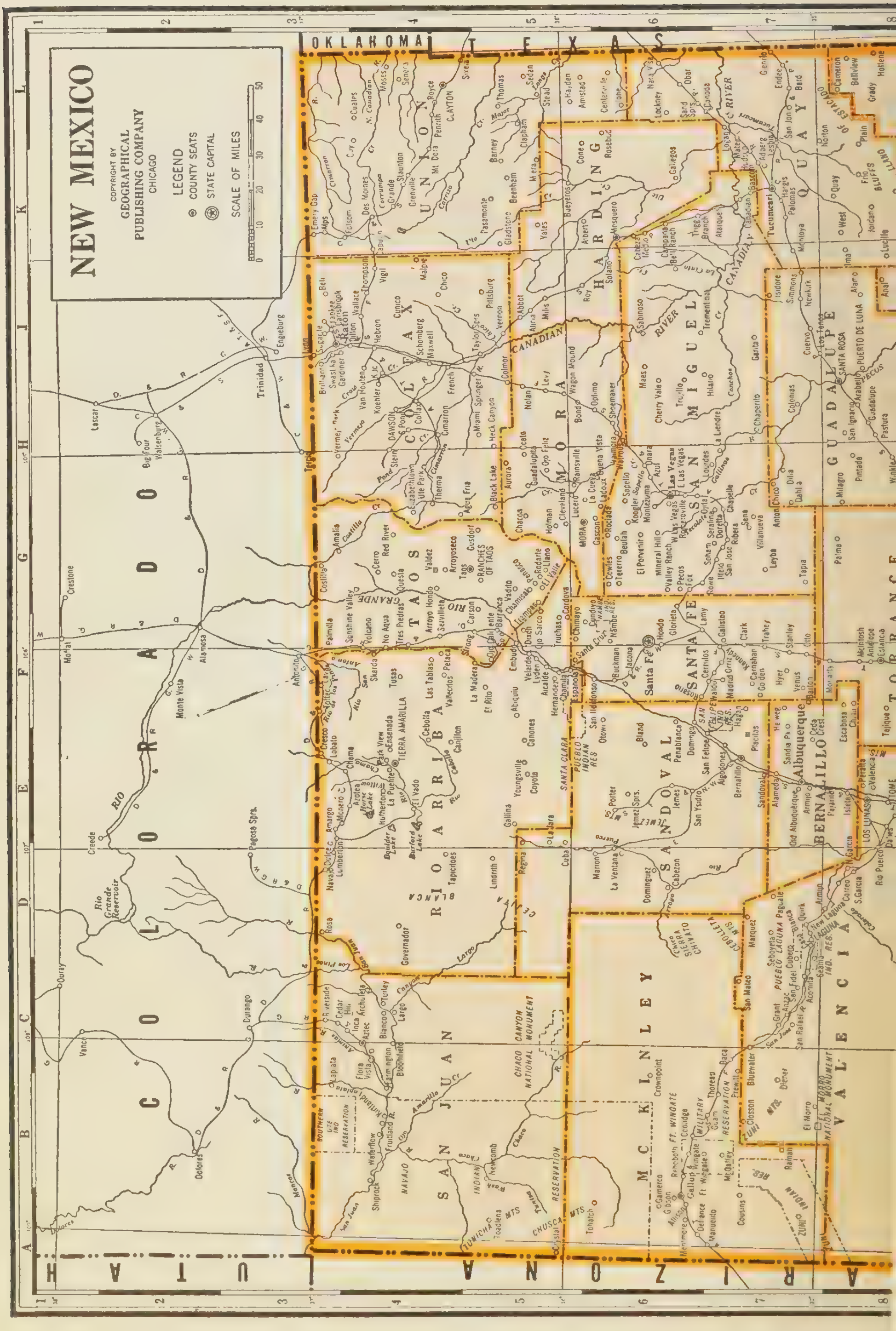
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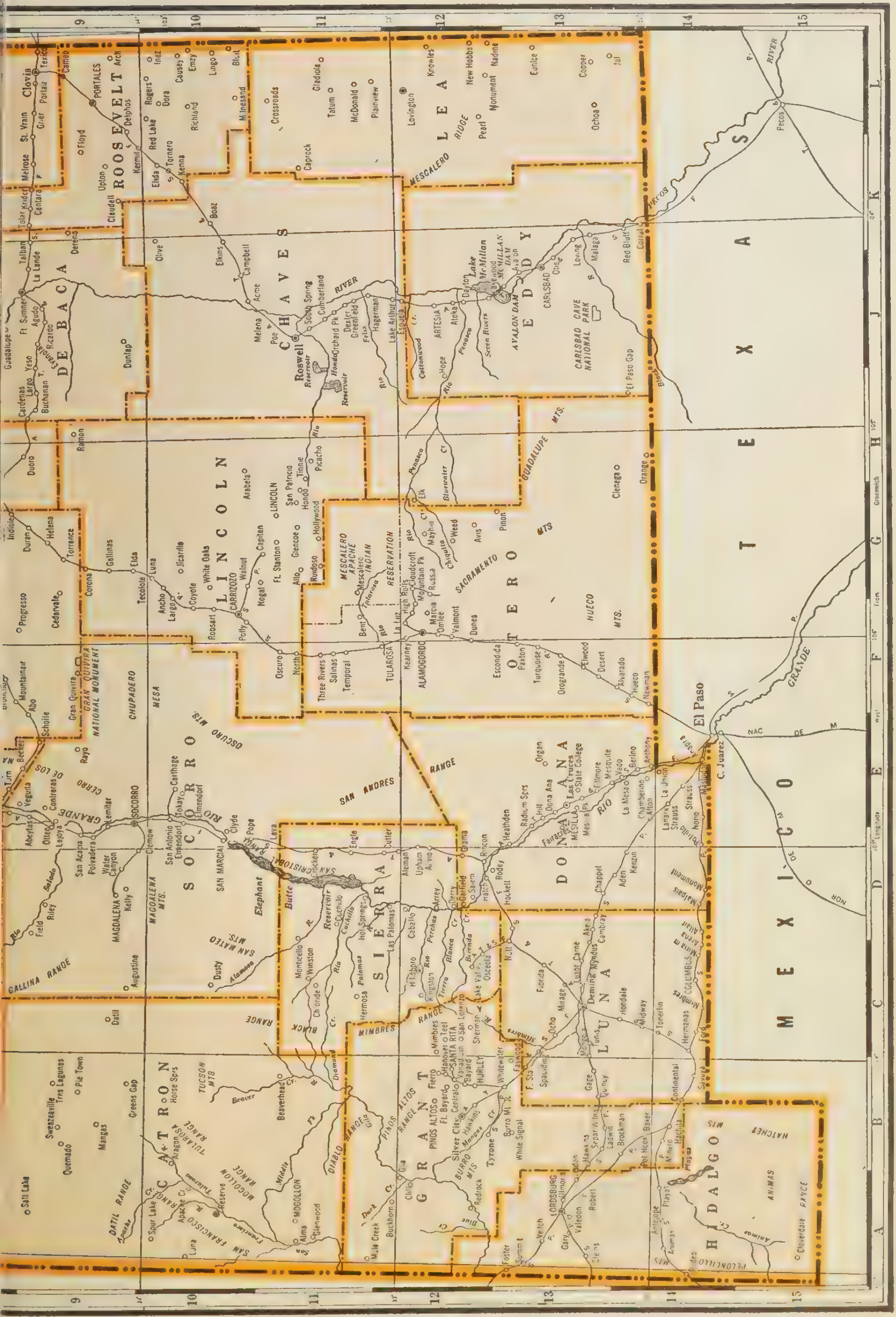
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McMILLAN DAM
Elephant Butte Reservoir
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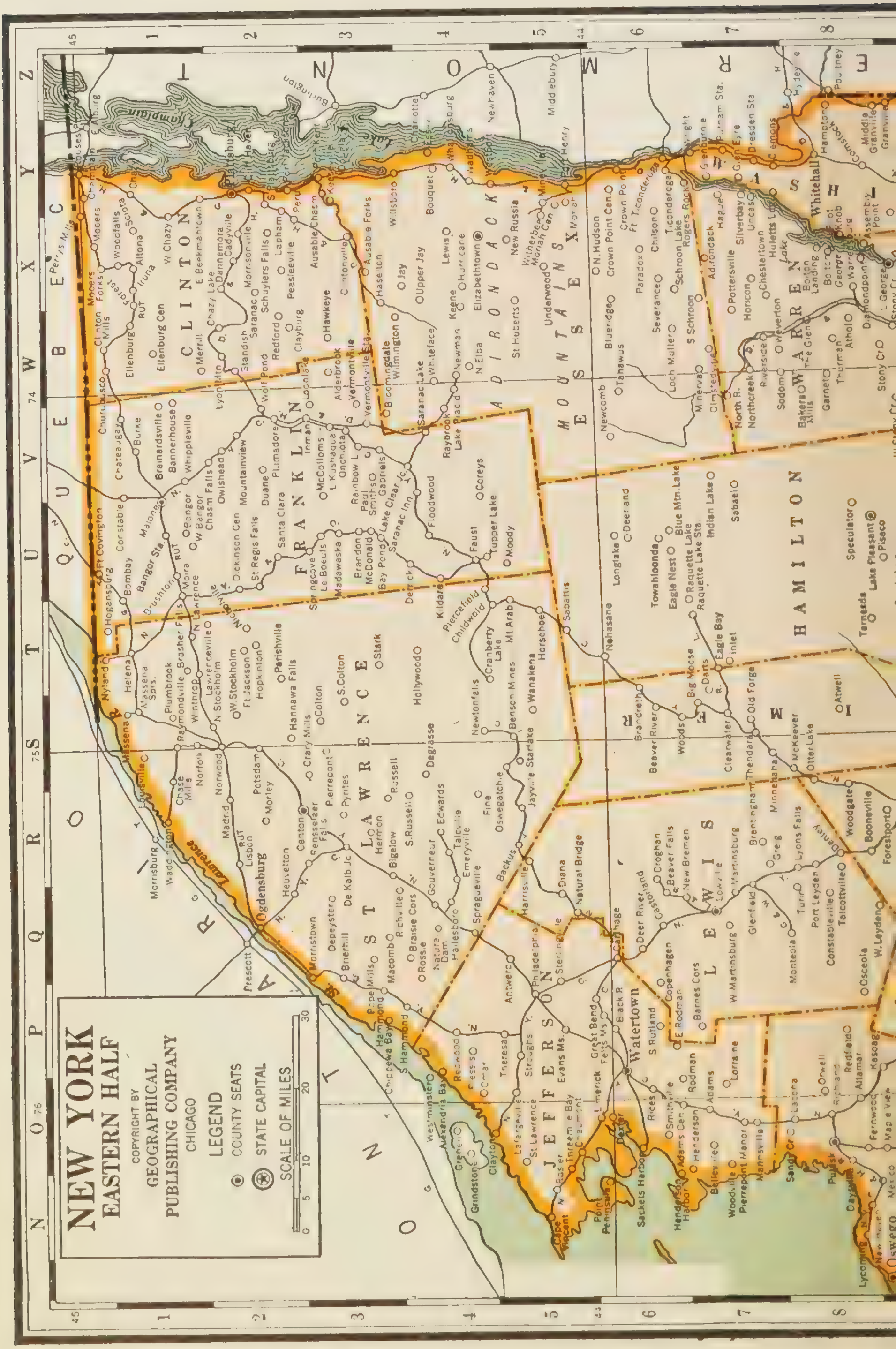
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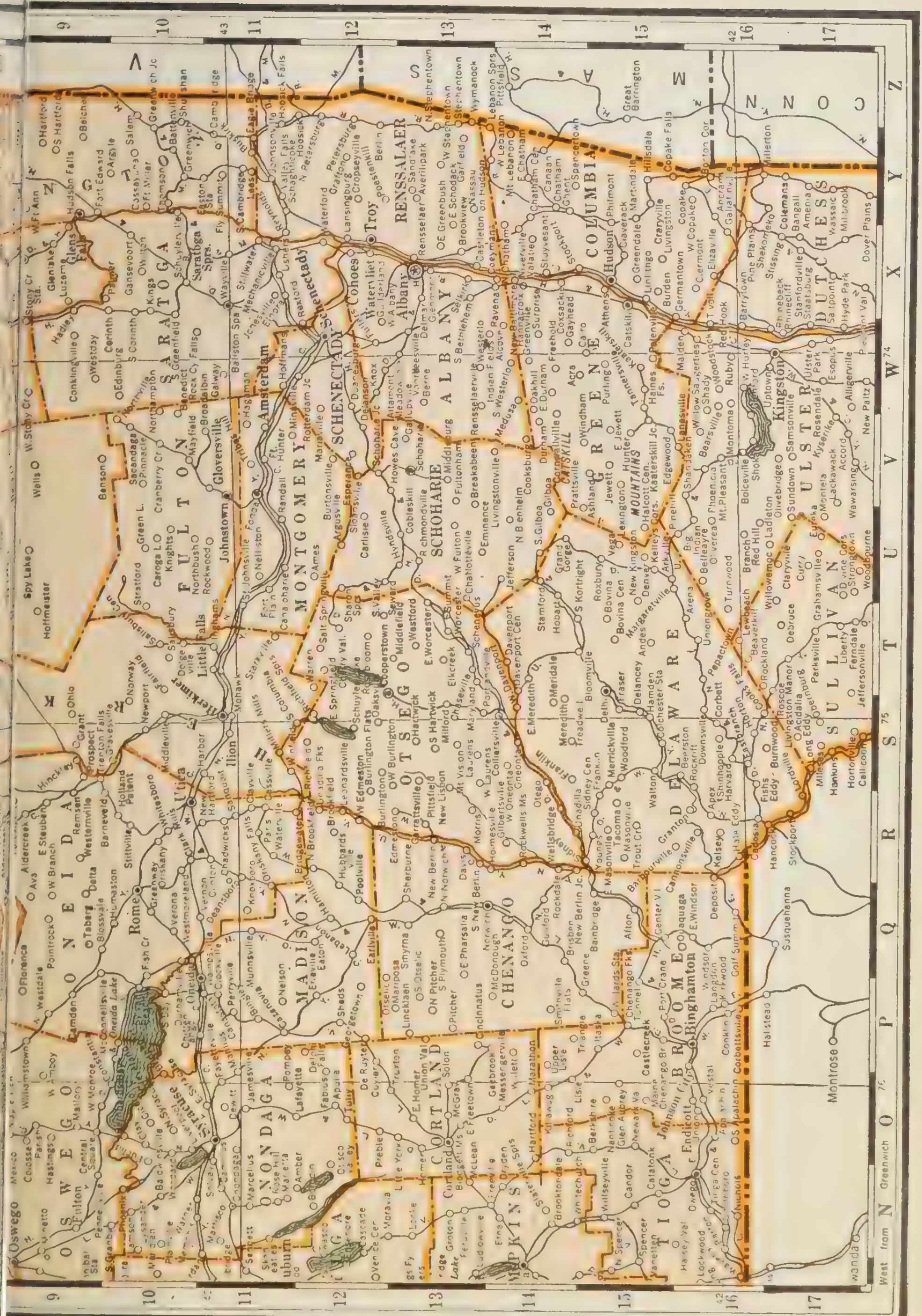
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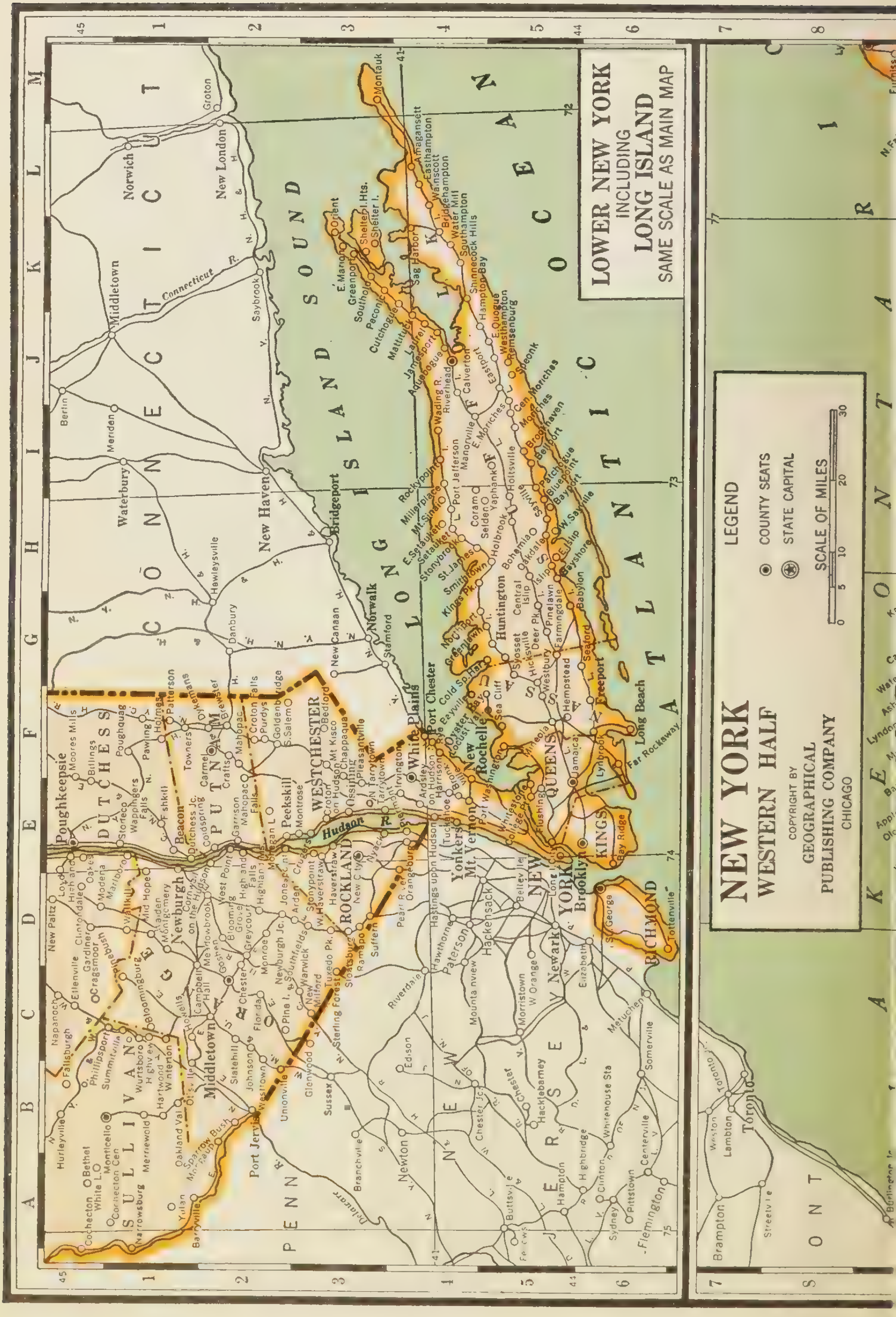
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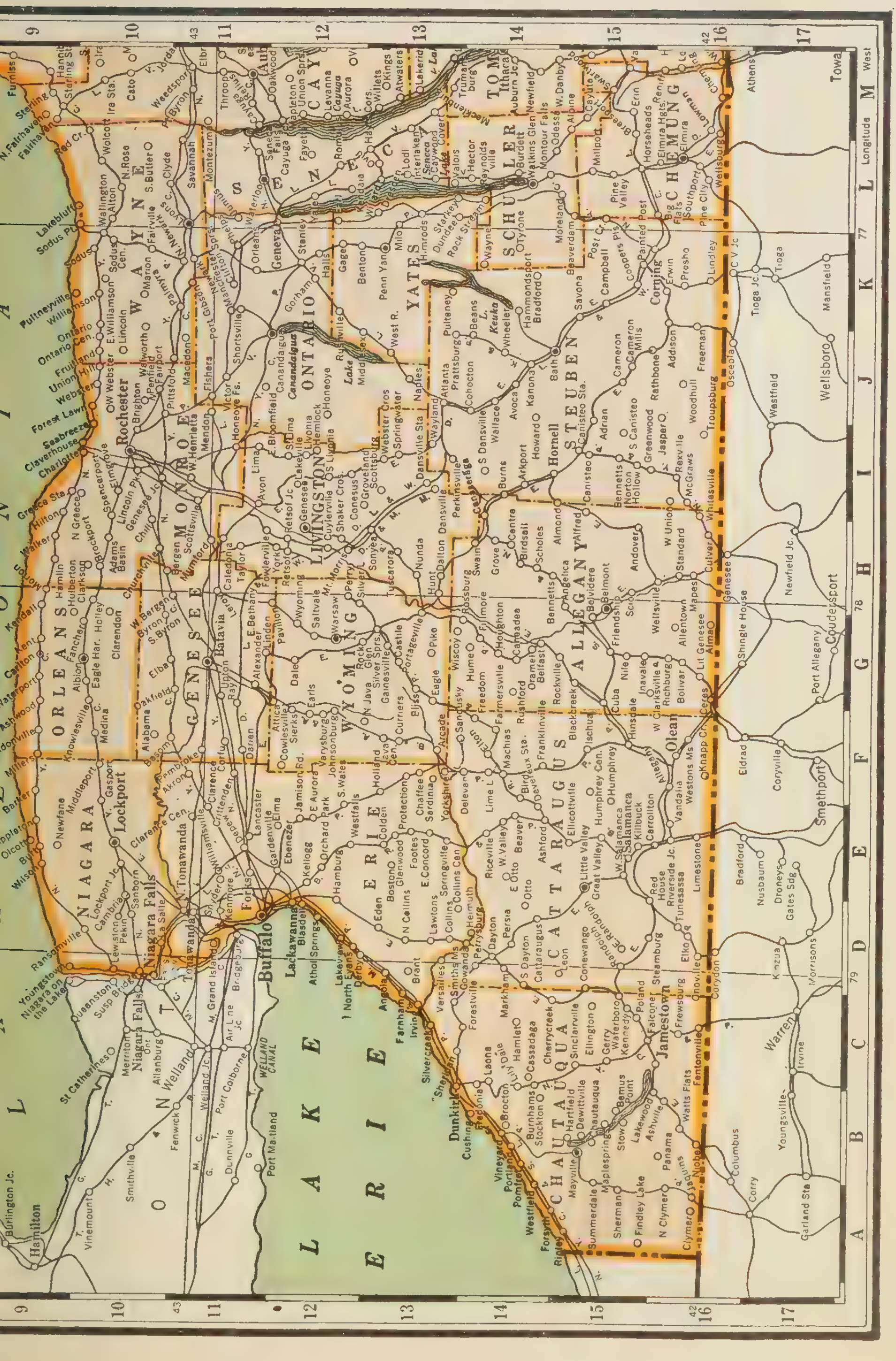
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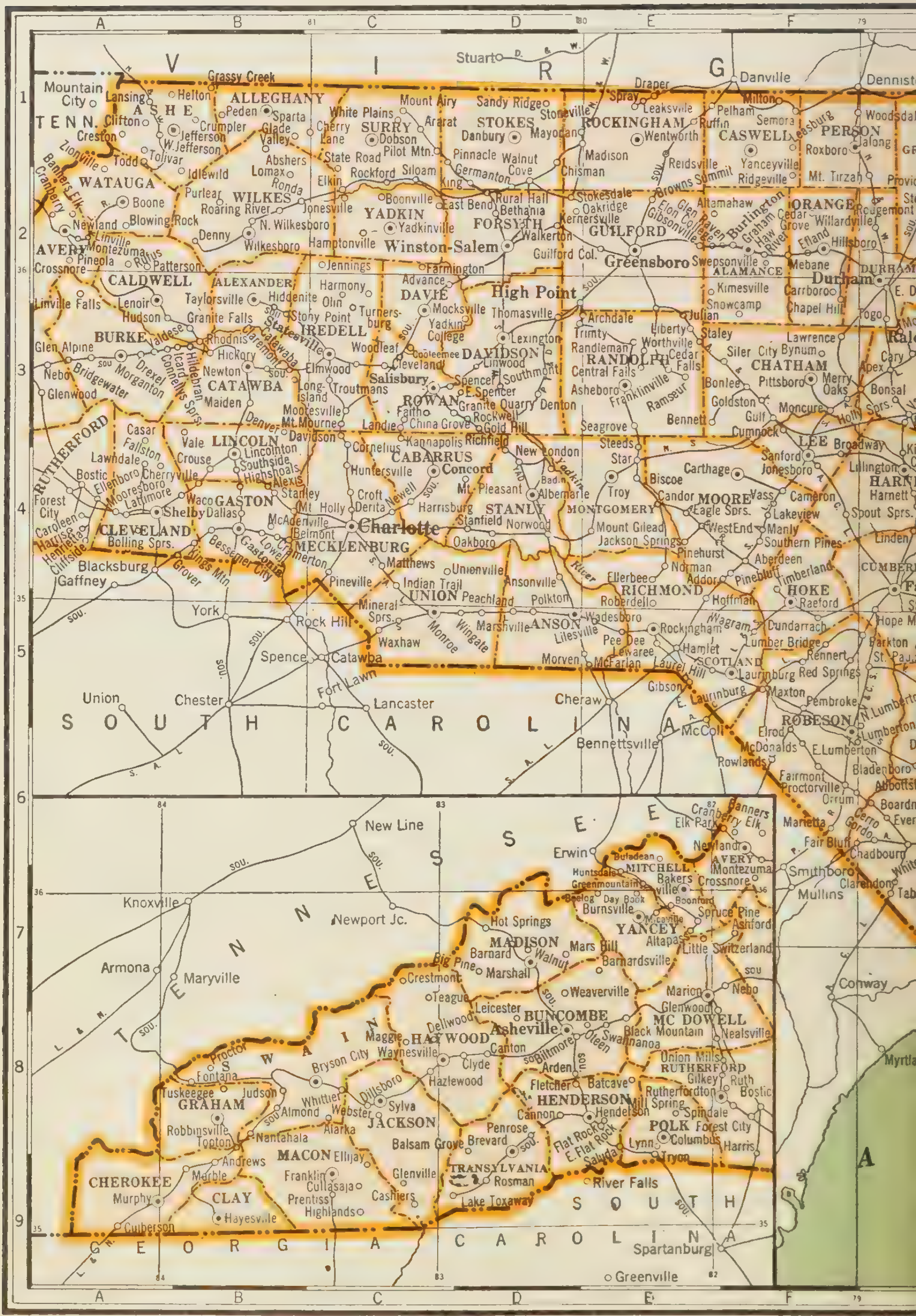
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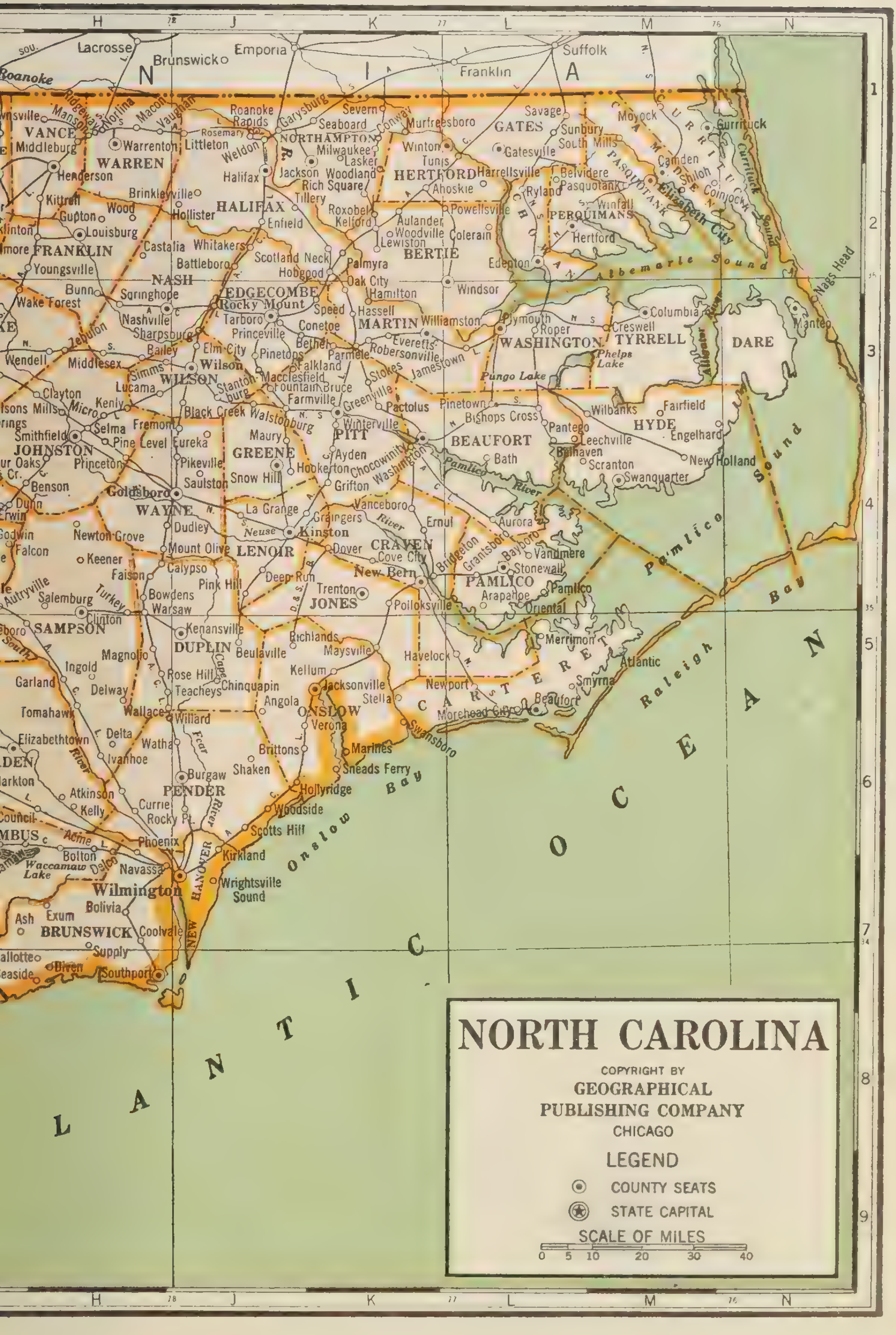
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Pine Level
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Cove City
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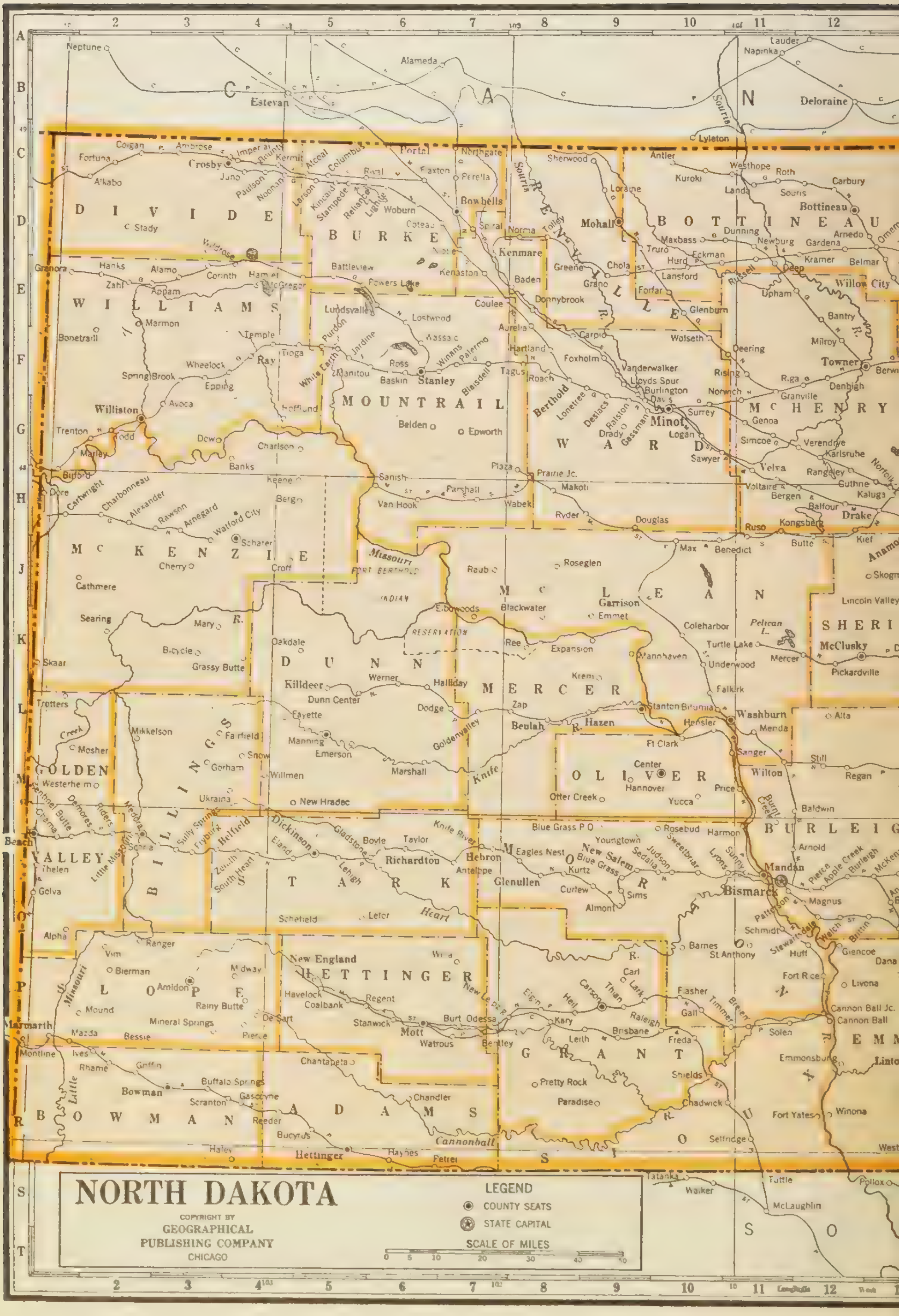

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Crosby
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Kenmare
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Watford City
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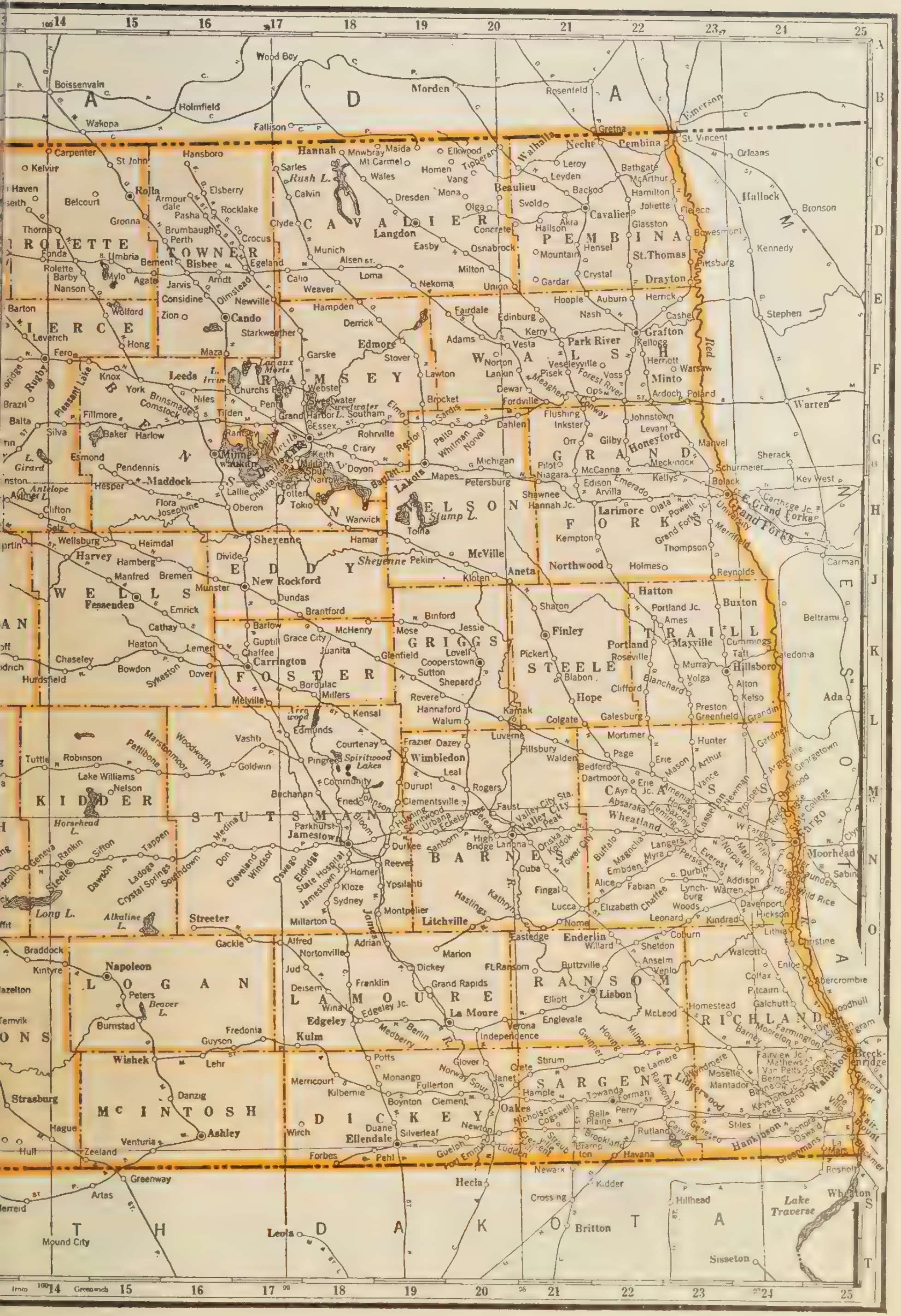
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Elkwood
Walhalla
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St. Vincent
Orleans
Hallock
Bronson
Kennedy
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Key West
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E. Grand Forks
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Moorhead
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Georgetown
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Rolette
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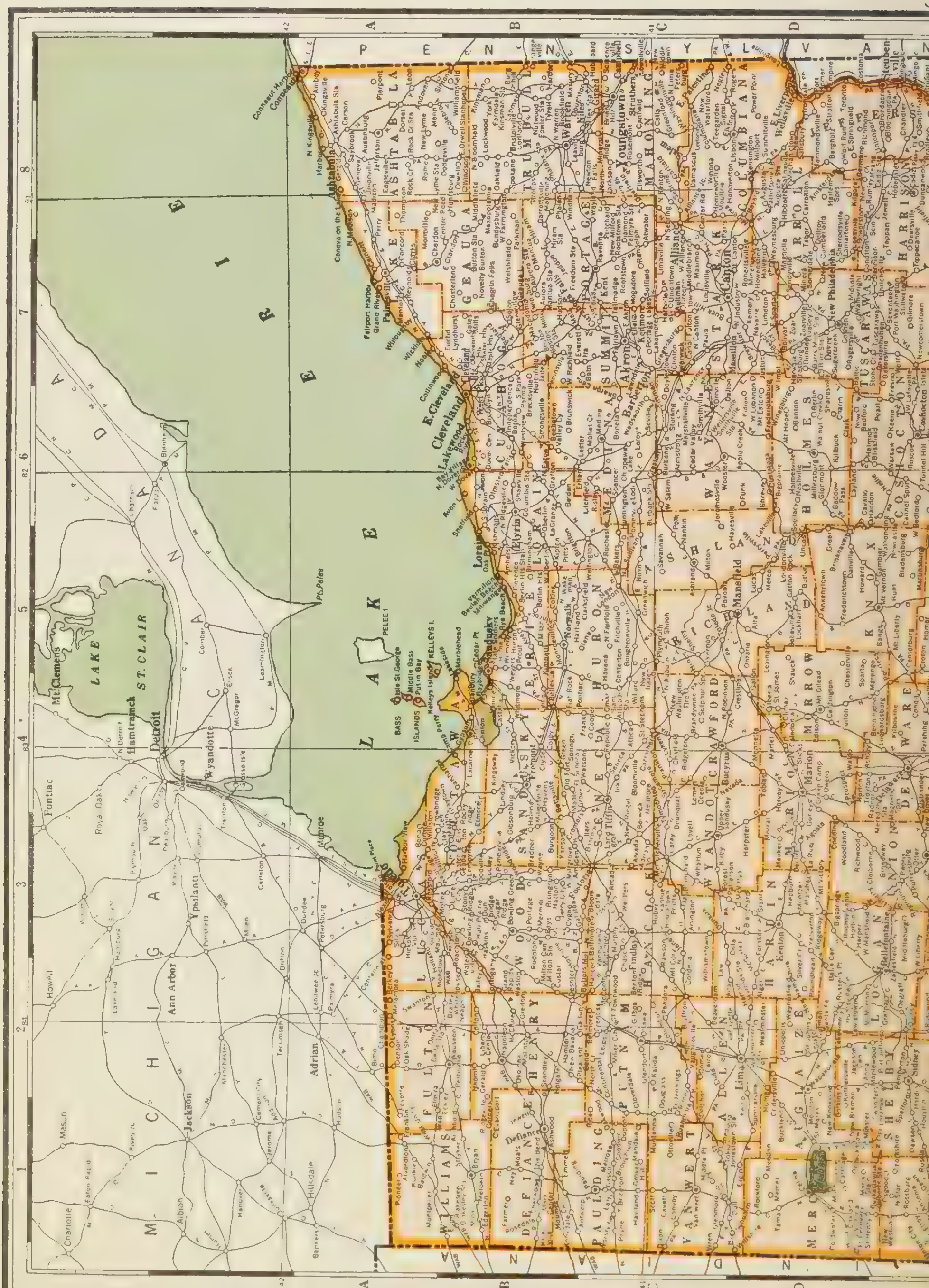
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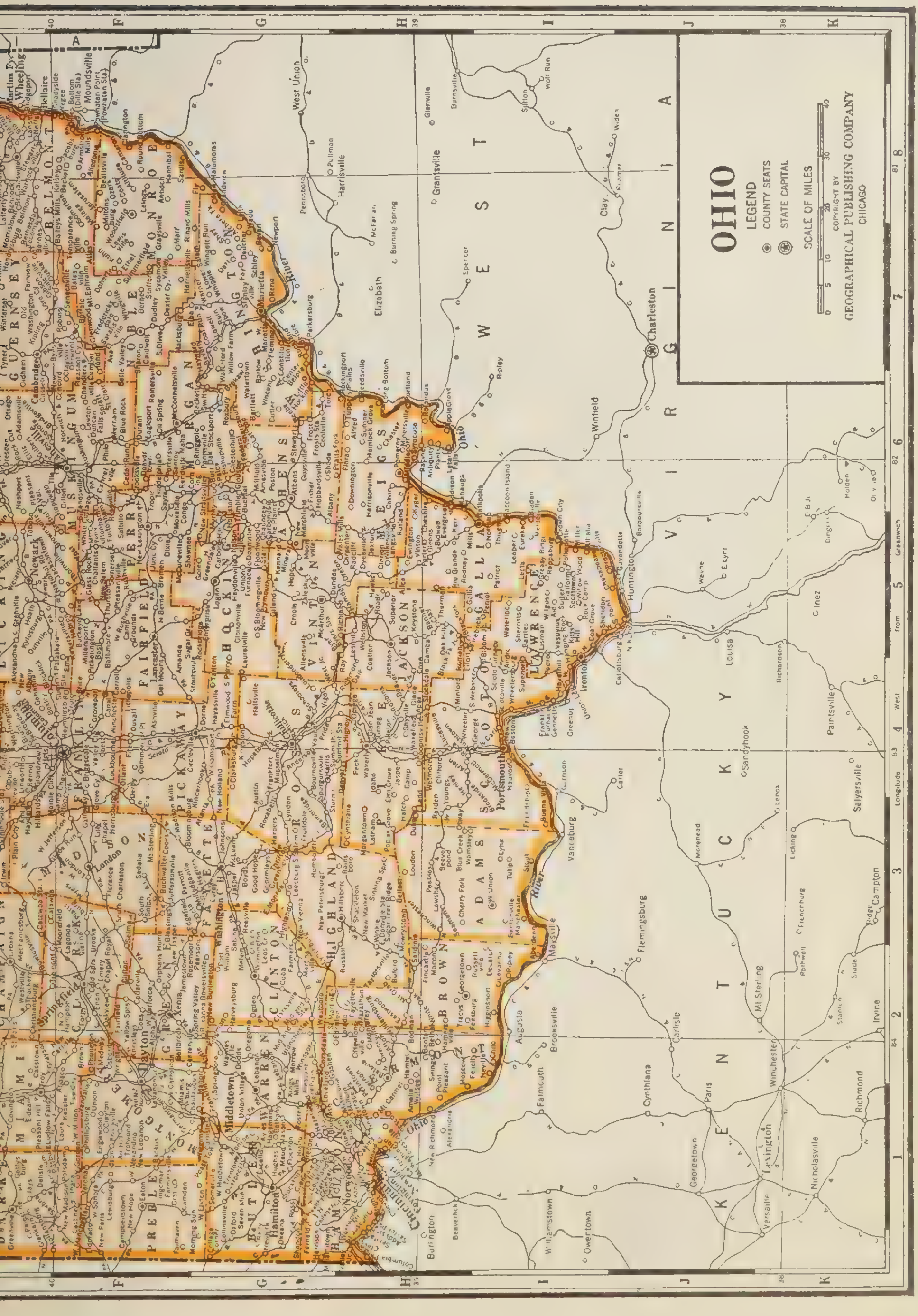
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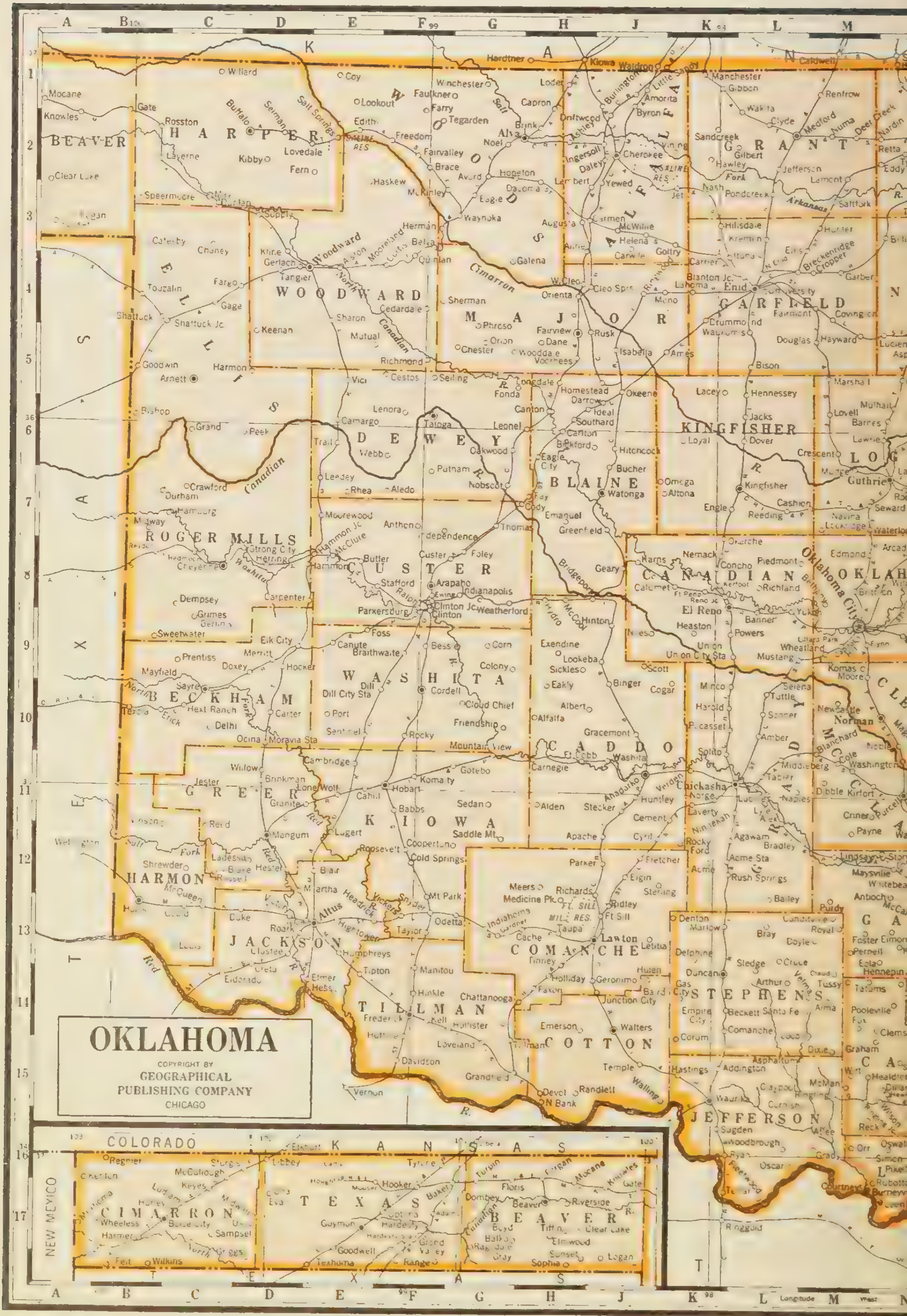
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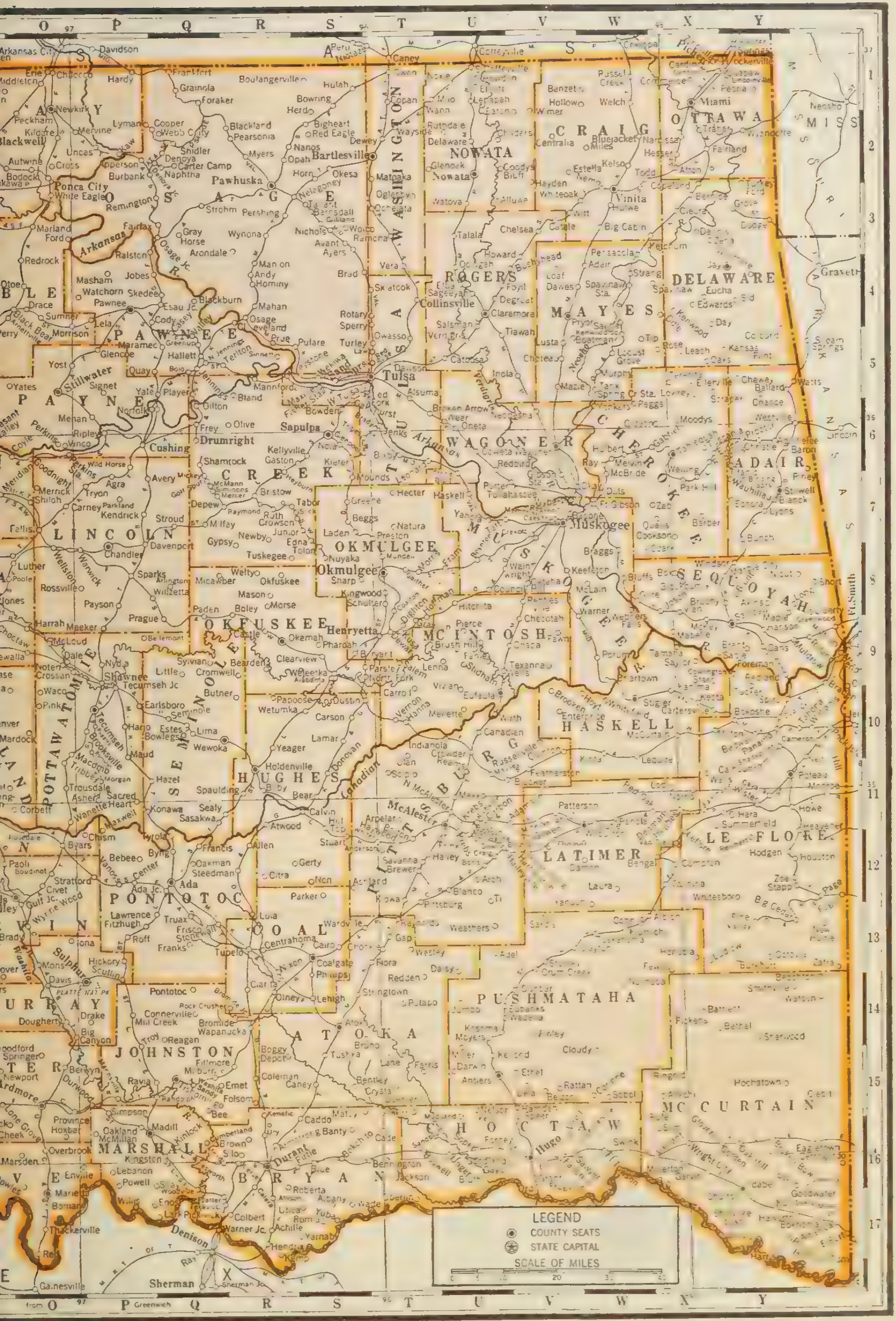
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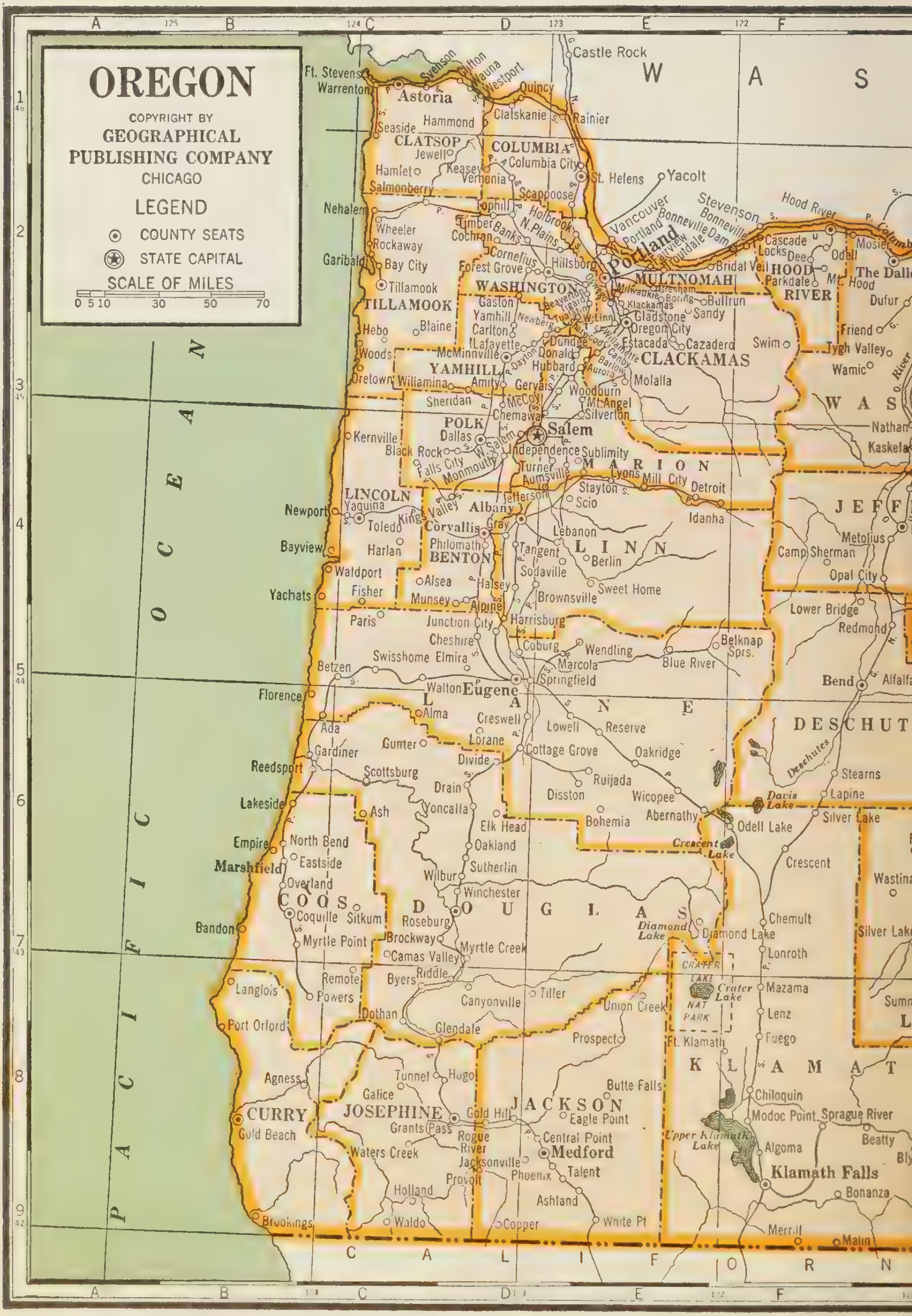
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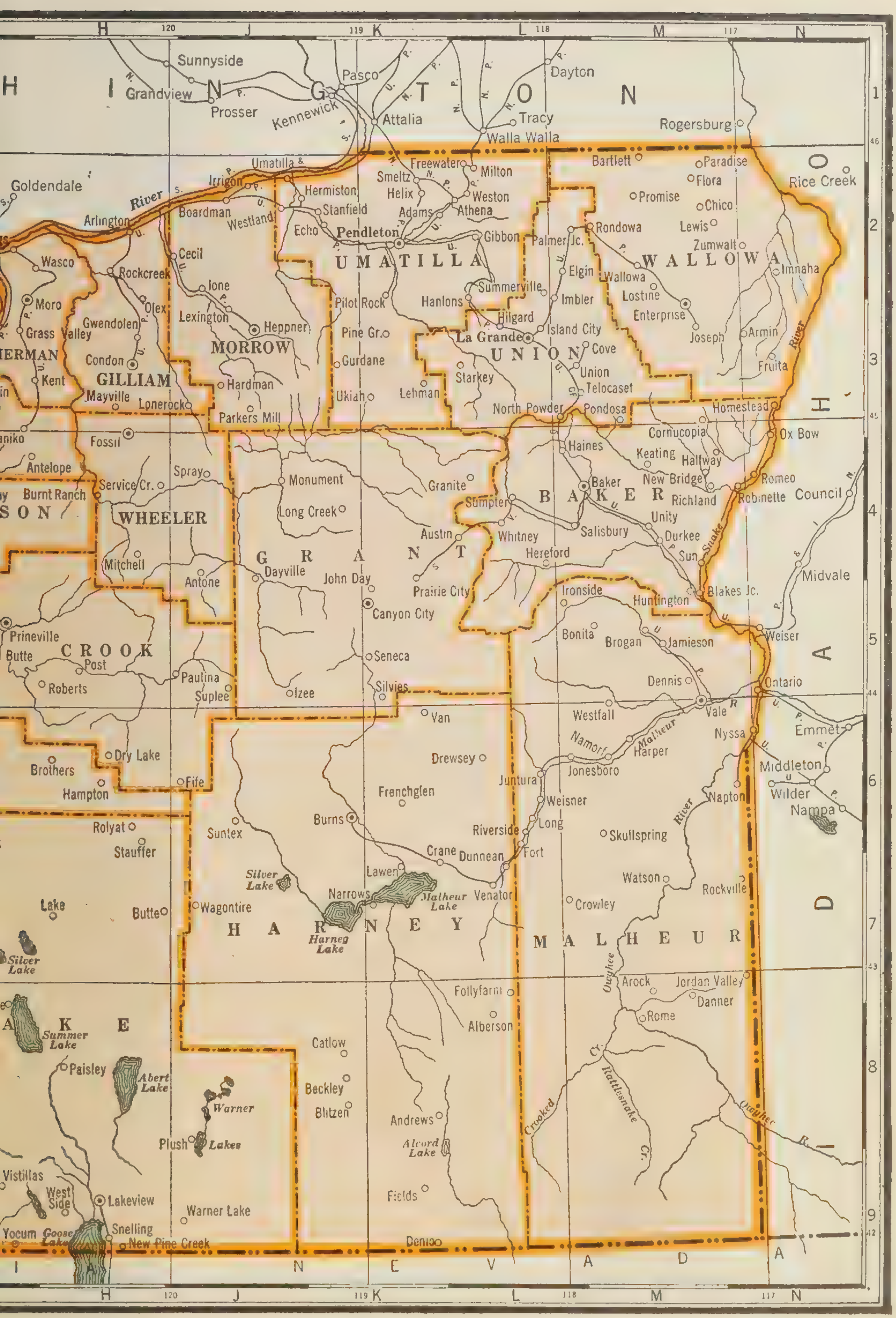
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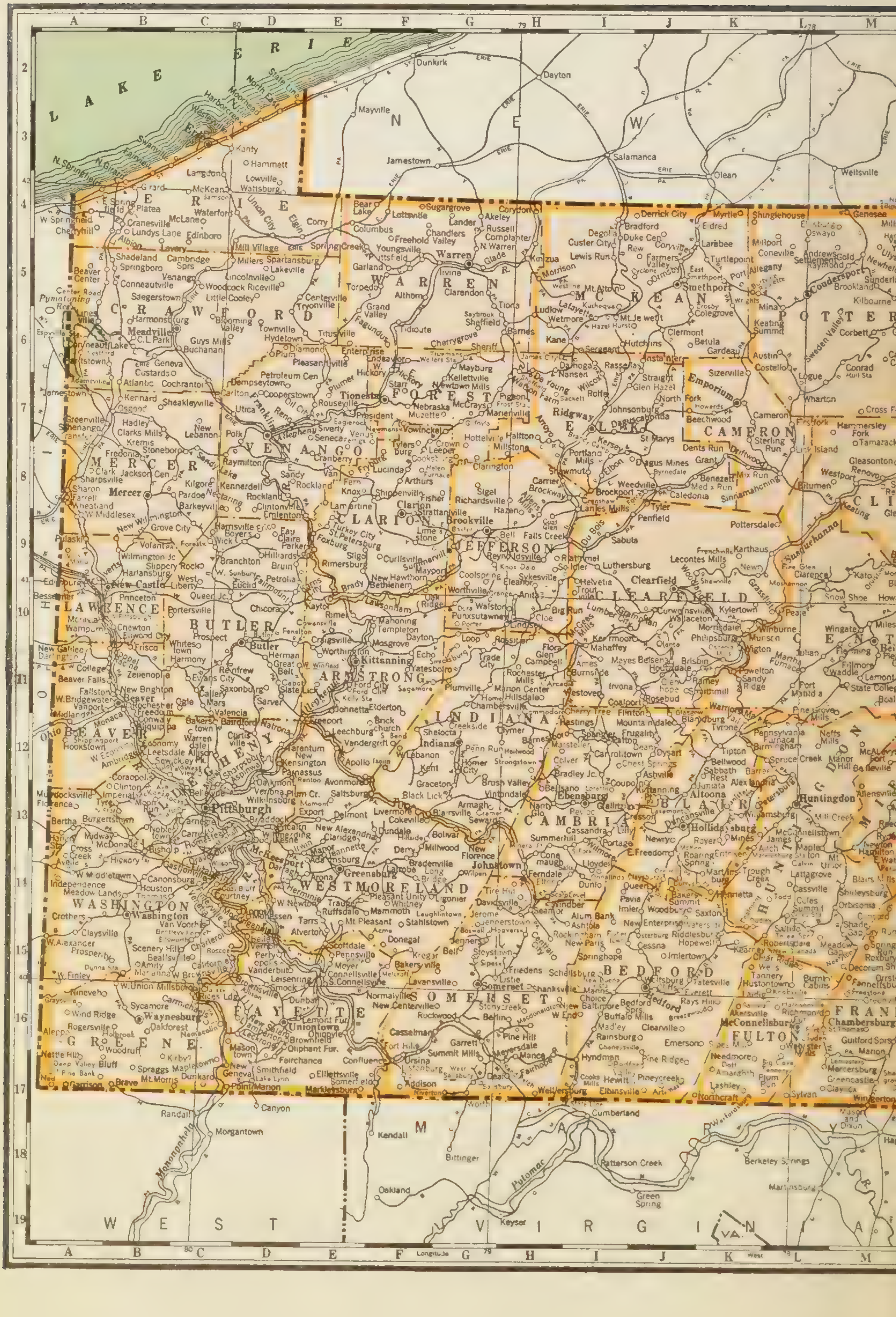
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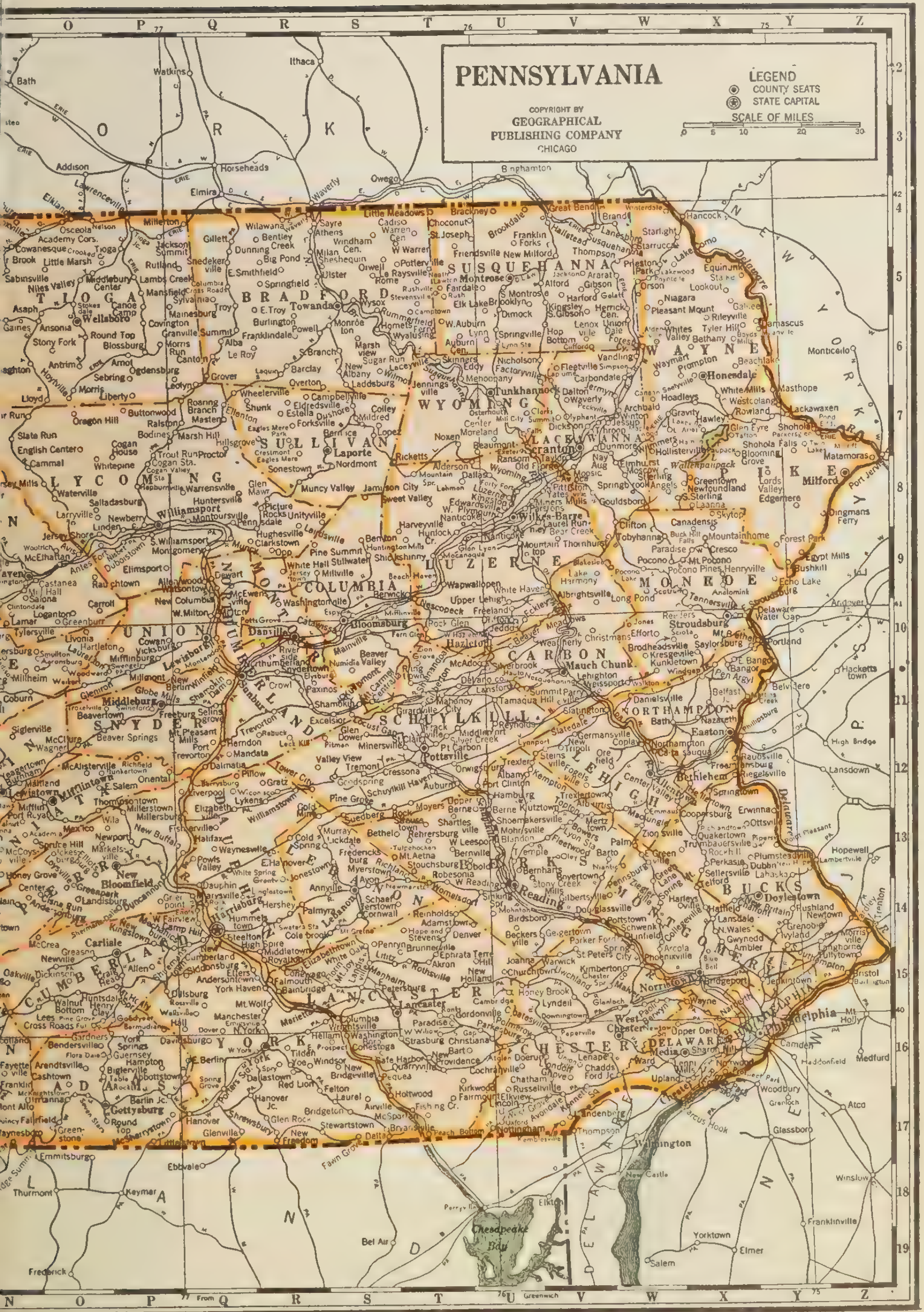
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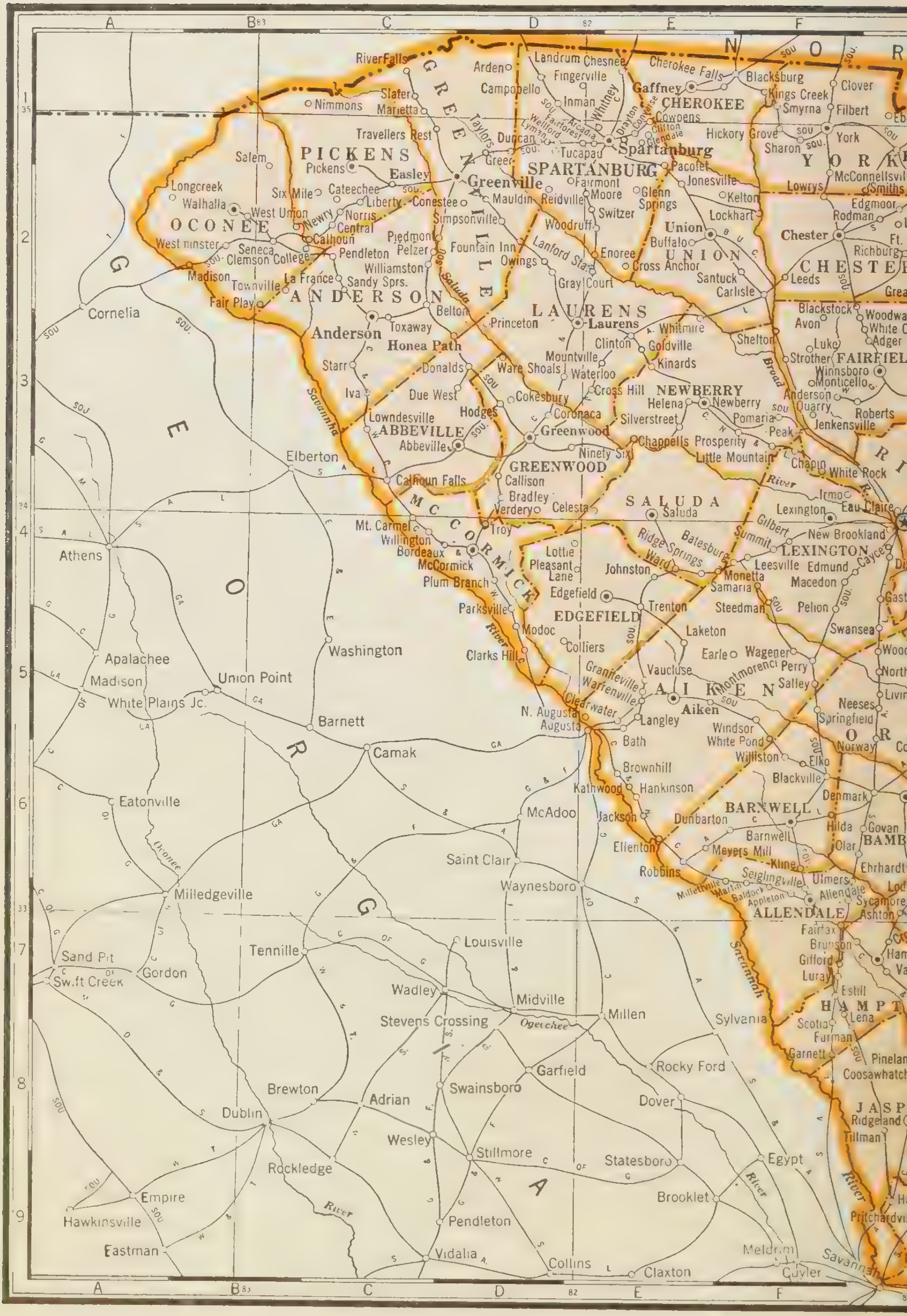
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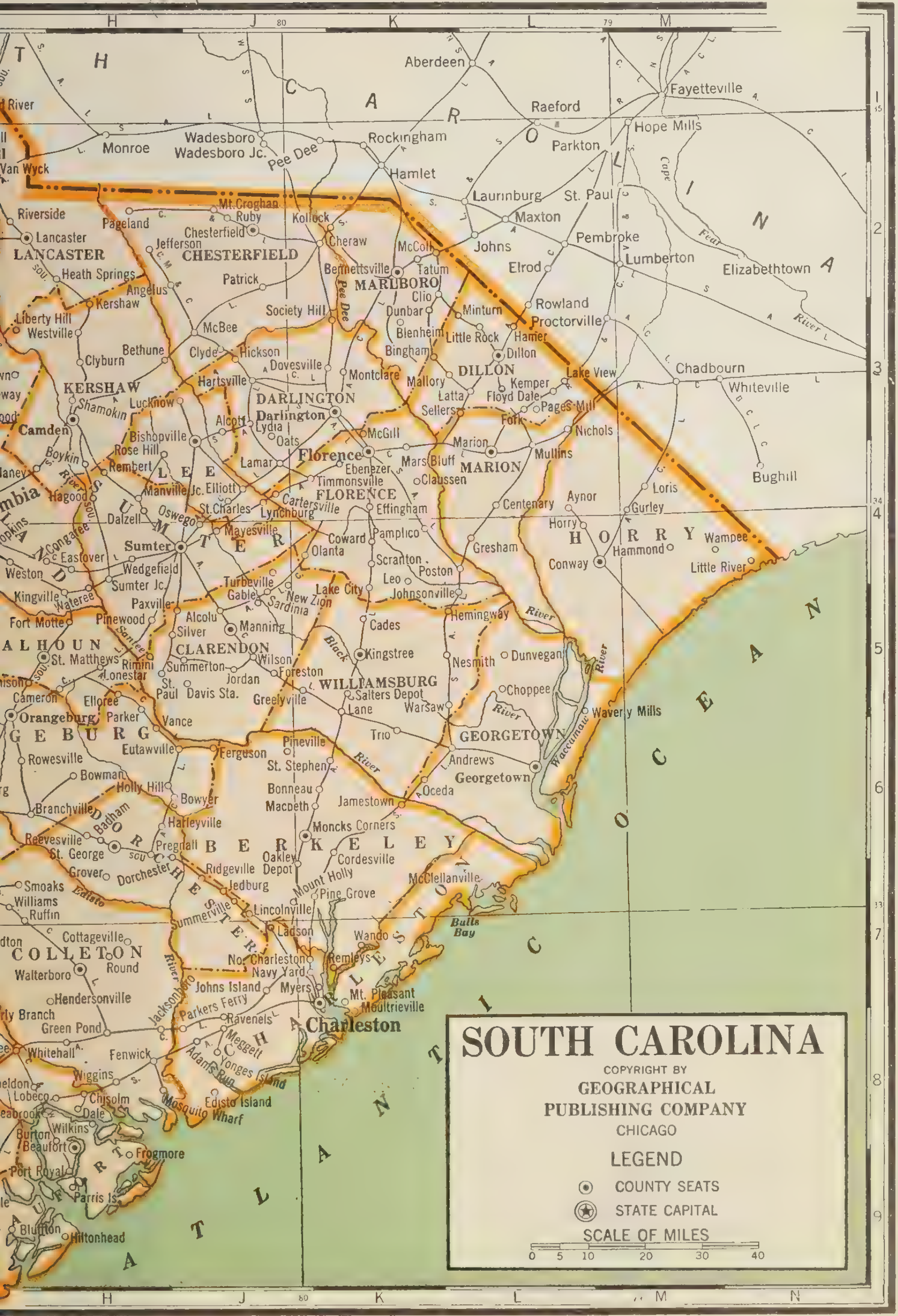
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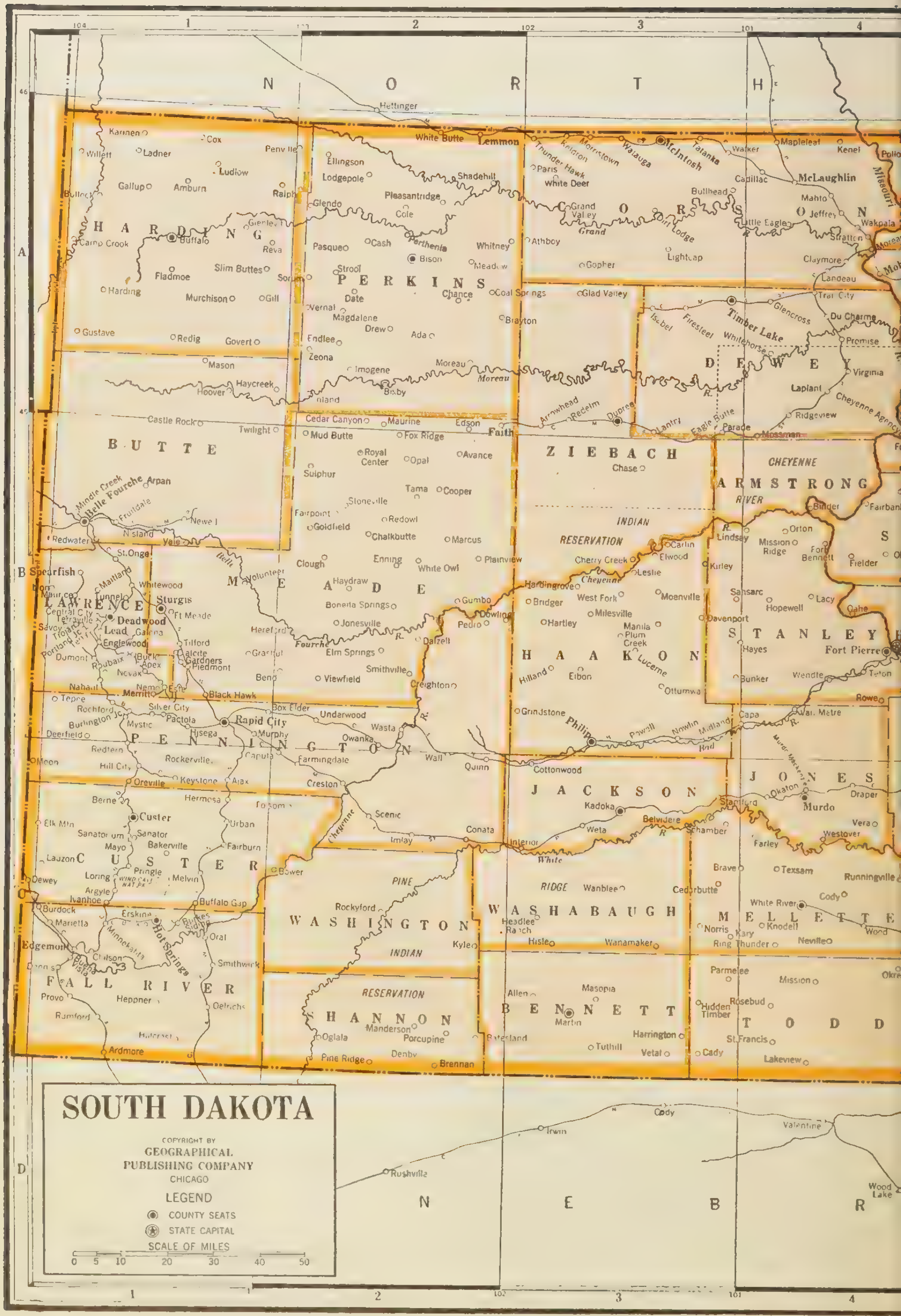

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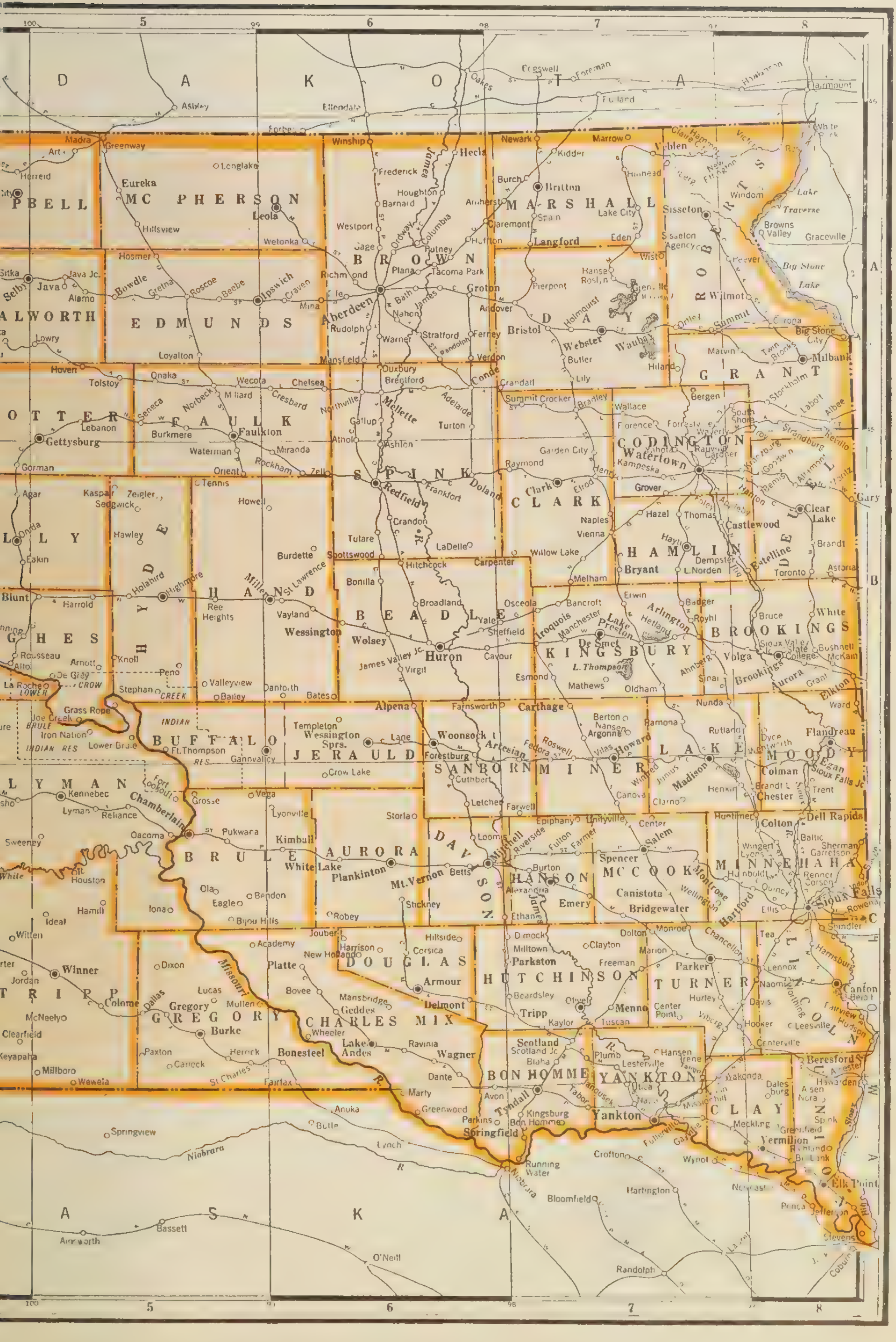
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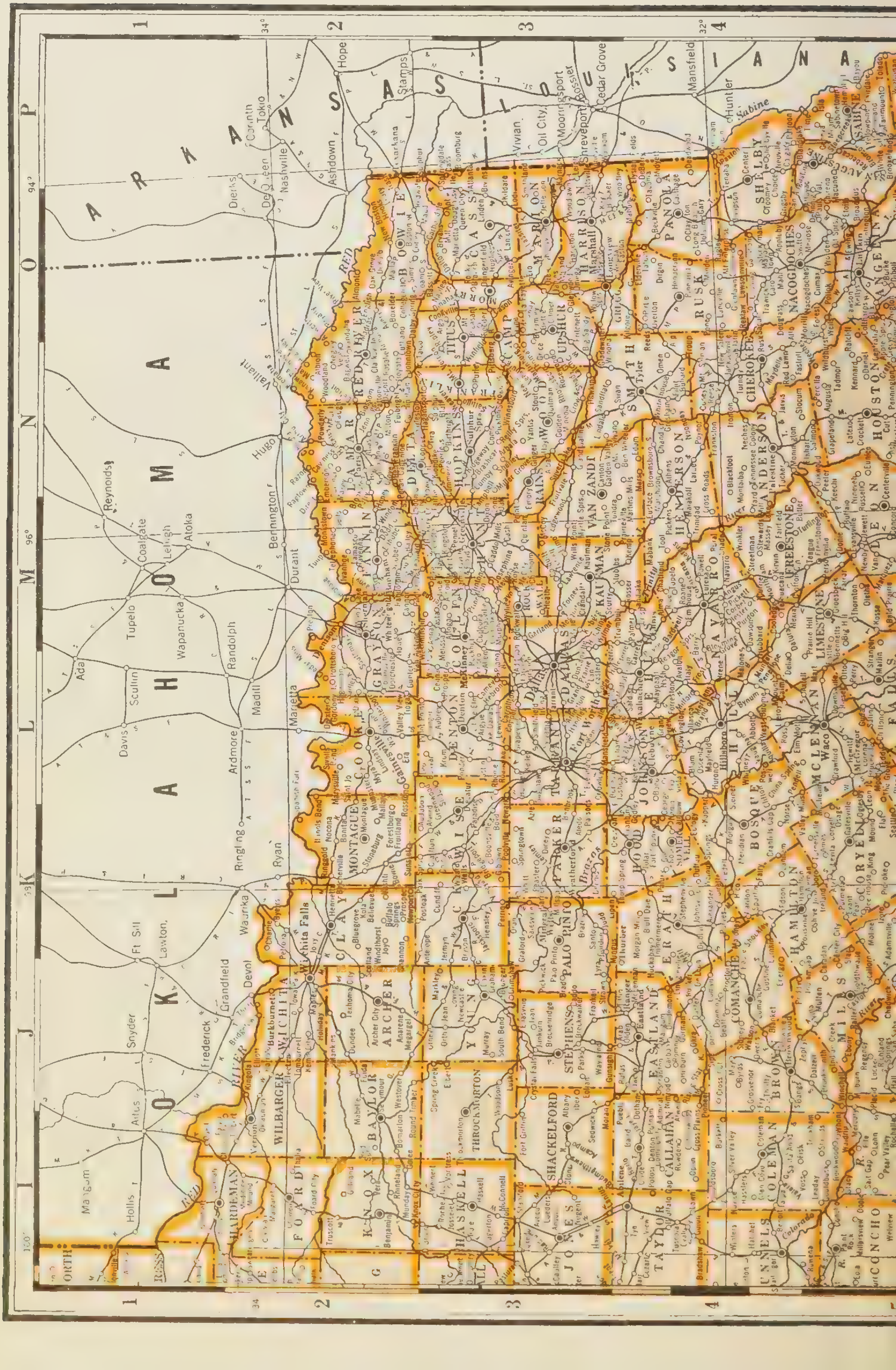
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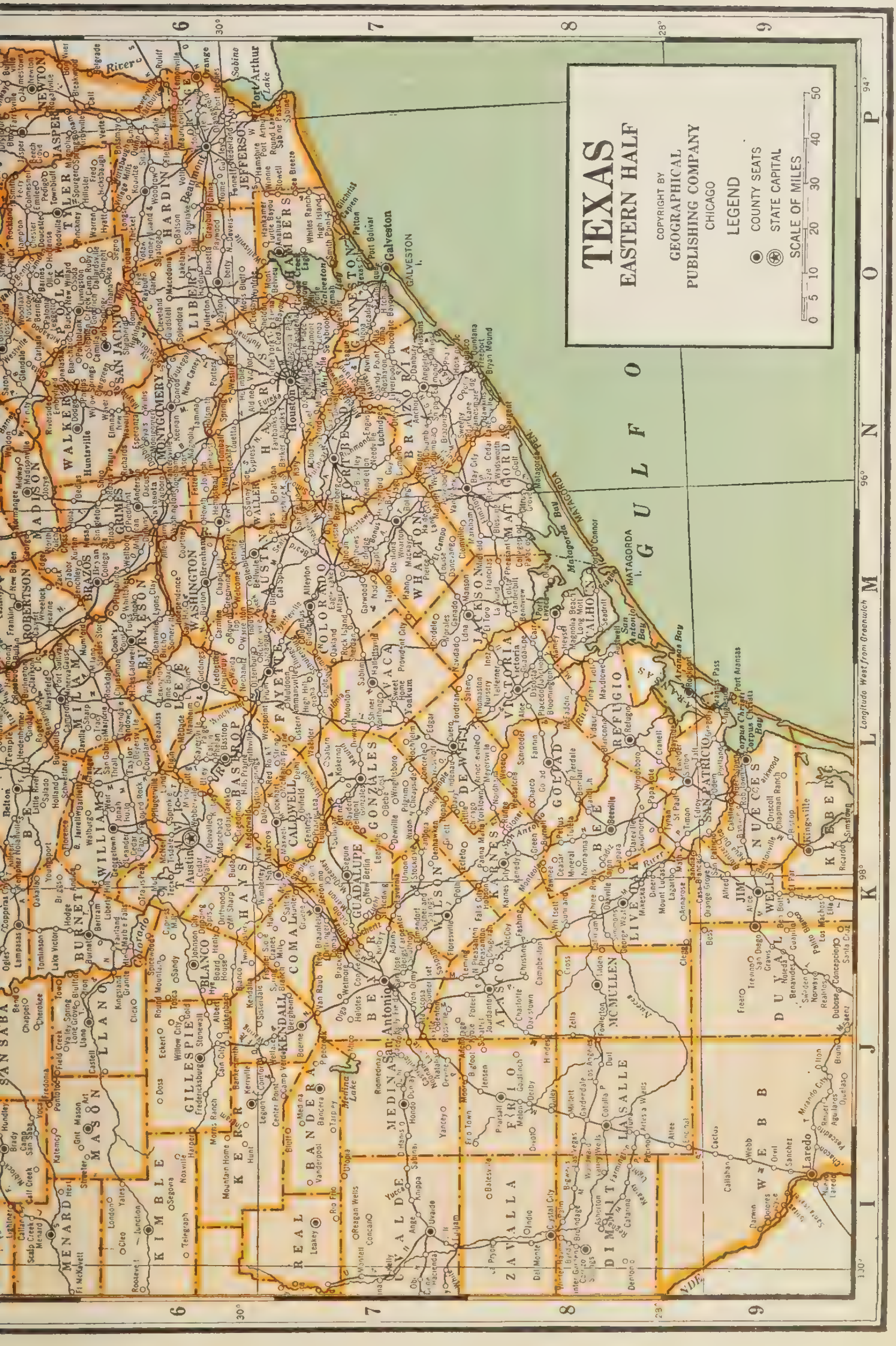
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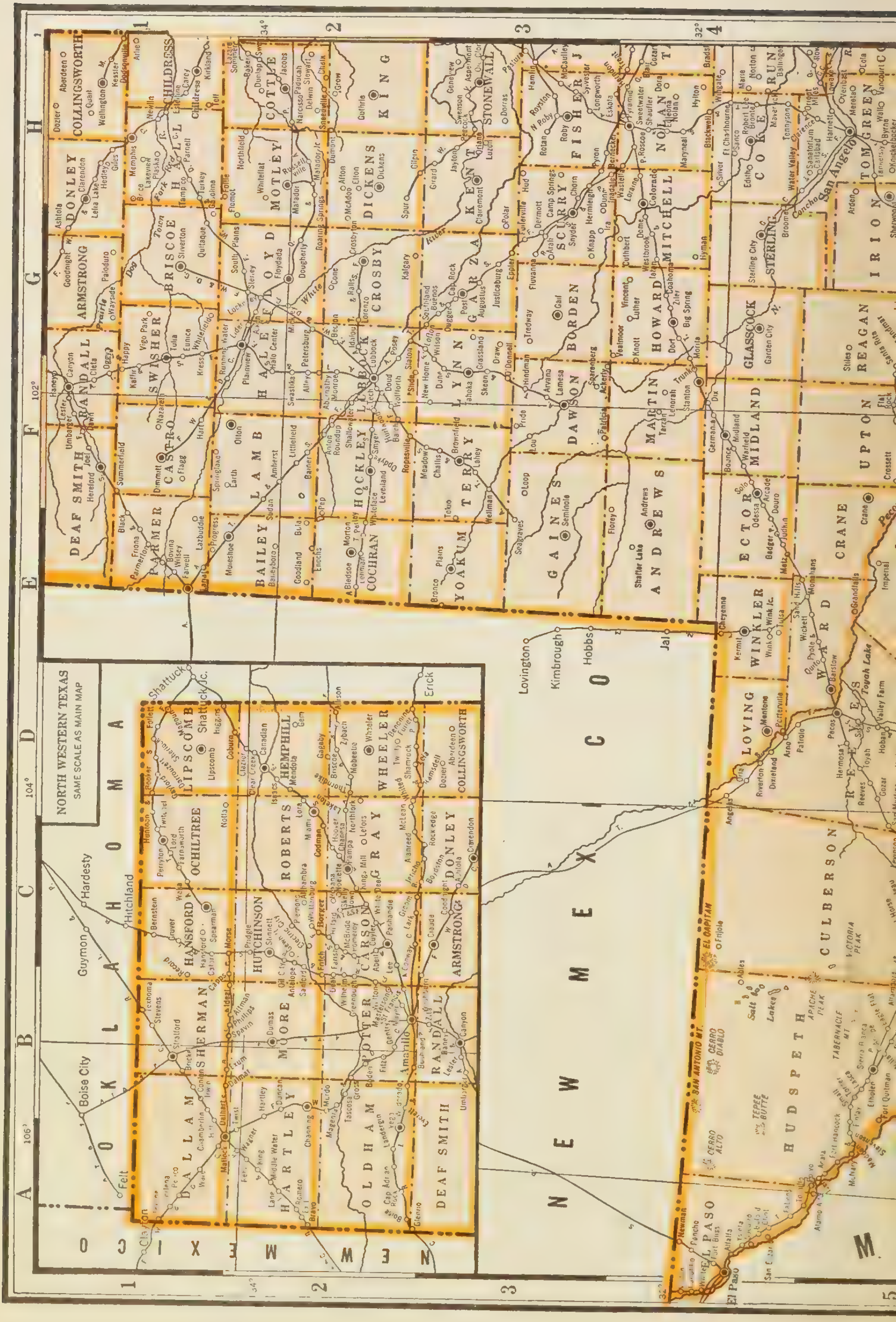
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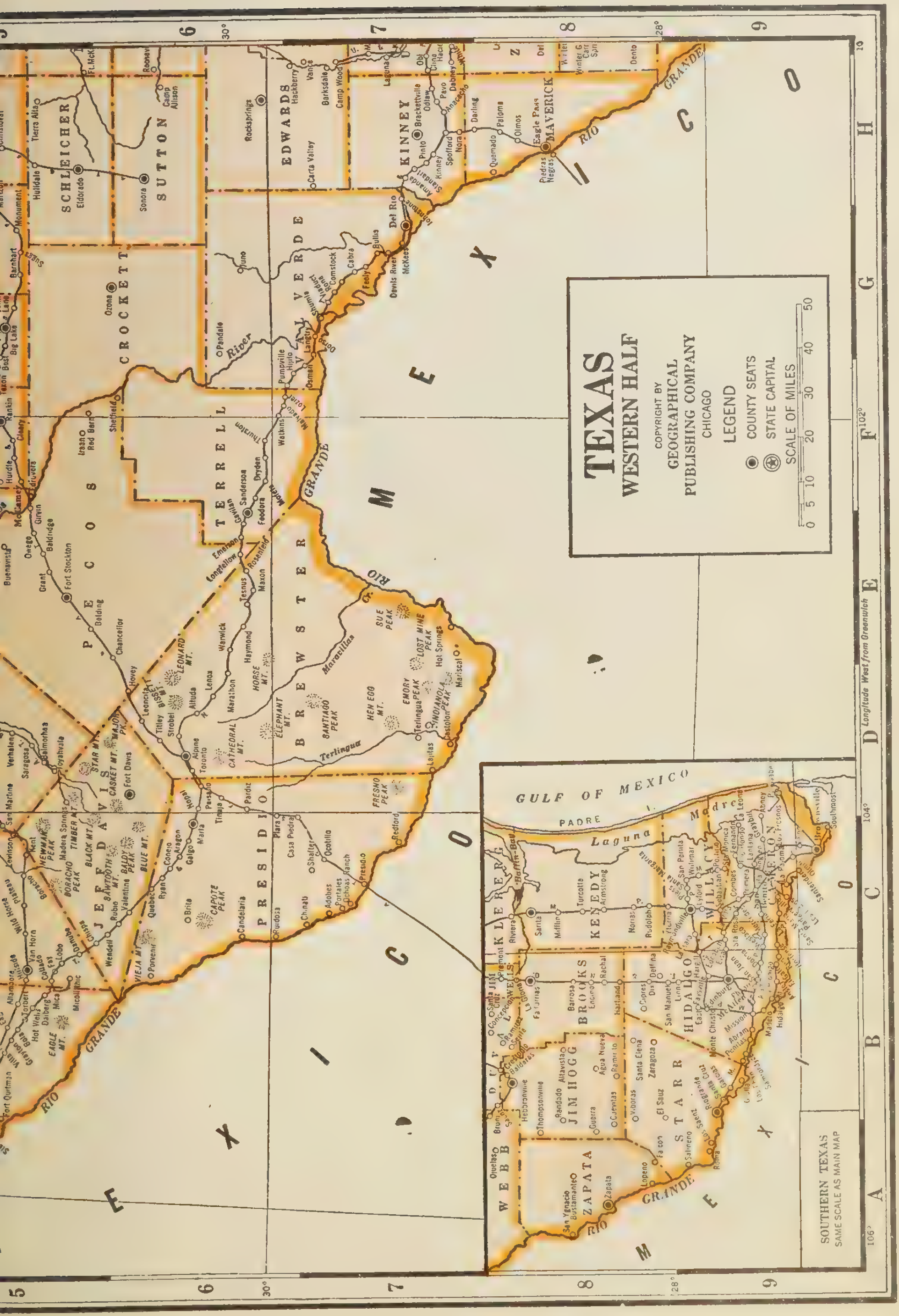

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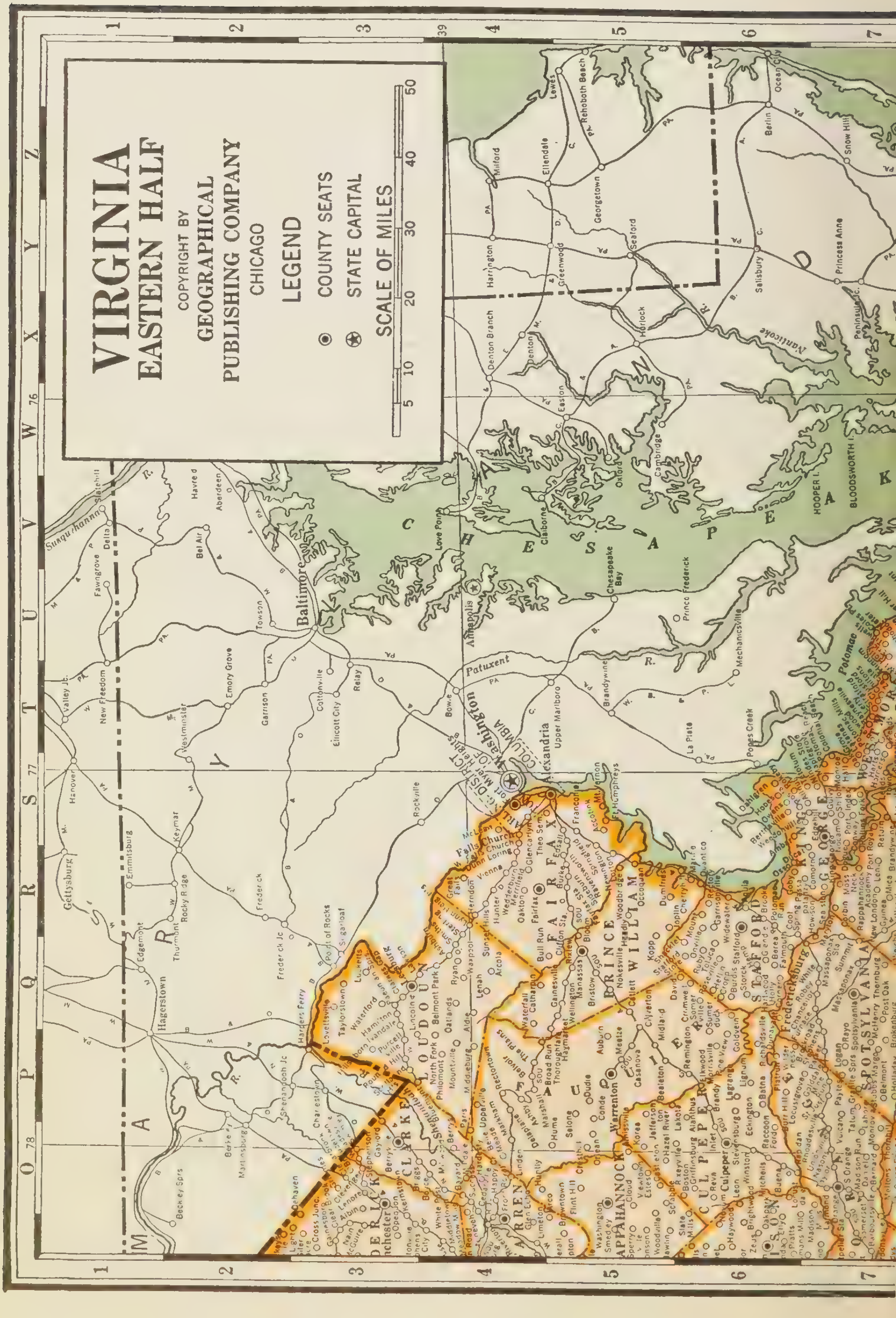
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CHICAGO
LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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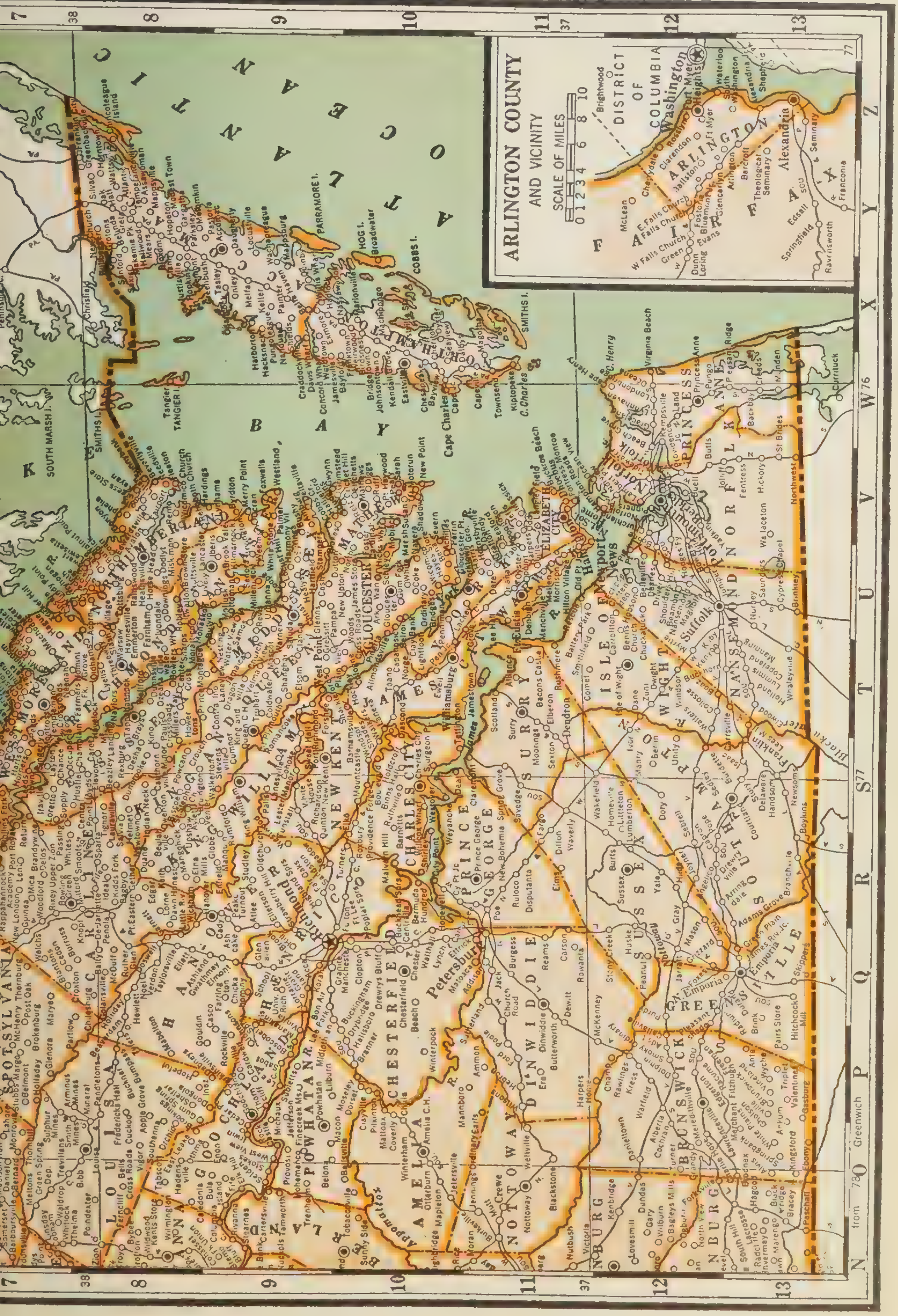
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SCALE OF MILES
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BAY
NORTHAMPTON
NORTHUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
RICHMOND
LANCASTER
ESSEX
MIDDLESEX
MATHEWS
GLOUCESTER
KING AND QUEEN
KING WILLIAM
CAROLINE
SPOTSYLVANIA
LOUISA
HANOVER
HENRICO
NEW KENT
JAMES CITY
YORK
CHARLES CITY
GOOCHLAND
POWHATAN
CHESTERFIELD
AMELIA
NOTTOWAY
DINWIDDIE
PRINCE GEORGE
SURRY
SUSSEX
ISLE OF WIGHT
NANSEMOND
NORFOLK
PRINCESS ANNE
ELIZABETH CITY
SOUTHAMPTON
GREENSVILLE
BRUNSWICK
Richmond
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Newport News
Hampton
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Suffolk
Cape Charles
C. Henry
C. Charles
TANGIER I.
SMITHS I.
SOUTH MARSH I.
PARRAMORE I.
HOG I.
COBBS I.
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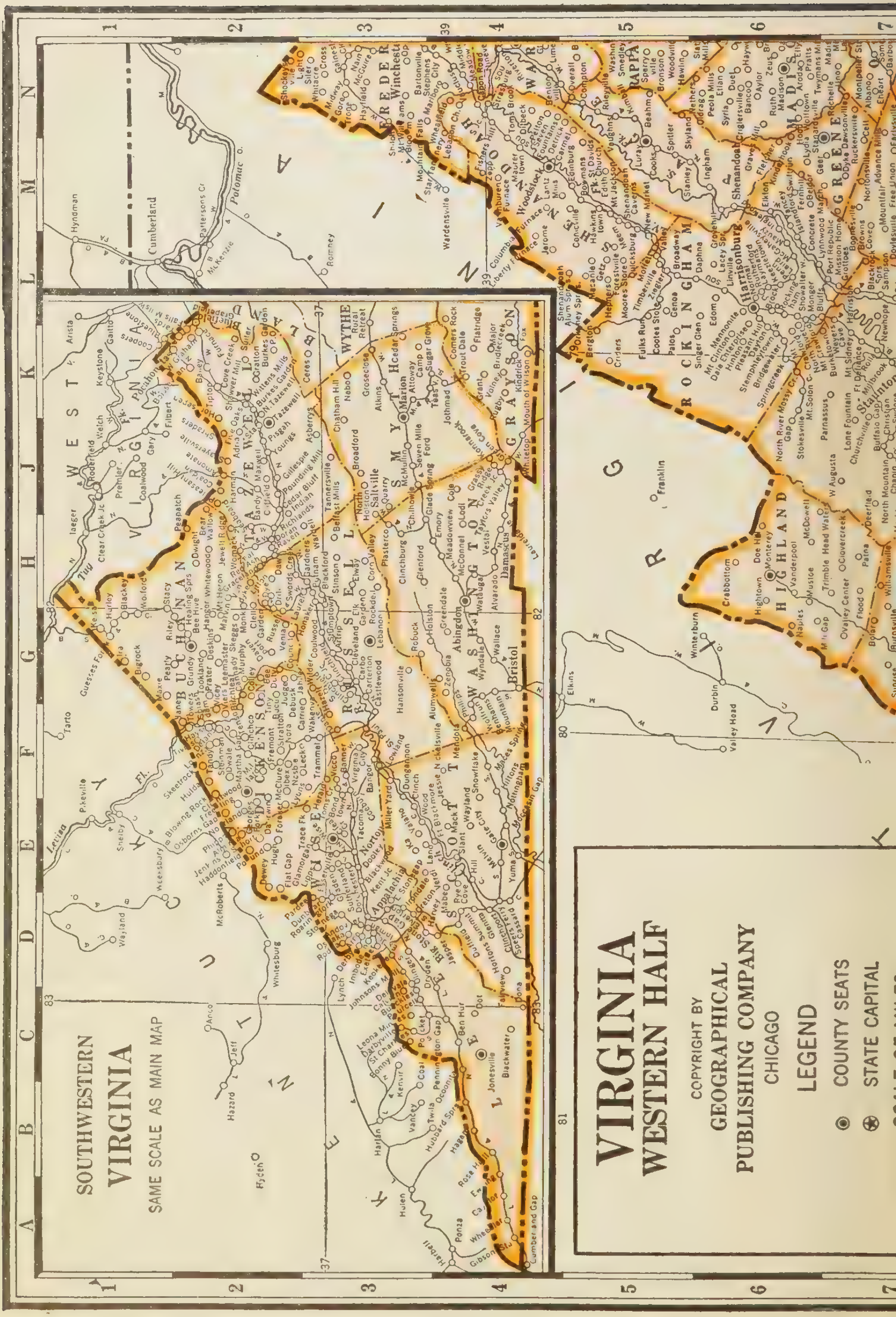
77 76 W
from 78 Greenwich


VIRGINIA
WESTERN HALF
COPYRIGHT BY
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PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO
LEGEND
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⊛ STATE CAPITAL
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VIRGINIA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
BUCHANAN
DICKENSON
WISE
LEE
SCOTT
RUSSELL
TAZEWELL
SMYTH
WASHINGTON
GRAYSON
WYTHE
BLAND
FREDERICK
SHENANDOAH
ROCKINGHAM
HIGHLAND
GREENE
MADISON
RAPPAHANNOCK
Winchester
Woodstock
Harrisonburg
Staunton
Monterey
Bristol
Abingdon
Marion
Tazewell
Grundy
Clintwood
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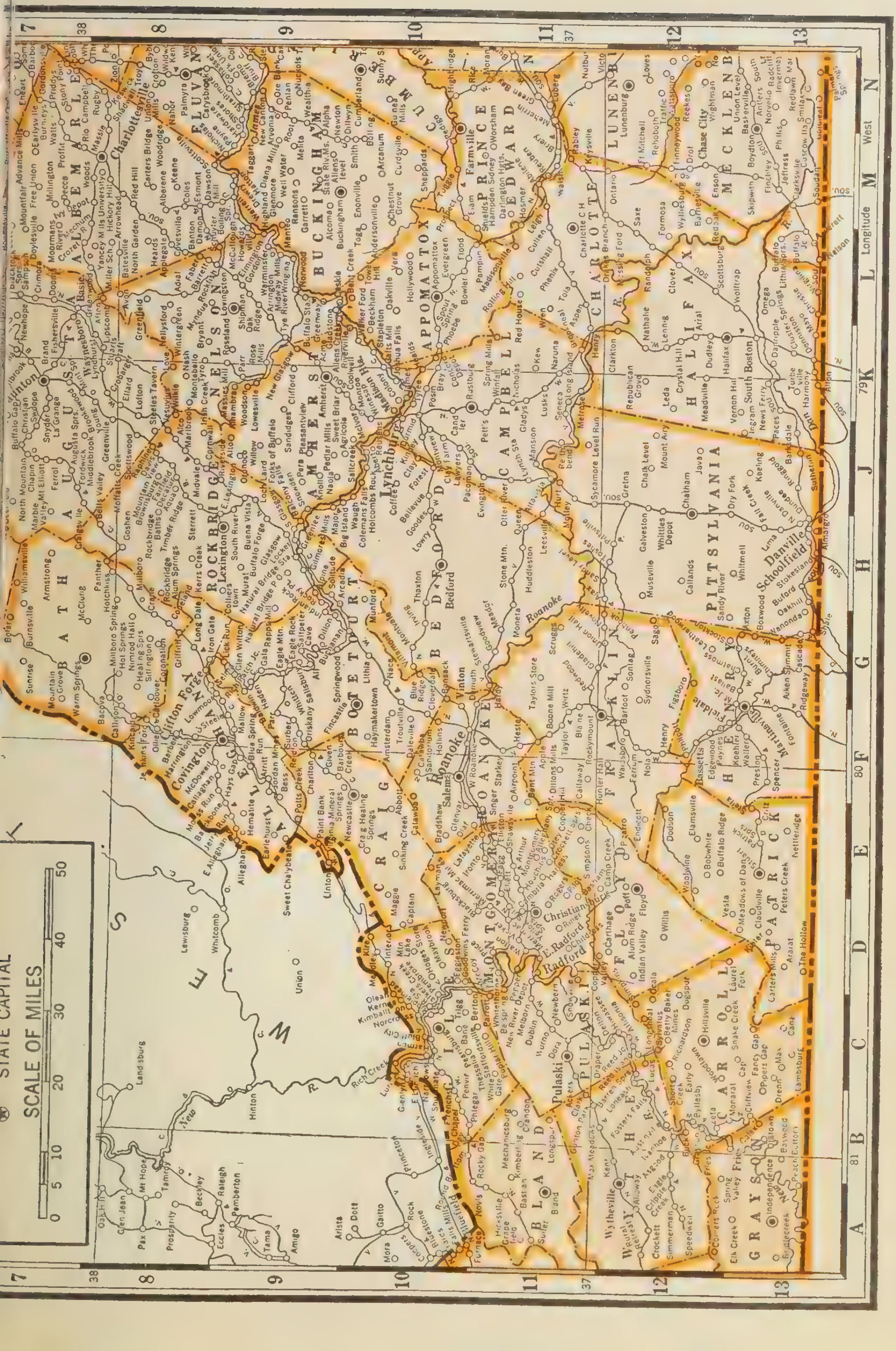
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ALBEMARLE
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CUMBERLAND
APPOMATTOX
PRINCE EDWARD
CHARLOTTE
LUNENBURG
MECKLENBURG
HALIFAX
CAMPBELL
PITTSYLVANIA
BEDFORD
BOTETOURT
ALLEGHANY
CRAIG
ROANOKE
FRANKLIN
HENRY
PATRICK
FLOYD
MONTGOMERY
GILES
PULASKI
CARROLL
GRAYSON
WYTHE
BLAND
W. VA.
Charlottesville
Staunton
Waynesboro
Lexington
Lynchburg
Bedford
Roanoke
Salem
Covington
Clifton Forge
Buena Vista
Farmville
Danville
Schoolfield
South Boston
Martinsville
Radford
E. Radford
Christiansburg
Pulaski
Wytheville
Bluefield
Warm Springs
Appomattox
Halifax
Chatham
Rockymount
Floyd
Hillsville
Independence
Lunenburg
Boydton
Chase City
Clarksville
Fincastle
New Castle
Charlotte C.H.
Buckingham
Lovingston
Amherst
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Pearisburg
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Hinton
Beckley
Lewisburg
Union
Princeton
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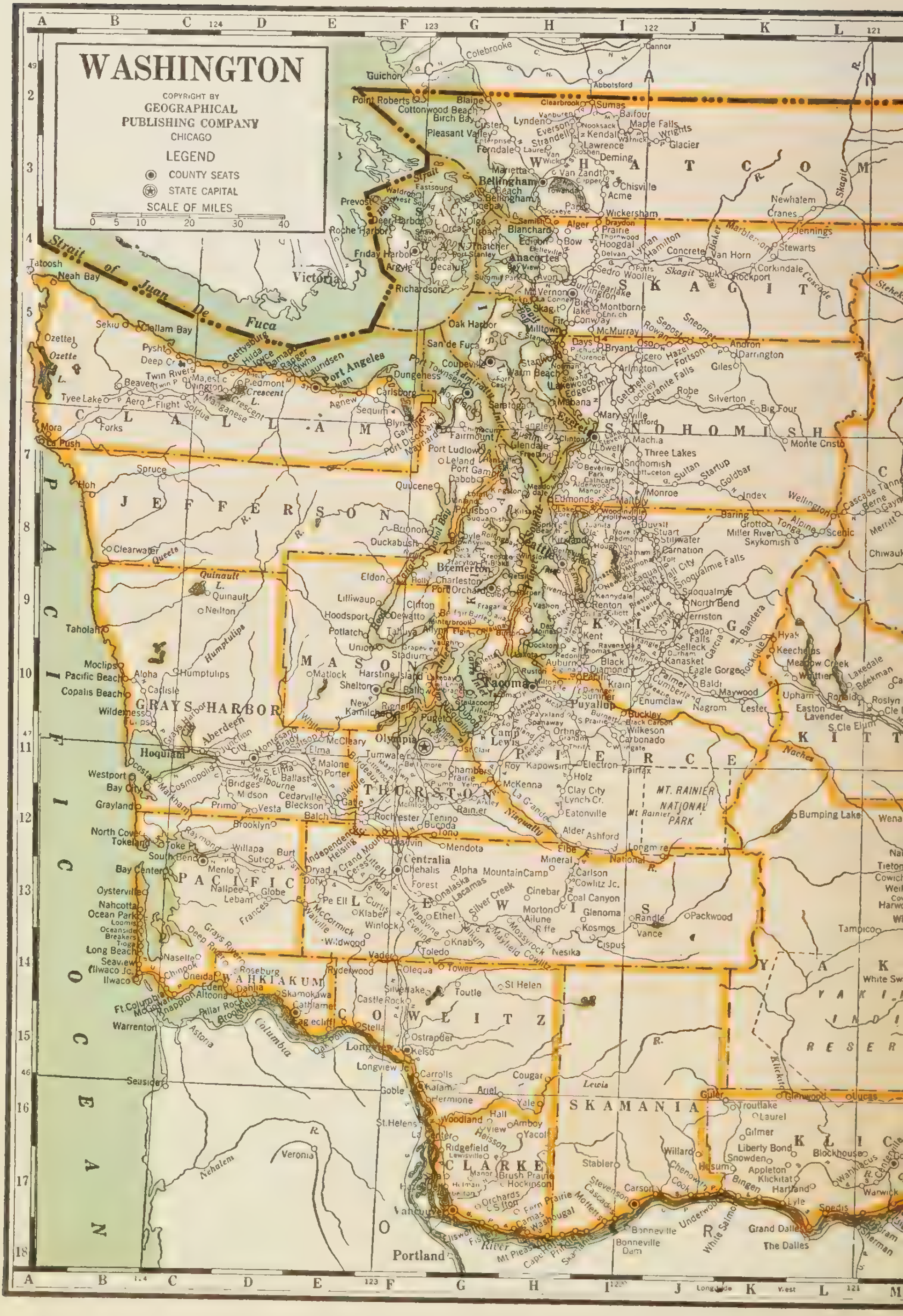
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COPYRIGHT BY
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CHICAGO
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STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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CLALLAM
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KITSAP
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GRAYS HARBOR
THURSTON
PIERCE
PACIFIC
LEWIS
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
SKAMANIA
CLARKE
KLICKITAT
YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
PACIFIC OCEAN
Strait of Juan De Fuca
Victoria
Bellingham
Everett
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
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Aberdeen
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Portland
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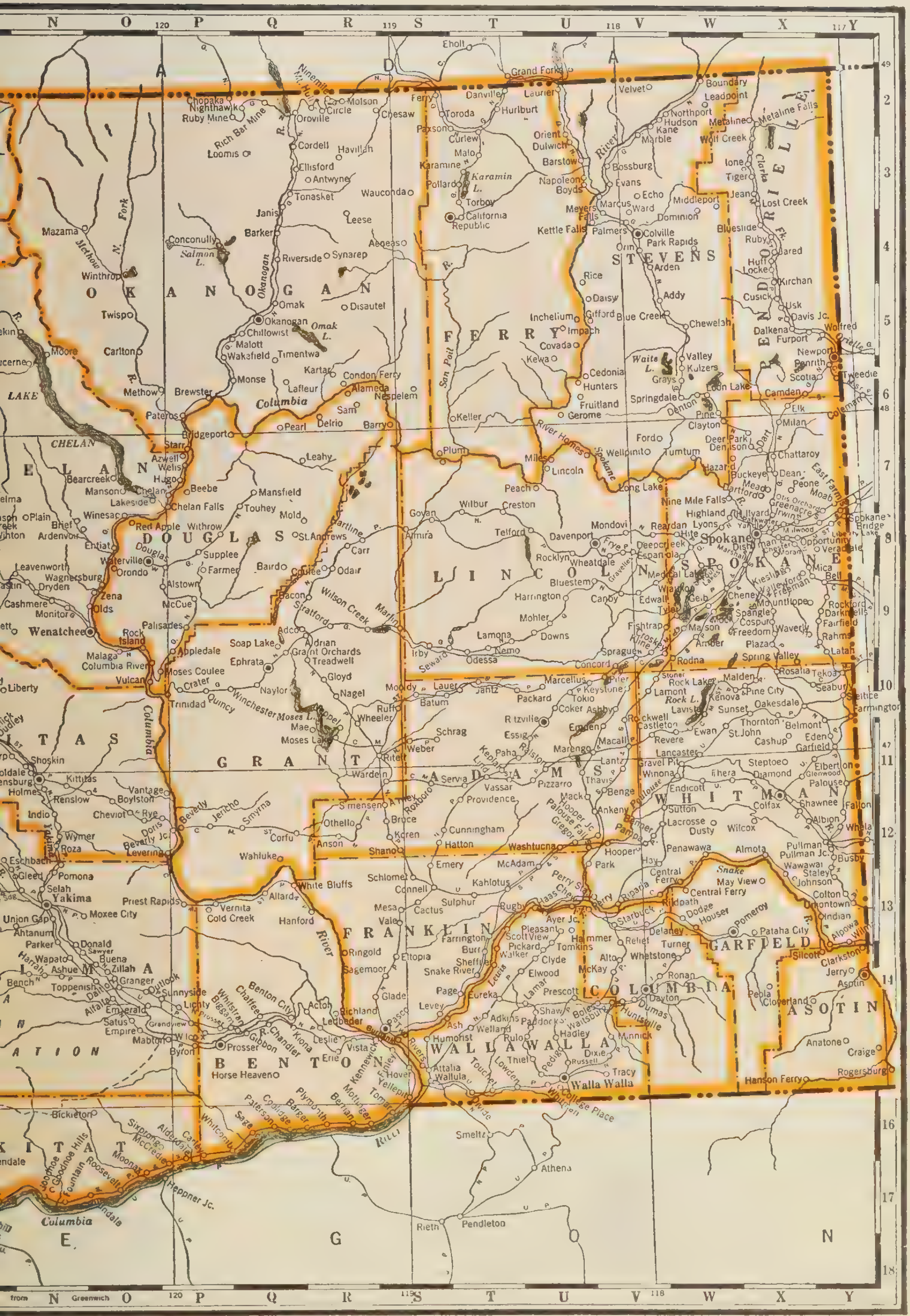
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Colville
Republic
Okanogan
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Oroville
Tonasket
Brewster
Pateros
Bridgeport
Chelan
Wenatchee
Waterville
Ephrata
Moses Lake
Quincy
Odessa
Ritzville
Davenport
Wilbur
Sprague
Cheney
Colfax
Pullman
Palouse
Pomeroy
Dayton
Waitsburg
Walla Walla
College Place
Pasco
Kennewick
Prosser
Yakima
Ellensburg
Clarkston
Asotin
Newport
Chewelah
Metaline Falls
Pendleton
Athena
Hermiston
Goldendale
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Omak L.
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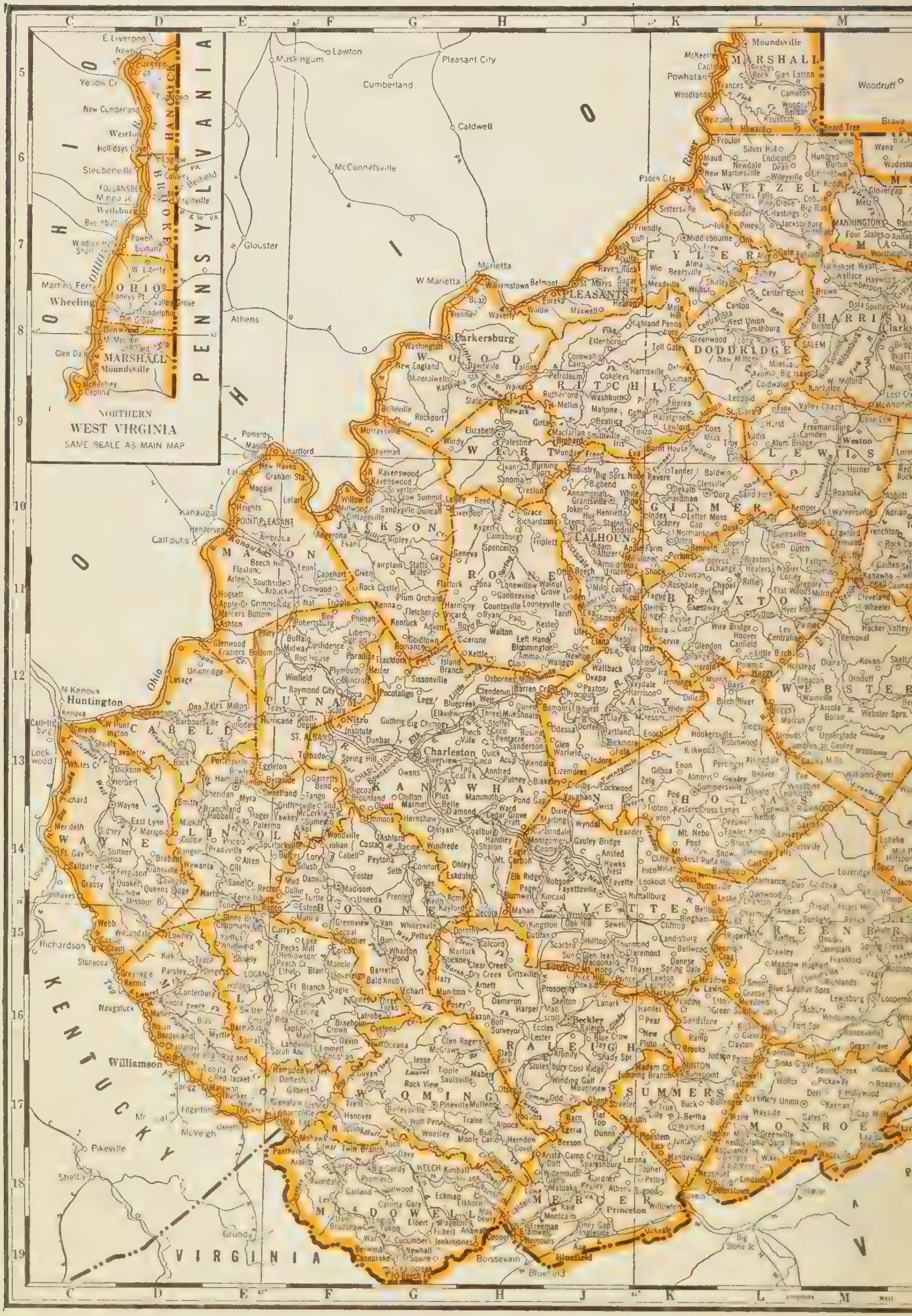
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TYLER
WETZEL
RITCHIE
DODDRIDGE
HARRISON
LEWIS
GILMER
CALHOUN
ROANE
JACKSON
MASON
PUTNAM
CABELL
WAYNE
LINCOLN
KANAWHA
CLAY
BRAXTON
WEBSTER
NICHOLAS
FAYETTE
BOONE
LOGAN
RALEIGH
WYOMING
MINGO
McDOWELL
MERCER
SUMMERS
MONROE
GREENBRIER
Charleston
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Williamson
Bluefield
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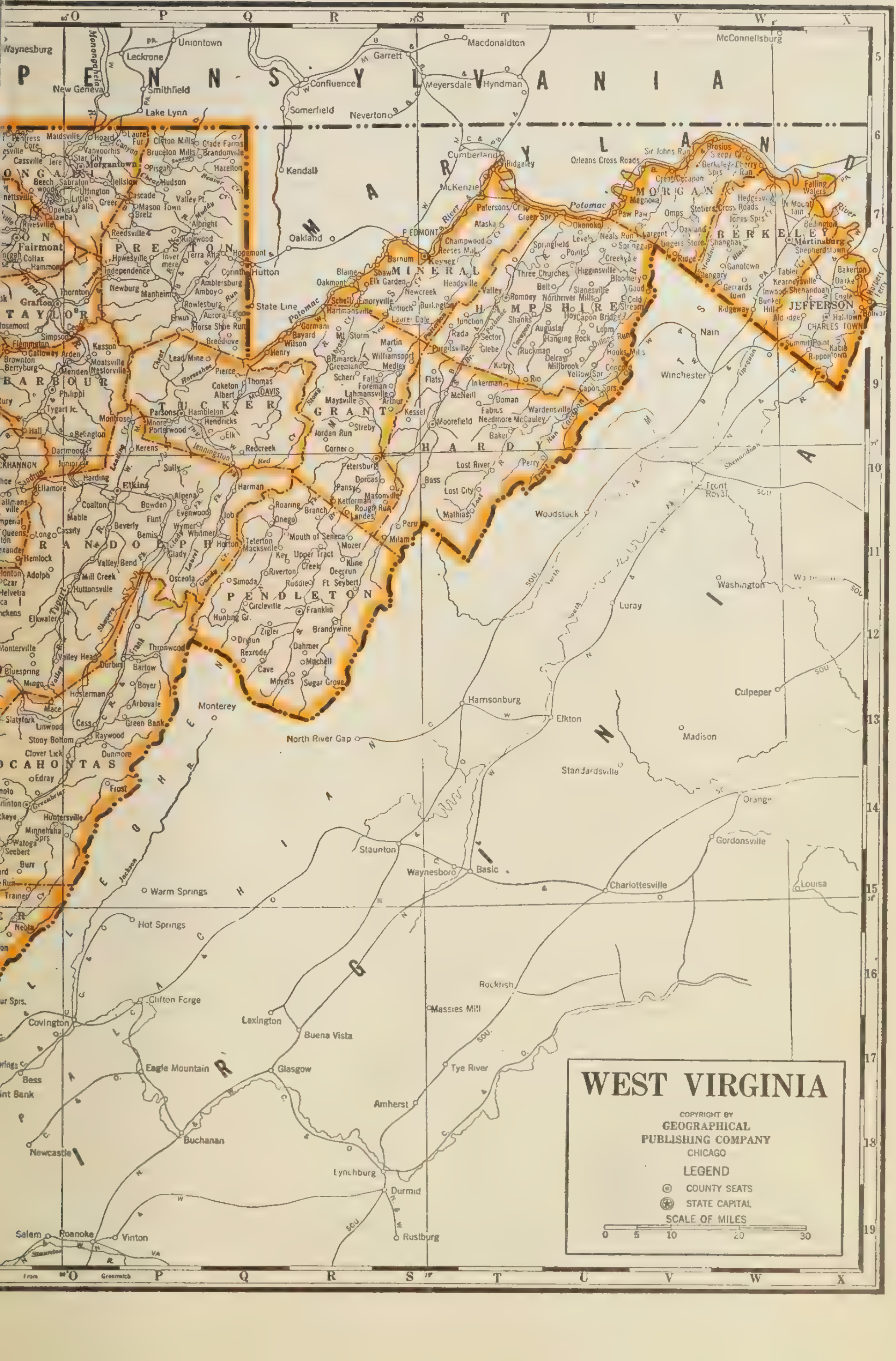
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PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
MONONGALIA
PRESTON
TAYLOR
BARBOUR
TUCKER
RANDOLPH
POCAHONTAS
PENDLETON
GRANT
MINERAL
HARDY
HAMPSHIRE
MORGAN
BERKELEY
JEFFERSON
Waynesburg
Uniontown
Leckrone
New Geneva
Smithfield
Lake Lynn
Confluence
Somerfield
Garrett
Macdonaldton
Meyersdale
Hyndman
Neverton
McConnellsburg
Kendall
Oakland
Cumberland
Ridgeley
McKenzie
Orleans Cross Roads
Morgantown
Fairmont
Grafton
Kingwood
Terra Alta
Hopemont
Hutton
State Line
Thornton
Philippi
Parsons
Thomas
DAVIS
Elkins
Beverly
Keyser
Piedmont
Romney
Petersburg
Moorefield
Franklin
Berkeley Springs
Paw Paw
Martinsburg
Shepherdstown
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Harpers Ferry
Bolivar
Winchester
Woodstock
Front Royal
Luray
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Harrisonburg
Elkton
Culpeper
Madison
Standardsville
North River Gap
Monterey
Staunton
Waynesboro
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Charlottesville
Orange
Gordonsville
Louisa
Warm Springs
Hot Springs
Clifton Forge
Covington
Lexington
Buena Vista
Rockfish
Massies Mill
Eagle Mountain
Glasgow
Tye River
Amherst
Buchanan
Newcastle
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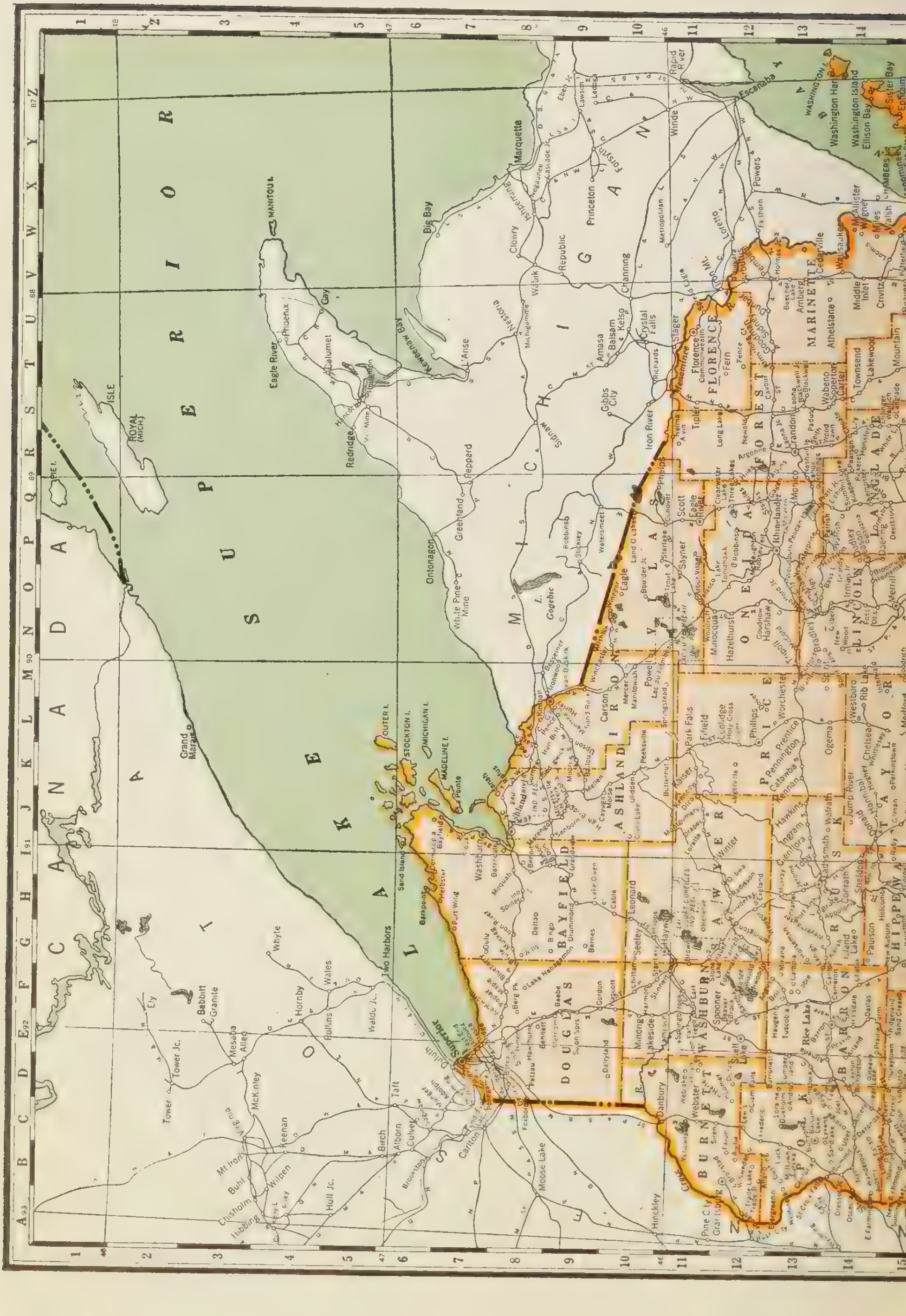
River
Shenandoah
Cheat
Greenbrier
Tygart
From Greenwich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MANITOU I.
OUTER I.
STOCKTON I.
MICHIGAN I.
MADELINE I.
Keweenaw Bay
L. Gogebic
Duluth
Superior
Two Harbors
Grand Marais
Ashland
Washburn
Bayfield
Ironwood
Hurley
Bessemer
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Calumet
Eagle River
L'Anse
Marquette
Escanaba
Iron River
Crystal Falls
Florence
Rhinelander
Hayward
Spooner
Hibbing
Virginia
Ely
Tower
Carlton
Moose Lake
Hinckley
Washington Island
Washington Har.
Sister Bay
Ellison Bay
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
VILAS
FLORENCE
FOREST
MARINETTE
ONEIDA
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
PRICE
SAWYER
WASHBURN
BURNETT
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
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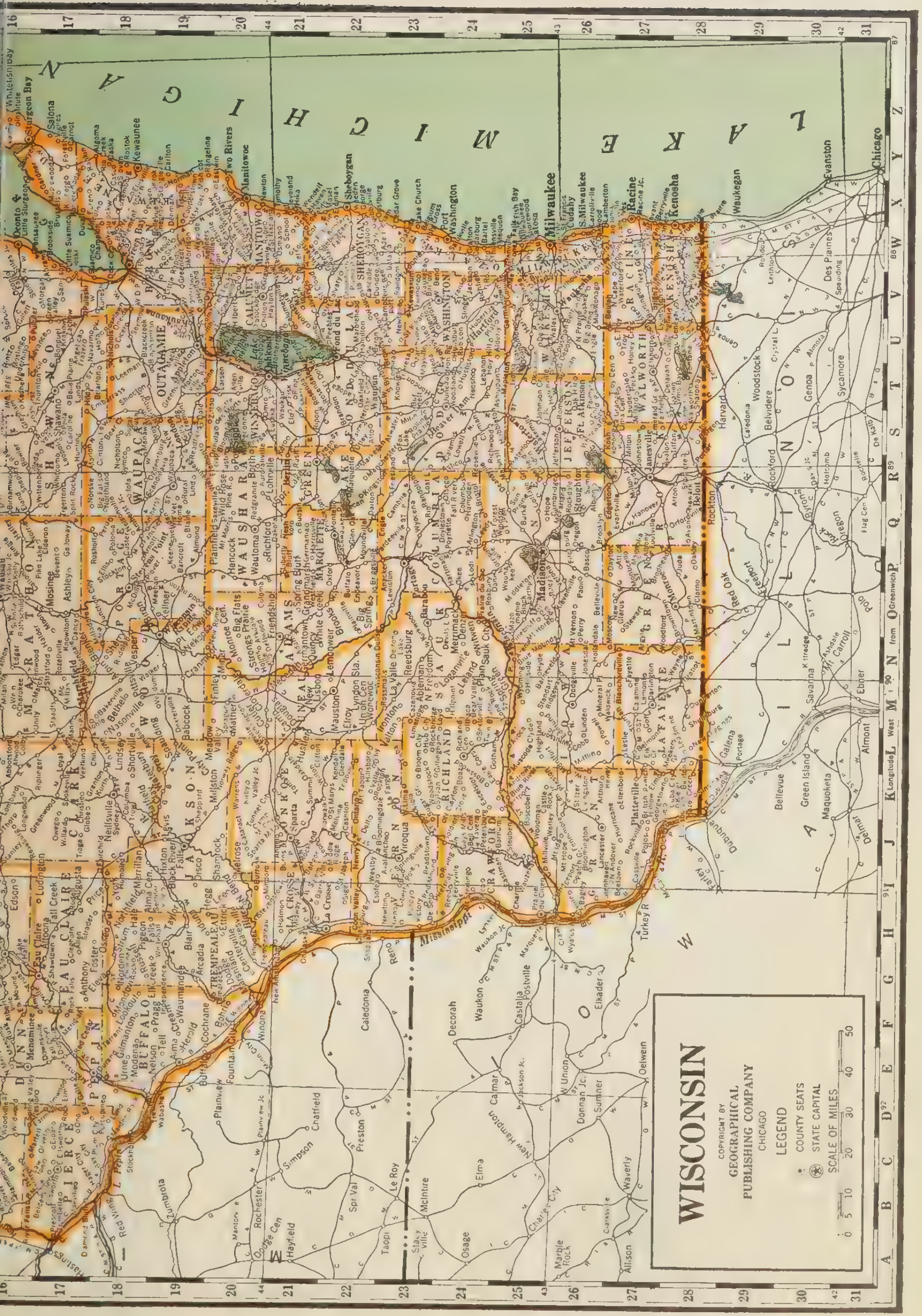
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CHICAGO
LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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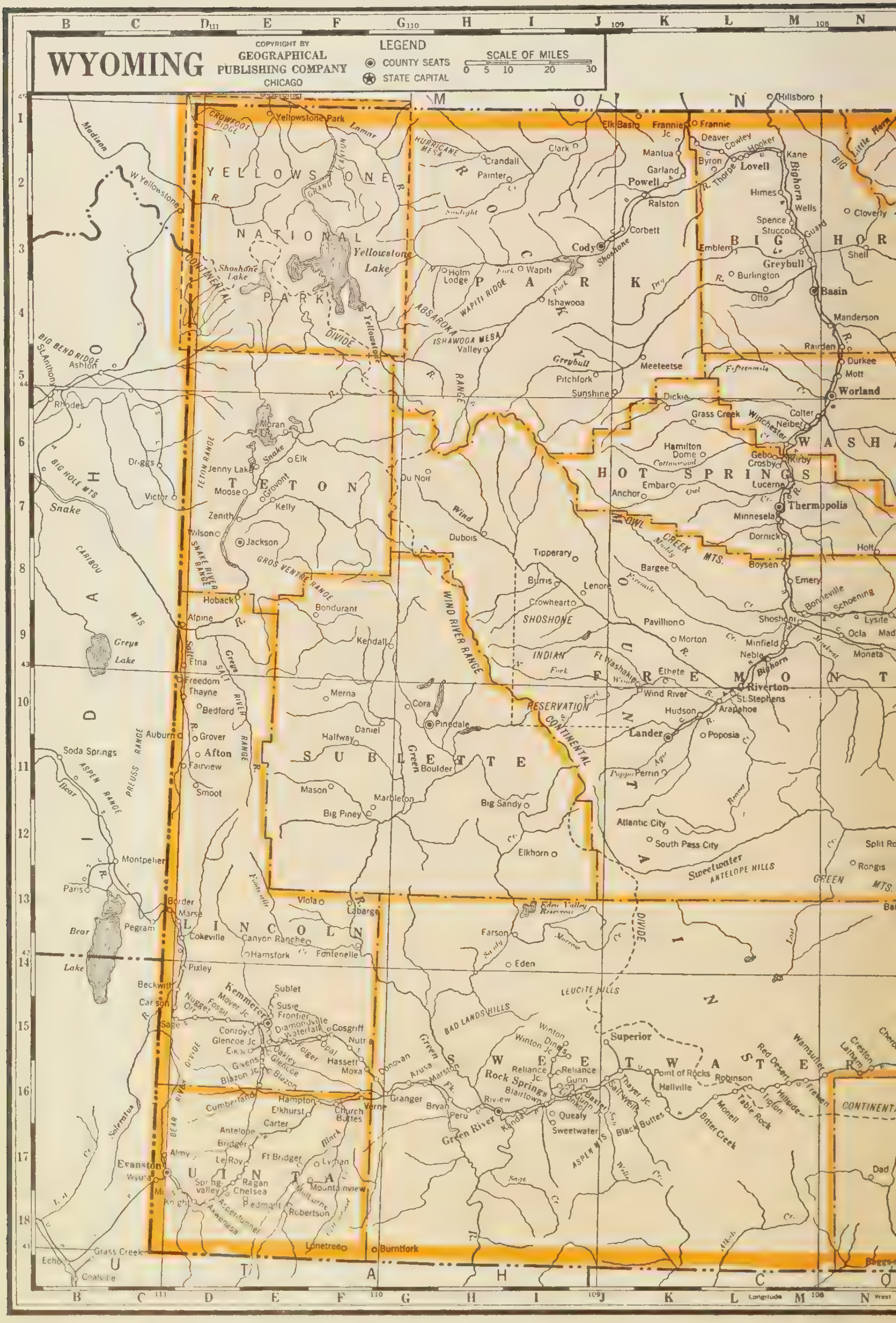
LAKE MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
IOWA
Mississippi
Milwaukee
Madison
Chicago
Green Bay
Kenosha
Racine
Sheboygan
Manitowoc
Oshkosh
Fond du Lac
Janesville
Beloit
La Crosse
Eau Claire
Evanston
Waukegan
Rockford
Dubuque
Winona
Longitude West from Greenwich


WYOMING
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CHICAGO
LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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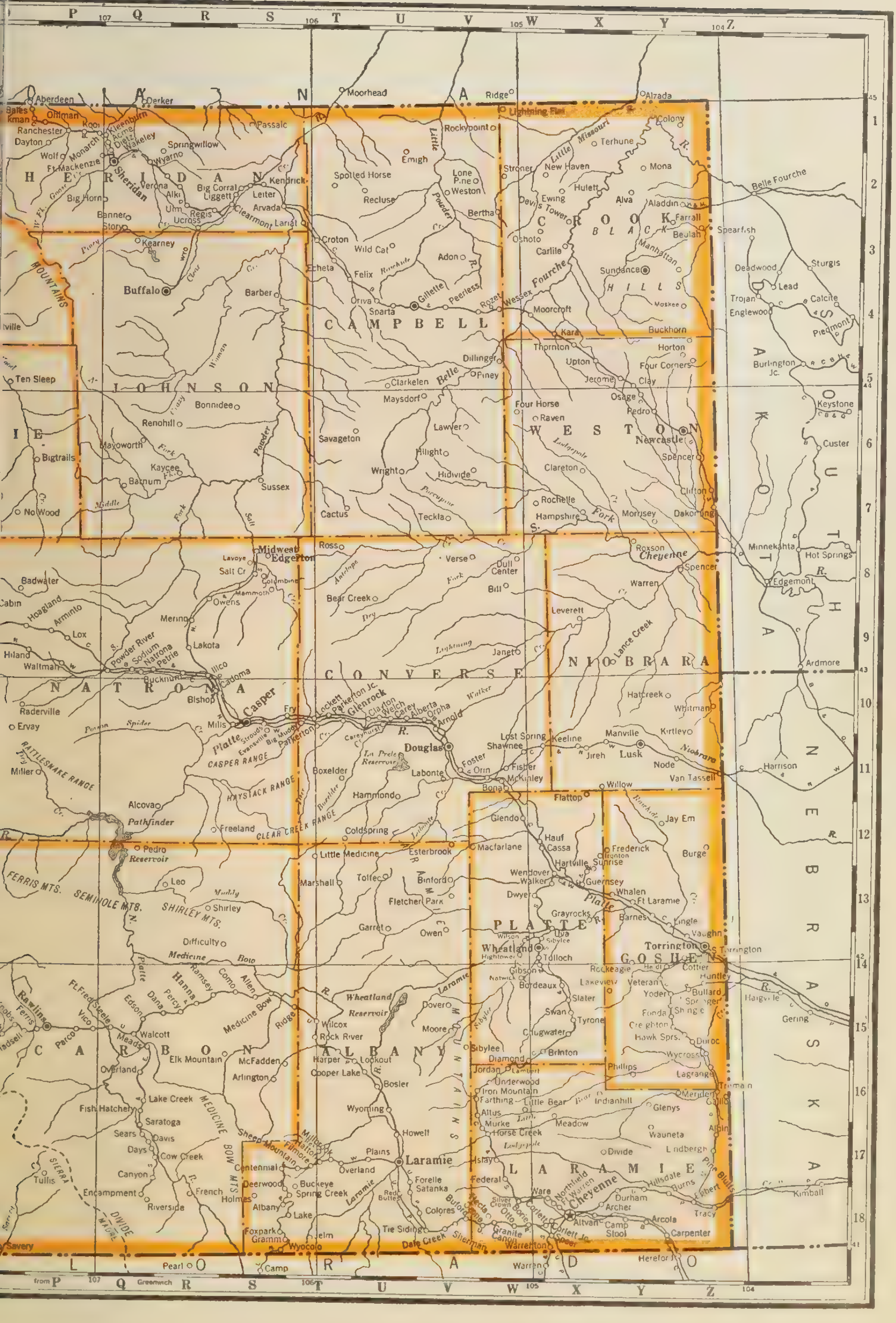
Yellowstone Park
Yellowstone Lake
Shoshone Lake
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
PARK
Crandall
Painter
Clark
Elk Basin
Frannie Jc
Frannie
Deaver
Cowley
Byron
Hooker
Lovell
Kane
Mantua
Garland
Powell
Ralston
Corbett
Cody
Shoshone
Wapiti
Holm Lodge
Ishawooa
Valley
ABSAROKA RANGE
WAPITI RIDGE
ISHAWOOA MESA
HURRICANE MESA
Greybull
Pitchfork
Sunshine
Meeteetse
Himes
Wells
Spence
Stucco
Cloverly
Emblem
BIG HORN
Shell
Greybull
Burlington
Otto
Basin
Manderson
Bighorn
Rairden
Durkee
Mott
Worland
Dickie
Grass Creek
Colter
Neiber
Winchester
WASHAKIE
Hamilton Dome
Gebo
Crosby
Kirby
HOT SPRINGS
Embar
Anchor
Lucerne
Thermopolis
Minnesela
Dornick
Holt
OWL CREEK MTS.
Boysen
Emery
Bonneville
Schoening
Lysite
Ocla
Moneta
Shoshoni
Minfield
Nebla
Bargee
Tipperary
Burris
Lenore
Crowheart
SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION
Pavillion
Morton
Ft Washakie
Ethete
Wind River
Riverton
St. Stephens
Arapahoe
Hudson
Lander
Poposia
FREMONT
Perrin
Atlantic City
South Pass City
Sweetwater
ANTELOPE HILLS
GREEN MTS.
Split Rock
Rongis
Dubois
Du Noir
WIND RIVER RANGE
Moran
Elk
Jenny Lake
Moose
Grovont
Kelly
Zenith
Wilson
Jackson
TETON
TETON RANGE
GROS VENTRE RANGE
SNAKE RIVER RANGE
Hoback
Alpine
Bondurant
Kendall
Etna
Freedom
Thayne
Bedford
Grover
Auburn
Afton
Fairview
Smoot
SALT RIVER RANGE
Merna
Cora
Pinedale
Daniel
Halfway
SUBLETTE
Boulder
Mason
Marbleton
Big Piney
Big Sandy
Elkhorn
Viola
Labarge
Eden Valley Reservoir
Farson
Eden
LINCOLN
Border
Marse
Cokeville
Pegram
Canyon Ranche
Hamsfork
Fontenelle
Pixley
Beckwith
Carson
Sage
Kemmerer
Sublet
Susie
Frontier
Diamondville
Waterfall
Cosgriff
Conroy
Glencoe Jc
Nutria
Hassett
Moxa
Blazon Jc
Oakley
Glencoe
Opal
Granger
Donovan
Azusa
Marston
Bryan
Peru
Green River
Rock Springs
Rieview
Blairtown
Kanda
Reliance Jc.
Reliance
Gunn
Winton
Winton Jc
Dines
Superior
Baxter
Thayer Jc.
Point of Rocks
Robinson
Hallville
Quealy
Sweetwater
Black Buttes
Bitter Creek
Monell
Table Rock
Tipton
Red Desert
Hillside
Freewen
Wamsutter
Creston
Latham
LEUCITE HILLS
BAD LANDS HILLS
SWEETWATER
ASPEN MTS.
Hampton
Elkhurst
Church Buttes
Verne
Cumberland
Carter
Antelope
Bridger
Ft Bridger
LeRoy
Lyman
Almy
Evanston
Wyuta
Mills
Knight
Spring valley
Ragan
Chelsea
Bedmont
Aspen Tunnel
Robertson
Mountain View
UINTA
Lonetree
Burntfork
Grass Creek
Echo
Coalville
Madison
W Yellowstone
IDAHO
Ashton
St Anthony
BIG BEND RIDGE
Rhodes
Driggs
Victor
BIG HOLE MTS
Snake
CARIBOU MTS
Greys Lake
Soda Springs
ASPEN RANGE
PREUSS RANGE
Montpelier
Paris
Bear Lake
Hillsboro
Little Horn
Dad
CONTINENTAL
Longitude
West
UTAH
M O N T A N A
C O L O R A D O


CAMPBELL
JOHNSON
CROOK
WESTON
CONVERSE
NIOBRARA
NATRONA
PLATTE
GOSHEN
LARAMIE
ALBANY
CARBON
SHERIDAN
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
Buffalo
Gillette
Sundance
Newcastle
Casper
Douglas
Lusk
Wheatland
Torrington
Laramie
Cheyenne
Rawlins
Sheridan
BLACK HILLS
CASPER RANGE
HAYSTACK RANGE
CLEAR CREEK RANGE
LARAMIE MTS.
MEDICINE BOW MTS
FERRIS MTS.
SEMINOLE MTS.
SHIRLEY MTS.
RATTLESNAKE RANGE
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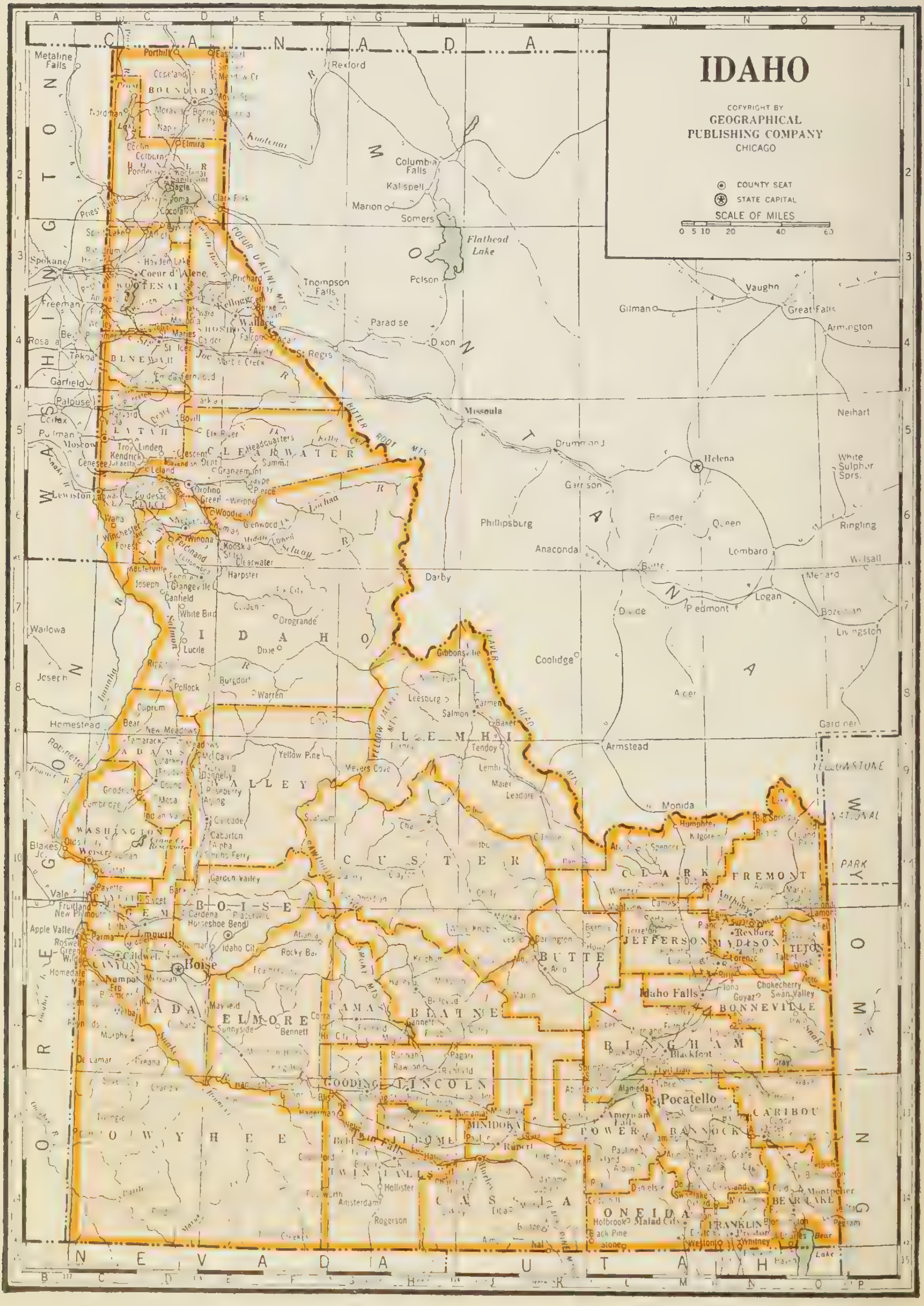
Wheatland Reservoir
La Prele Reservoir
Platte R.
Belle Fourche
Cheyenne R.
Niobrara
Powder R.



IDAHO
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CHICAGO
COUNTY SEAT
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 40 60
CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SHOSHONE
BENEWAH
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
LEMHI
ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
BOISE
CANYON
ADA
ELMORE
OWYHEE
CUSTER
BUTTE
CLARK
FREMONT
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TETON
BONNEVILLE
BINGHAM
CAMAS
BLAINE
GOODING
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
POWER
BANNOCK
CARIBOU
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
Boise
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Coeur d'Alene
Lewiston
Moscow
Wallace
Sandpoint
Bonners Ferry
Twin Falls
Nampa
Caldwell
Blackfoot
Rexburg
Salmon
Grangeville
Weiser
Payette
Emmett
Mountain Home
Hailey
Burley
Rupert
Jerome
Gooding
Shoshone
Malad City
Preston
Montpelier
Soda Springs
St. Anthony
Driggs
Rigby
Arco
Challis
Orofino
Nez Perce
Cascade
Council
Murphy
Idaho City
American Falls
Spokane
Missoula
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Kalispell
Great Falls
Bozeman
Livingston
Flathead Lake
BITTER ROOT MTS.
COEUR D'ALENE MTS.
Snake R.
Salmon R.
Clearwater R.
Kootenai R.

Table I

POPULATION AND KEY TO MAPS FOR THE 2,042 URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000, BY STATES: 1940

This table lists all of the 2,042 communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants which were classified as urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 Census. After the name of the state is shown the number of urban places over 5,000 in that state. Towns in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island are indicated by "t," and townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are indicated by "tp." Because of three special rules defining urban places, certain political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities are included; all of these are keyed to the three special rules in footnotes at the end of the table. A dagger (†) indicates municipality is located within metropolitan district; a double dagger (‡) indicates central city of a metropolitan district (see Table III elsewhere in this Year Book). The figure and letter following the city indicate location on the preceding maps; a few towns, townships, and suburban places are not shown on the maps and therefore have no code.

Alabama—30

MAP ON PAGE 26

Alexander City 12N	6,640
Andalusia 20L	6,886
Anniston 8N	25,523
Bessemer† 10J	22,826
Birmingham‡ 9J	267,583
Cullman 6J	5,074
Decatur 3H	16,604
Dothan 21P	17,194
Eufaula 17R	6,269
Fairfield† 9J	11,703
Florence 2E	15,043
Gadsden 6N	36,975
Greenville 18K	5,075
Homewood†	7,397
Huntsville 3K	13,050
Jasper 7G	6,847
Lanett 12Q	6,141
Mobile‡ 24D	78,720
Montgomery‡ 15L	78,084
Opelika 13Q	8,487
Phenix City† 14R	15,351
Prichard† 23D	6,084
Selma 15H	19,834
Sheffield 3E	7,933
Sylacauga 11M	6,269
Talladega 9M	9,298
Tarrant City† 8K	6,833
Troy 18N	7,055
Tuscaloosa 11F	27,493
Tuscumbia 3E	5,515

Arizona—10

MAP ON PAGE 28

Bisbee 13L	5,853
Douglas 13L	8,623
Flagstaff 5G	5,080
Globe 9J	6,141
Mesa 9G	7,224
Nogales 13H	5,135
Phoenix‡ 9F	65,414
Prescott 7E	6,018

Arizona—*Cont.*

Tucson 11J	36,818
Yuma 10A	5,325

Arkansas—22

MAP ON PAGE 30

Arkadelphia 13I	5,078
Batesville 5O	5,267
Blytheville 4V	10,652
Camden 16J	8,975
Conway 8L	5,782
El Dorado 17K	15,858
Fayetteville 3E	8,212
Forrest City 8R	5,699
Fort Smith 6E	36,584
Helena 11T	8,546
Hope 15H	7,475
Hot Springs 11I	21,370
Jonesboro 4S	11,729
Little Rock‡ 10M	88,039
Malvern 12J	5,290
N. Little Rock† 10M	21,137
Paragould 3T	7,079
Pine Bluff 12N	21,290
Russellville 7J	5,927
Stuttgart 11P	5,628
Texarkana 16F	11,821
Van Buren 6D	5,422

California—111

MAP ON PAGE 32

Alameda† 3G	36,256
Albany† 2G	11,493
Alhambra† 5F	38,935
Anaheim† 6G	11,031
Antioch† 2I	5,106
Arcadia† 5G	9,122
Azusa† 5G	5,209
Bakersfield 9D	29,252
Bell† 5F	11,264
Belvedere tp[1]†5A	37,192

California—*Cont.*

Berkeley† 2G	85,547
Beverly Hills† 11D	26,823
Brawley 12H	11,718
Burbank† 4F	34,337
Burlingame† 3G	15,940
Calexico 12H	5,415
Chico 4C	9,287
Chula Vista† 13F	5,138
Coalinga 8C	5,026
Colton 5I	9,686
Compton† 5F	16,198
Corona 5H	8,764
Coronado† 12F	6,932
Culver City† 5F	8,976
Daly City† 3G	9,625
El Centro 12H	10,017
El Cerrito† 2G	6,137
Eureka 2A	17,055
Fresno‡ 7D	60,685
Fullerton† 5G	10,442
Gardena† 5F	5,909
Glendale† 5F	82,582
Grass Valley 4C	5,701
Hanford 8D	8,234
Hawthorne† 5F	8,263
Hayward† 3H	6,736
Hermosa Beach† 5F	7,197
Huntington Pk† 11D	28,648
Inglewood† 5F	30,114
Lodi 6C	11,079
Long Beach† 6F	164,271
Los Angeles‡ 5F	1,504,277
Lynwood† 5F	10,982
Madera 7D	6,457
Manhattan Beach† 5F	6,398
Martinez† 2H	7,381
Marysville 4C	6,646
Maywood† 5G	10,731
Merced 7C	10,135
Modesto 6C	16,379

California—*Cont.*

Monrovia† 5G	12,807
Montebello† 5F	8,016
Monterey 7B	10,084
Monterey Park† 5F	8,531
Napa 1H	7,740
National City† 12F	10,344
Oakland‡ 2G	302,163
Ontario† 5H	14,197
Orange† 6G	7,901
Oxnard 11D	8,519
Pacific Grove 7B	6,249
Palo Alto† 6B	16,774
Pasadena† 5F	81,864
Petaluma 1F	8,034
Piedmont† 2H	9,866
Pittsburg† 2I	9,520
Pomona† 5G	23,539
Porterville 8E	6,270
Redding 3B	8,109
Redlands 5I	14,324
Redondo Beach† 6F	13,092
Redwood City† 4H	12,453
Richmond† 2G	23,642
Riverside 5I	34,696
Roseville 5C	6,653
Sacramento‡ 5C	105,958
Salinas 7B	11,586
San Anselmo† 2F	5,790
San Bernardino 5I	43,646
San Bruno† 3G	6,519
San Buenaventura 10D	13,264
San Diego‡ 12F	203,341
San Fernando† 11E	9,094
San Francisco‡ 3G	634,536
San Gabriel† 5F	11,867
San Jose‡ 6B	68,457
San Leandro† 3H	14,601
San Luis Obispo 9C	8,881
San Marino† 5F	8,175

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

CALIFORNIA—*Cont.*

San Mateo† 3G	19,403
San Rafael† 2G	8,573
Santa Ana† 6G	31,921
Santa Barbara 10C	34,958
Santa Clara† 6B	6,650
Santa Cruz 7B	16,896
Santa Maria 9C	8,522
Santa Monica† 5E	53,500
Santa Paula 10D	8,986
Santa Rosa 5B	12,605
South Gate† 11D	26,945
S. Pasadena† 5F	14,356
S. San Francisco† 3G	6,629
Stockton‡ 6C	54,714
Torrance† 6F	9,950
Tulare 8D	8,259
Upland† 5H	6,316
Vallejo† 1H	20,072
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)	
Visalia 8D	8,904
Watsonville 7B	8,937
Whittier† 5G	16,115
Woodland 5B	6,637

COLORADO—17

MAP ON PAGE 36

Alamosa 16M	5,613
Boulder 6O	12,958
Canon City 12O	6,690
Colo. Springs 11P	36,789
Denver‡ 7P	322,412
Durango 17F	5,887
Englewood† 7P	9,680
Fort Collins 4P	12,251
Grand Junction 9D	12,479
Greeley 4Q	15,995
La Junta 14T	7,040
Longmont 5O	7,406
Loveland 4P	6,145
Pueblo‡ 13Q	52,162
Sterling 3U	7,411
Trinidad 17Q	13,223
Walsenburg 15P	5,855

CONNECTICUT—28

MAP ON PAGE 38

Ansonia† 3G	19,210
Bridgeport‡ 3H	147,121
Bristol† 4F	30,167
Danbury 2G	22,339
Derby† 3G	10,287
E. Hartford t.[1]† 5E	18,615
Hartford‡ 5E	166,267
Meriden† 4F	39,494
Middletown† 5F	26,495
Naugatuck† 3G	15,388
New Britain‡ 4F	68,685
New Haven‡ 4G	160,605
New London 7G	30,456
Norwalk 2H	39,849
Norwich 7G	23,652

CONNECTICUT—*Cont.*

Putnam 8E	7,775
Rockville† 6E	7,572
Shelton† 3G	10,971
Southington† 4F	5,088
Stamford† 1H	47,938
Stratford t.[1]† 3H	22,580
Torrington 3E	26,988
Wallingford† 4G	11,425
Waterbury‡ 3F	99,314
W. Hartford t.[1]† 4F	33,776
W. Haven t.[1]† 4G	30,021
Willimantic 7F	12,101
Winsted 3E	7,674

DELAWARE—2

MAP ON PAGE 58

Dover 4O	5,517
Wilmington‡ 1P	112,504

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

MAP ON PAGE 58

Washington‡ 5H	663,091

FLORIDA—35

MAP ON PAGE 40

Bartow 8G	6,158
Bradenton 9F	7,444
Clearwater 8E	10,136
Coral Gables† 13L	8,294
Daytona Beach 5J	22,584
De Land 5J	7,041
Ft. Lauderdale 12L	17,996
Fort Myers 11G	10,604
Fort Pierce 9L	8,040
Gainesville 4F	13,757
Hollywood 12L	6,239
Jacksonville‡ 2H	173,065
Key West 15H	12,927
Lake City 2F	5,836
Lake Wales 8H	5,024
Lake Worth 11L	7,408
Lakeland 7G	22,068
Marianna 12F	5,079
Miami‡ 13L	172,172
Miami Beach† 12L	28,012
Ocala 5G	8,986
Orlando 6H	36,736
Palatka 4H	7,140
Panama City 13E	11,610
Pensacola 13A	37,449
Plant City 7G	7,491
River Junction 1A	7,110
St. Augustine 3J	12,090
St. Petersburg‡ 8F	60,812
Sanford 6J	10,217
Sarasota 9F	11,141
Tallahassee 2B	16,240
Tampa‡ 8F	108,391
W. Palm Beach 10L	33,693
Winter Haven 7H	6,199

GEORGIA—39

MAP ON PAGE 42

Albany 10C	19,055
Americus 9C	9,281
Athens 4E	20,650
Atlanta‡ 5C	302,288
Augusta‡ 5G	65,919
Bainbridge 12B	6,352
Brunswick 11H	15,035
Carrollton 5A	6,214
Cartersville 4B	6,141
Cedartown 4A	9,025
College Park† 5C	8,213
Columbus‡ 8A	53,280
Cordele 9D	7,929
Dalton 2B	10,448
Decatur† 5C	16,561
Dist. 1511 Center Hill[1]	12,155
Douglas 10F	5,175
Dublin 8F	7,814
East Point† 5C	12,403
Elberton 4F	6,188
Fitzgerald 10E	7,388
Gainesville 3D	10,243
Griffin 6C	13,222
Hapeville† 5C	5,059
La Grange 6A	21,983
Macon‡ 7D	57,865
Marietta 4B	8,667
Milledgeville 6E	6,778
Moultrie 11D	10,147
Newnan 6B	7,182
Rome 4A	26,282
Savannah‡ 9J	95,996
Statesboro 8H	5,028
Thomaston 7C	6,396
Thomasville 12C	12,683
Tifton 10D	5,228
Toccoa 3E	5,494
Valdosta 12E	15,595
Waycross 11G	16,763

IDAHO—10

MAP ON PAGE 118

Boise 11D	26,130
Burley 14J	5,329
Caldwell 11C	7,272
Coeur d'Alene 3C	10,049
Idaho Falls 12M	15,024
Lewiston 6B	10,548
Moscow 5B	6,014
Nampa 11C	12,149
Pocatello 13M	18,133
Twin Falls 13G	11,851

ILLINOIS—120

MAP ON PAGE 44

Alton† 3H	31,255
Arlington Hgts.† 5A	5,668
Aurora 5B	47,170
Batavia 5B	5,101
Beardstown 3F	6,505

ILLINOIS—*Cont.*

Belleville† 3I	28,405
Bellwood† 6B	5,220
Belvidere 5A	8,094
Benton 4J	7,372
Berwyn† 6B	48,451
Bloomington 4E	32,868
Blue Island† 6B	16,638
Brookfield† 6B	10,817
Cairo 4L	14,407
Calumet City† 6B	13,241
Canton 3E	11,577
Carbondale 4K	8,550
Centralia 4I	16,343
Champaign 5F	23,302
Charleston 5G	8,197
Chester 3K	5,110
Chicago‡ 6B	3,396,808
Chicago Heights† 6C	22,461
Cicero† 6B	64,712
Clinton 4F	6,331
Collinsville† 3I	9,767
Danville 6F	36,919
De Kalb 5B	9,146
Decatur‡ 4E	59,305
Des Plaines† 6B	9,518
Dixon 4B	10,671
Downers Grove† 5B	9,526
Du Quoin 4J	7,515
East Moline† 3C	12,359
East Peoria† 4E	6,806
East St. Louis† 3I	75,609
Edwardsville† 3I	8,008
Effingham 5H	6,180
Elgin 5A	38,333
Elmhurst† 6B	15,458
Elmwood Park†	13,689
Evanston† 6A	65,389
Flora 5I	5,474
Forest Park† 6B	14,840
Freeport 4A	22,366
Galesburg 3D	28,876
Glen Ellyn† 5B	8,055
Glencoe† 6A	6,825
Granite City† 3I	22,974
Harrisburg 5K	11,453
Harvey† 6B	17,878
Herrin 4K	9,352
Highland Park† 6A	14,476
Hinsdale† 6B	7,336
Hoopeston 6E	5,381
Jacksonville 3G	19,844
Johnston City 4K	5,418
Joliet 5C	42,365
Kankakee 6D	22,241
Kewanee 3C	16,901
La Grange† 6B	10,479
La Salle 4C	12,812
Lake Forest† 6A	6,885
Lawrenceville 6I	6,213
Lincoln 4F	12,752
Litchfield 4H	7,048
Lombard† 5B	7,075
Macomb 2E	8,764
Madison† 3I	7,782

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

ILLINOIS—*Cont.*

Marion	4K	9,251
Mattoon	5G	15,827
Maywood†	6B	26,648
Melrose Park†	6B	10,933
Metropolis	5L	6,287
Moline‡	3C	34,608
Monmouth	2D	9,096
Morris	5C	6,145
Mount Carmel	6J	6,987
Mount Vernon	4J	14,724
Murphysboro	4K	8,976
Naperville†	5B	5,272
Normal	4E	6,983
North Chicago†	6A	8,465
Oak Park†	6B	66,015
Olney	5I	7,831
Ottawa	4C	16,005
Pana	4G	5,966
Paris	6G	9,281
Park Ridge†	6B	12,063
Pekin†	4E	19,407
Peoria‡	4D	105,087
Peru	4C	8,983
Pontiac	5D	9,585
Princeton	4C	5,224
Quincy	1F	40,469
River Forest†	6B	9,487
Riverside†	6B	7,935
Rockford‡	4A	84,637
Rock Island‡	2C	42,775
St. Charles	5B	5,870
Salem	4I	7,319
Skokie†	6B	7,172
Springfield‡	4F	75,503
Spring Valley	4C	5,010
Sterling	4B	11,363
Streator	4D	14,930
Summit†	6C	7,043
Taylorville	4G	8,313
Urbana	5F	14,064
Vandalia	4H	5,288
Venice†	3I	5,454
Villa Park†	5B	7,236
Waukegan†	6A	34,241
West Frankfort	4K	12,383
Wheaton†	5B	7,389
Wilmette†	6A	17,226
Winnetka†	6A	12,430
Wood River†	3I	8,197
Woodstock	5A	6,123
Zion	6A	6,555

INDIANA—67

MAP ON PAGE 46

Anderson	7F	41,572
Auburn	8B	5,415
Bedford	5I	12,514
Bicknell	3J	5,110
Bloomington	5H	20,870
Bluffton	8D	5,417
Brazil	4G	8,126
Clinton	3G	7,092
Columbus	6H	11,738
Connersville	8G	12,898
Crawfordsville	4F	11,089
Decatur	9D	5,861
East Chicago†	3A	54,637
Elkhart	6A	33,434
Elwood	7E	10,913
Evansville‡	3L	97,062
Fort Wayne‡	8C	118,410
Frankfort	5E	13,706
Franklin	6H	6,264
Gary†	3A	111,719
Goshen	7A	11,375
Greensburg	7H	6,065
Hammond†	3A	70,184
Hartford City	8E	6,946
Hobart†	3B	7,166
Huntington	7D	13,903
Indianapolis‡	6G	386,972
Jasper	4K	5,041
Jeffersonville†	7K	11,493
Kendallville	8B	5,431
Kokomo	6E	33,795
La Porte	5A	16,180
Lafayette	4E	28,798
Lebanon	5F	6,529
Linton	4I	6,263
Logansport	5D	20,177
Madison	8J	6,923
Marion	7D	26,767
Martinsville	5H	5,009
Michigan City	4A	26,476
Mishawaka†	6A	28,298
Mount Vernon	2L	5,638
Muncie	8E	49,720
New Albany†	7K	25,414
New Castle	8F	16,620
Noblesville	6F	5,575
Peru	6D	12,432
Plymouth	6B	5,713
Portland	8E	6,362
Princeton	3K	7,786
Richmond	9G	35,147
Rushville	7G	5,960
Seymour	6I	8,620
Shelbyville	7G	10,791
South Bend‡	6A	101,268
Sullivan	3I	5,077
Tell City	4L	5,395
Terre Haute‡	3H	62,693
Tipton	6E	5,101
Valparaiso	4B	8,736
Vincennes	3J	18,228
Wabash	7D	9,653
Warsaw	7B	6,378
Washington	4J	9,312
West Lafayette	4E	6,270
Whiting†	3A	10,307
Winchester	8F	5,303

IOWA—44

MAP ON PAGE 48

Albia	7H	5,157
Ames	5F	12,555
Atlantic	6C	5,802
Boone	5F	12,373
Burlington	8K	25,832
Carroll	5D	5,389
Cedar Falls†	4H	9,349
Cedar Rapids‡	5J	62,120
Centerville	8G	8,413
Chariton	7G	5,754
Charles City	2H	8,681
Cherokee	3C	7,469
Clinton	5L	26,270
Council Bluffs‡	7B	41,439
Creston	7E	8,033
Davenport‡	6L	66,039
Decorah	2I	5,303
Des Moines‡	6F	159,819
Dubuque	4K	43,892
Estherville	2D	5,651
Fairfield	7I	6,773
Fort Dodge	4E	22,904
Fort Madison	8J	14,063
Grinnell	6H	5,210
Iowa City	6J	17,182
Keokuk	9J	15,076
Knoxville	7G	6,936
Le Mars	3A	5,353
Marshalltown	5G	19,240
Mason City	2G	27,080
Muscatine	6K	18,286
Newton	6G	10,462
Oelwein	3I	7,801
Oskaloosa	7H	11,024
Ottumwa	7H	31,570
Perry	5E	5,977
Red Oak	7C	5,763
Shenandoah	8C	6,846
Sioux City‡	4A	82,364
Spencer	2C	6,599
Storm Lake	3C	5,274
Washington	7J	5,227
Waterloo‡	4H	51,743
Webster City	4F	6,738

KANSAS—32

MAP ON PAGE 50

Abilene	4E	5,671
Arkansas City	7E	12,752
Atchison	2G	12,648
Chanute	6G	10,142
Coffeyville	8G	17,355
Concordia	3E	6,255
Dodge City	6B	8,487
El Dorado	6F	10,045
Emporia	5F	13,188
Fort Scott	6H	10,557
Garden City	6B	6,285
Great Bend	5D	9,044
Hays	4C	6,385
Hutchinson	5E	30,013
Independence	7G	11,565
Iola	6G	7,244
Junction City	4F	8,507
Kansas City‡	3H	121,458
Lawrence	4G	14,390
Leavenworth	3H	19,220
McPherson	5E	7,194
Manhattan	3F	11,659
Newton	5E	11,048
Ottawa	4G	10,193
Parsons	7G	14,294
Pittsburg	7H	17,571
Pratt	6D	6,591
Salina	4E	21,073
Topeka‡	4G	67,833
Wellington	7E	7,246
Wichita‡	6E	114,966
Winfield	7E	9,506

KENTUCKY—30

MAP ON PAGE 52

Ashland‡	12B	29,537
Bellevue†	9A	8,741
Bowling Green	6E	14,585
Corbin	10E	7,893
Covington†	9A	62,018
Danville	9D	6,734
Dayton†	9A	8,379
Fort Thomas†	9A	11,034
Frankfort	9C	11,492
Glasgow	7E	5,815
Harlan	11E	5,122
Hazard	11D	7,397
Henderson†	4C	13,160
Hopkinsville	5E	11,724
Jenkins	12D	9,428
Lexington	9C	49,304
Louisville‡	7B	319,077
Ludlow†	9A	6,185
Madisonville	4D	8,209
Mayfield	3E	8,619
Maysville	10B	6,572
Middlesborough	11E	11,777
Newport†	9A	30,631
Owensboro	5C	30,245
Paducah	3E	33,765
Paris	10B	6,697
Princeton	4E	5,389
Richmond	9C	7,335
Somerset	9E	6,154
Winchester	10C	8,594

LOUISIANA—28

MAP ON PAGE 54

Abbeville	8K	6,672
Alexandria	7F	27,066
Bastrop	9A	6,626
Baton Rouge	11I	34,719
Bogalusa	14G	14,604
Bossier City†	B4	5,786
Crowley	8I	9,523
Eunice	7H	5,242
Gretna†	14K	10,879
Hammond	13H	6,033
Houma	12I	9,052
Jackson	11G	5,384
Jennings	7I	7,343
Lafayette	8I	19,210
Lake Charles	5I	21,207

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Louisiana—*Cont.*

Minden 5B	6,677
Monroe 8B	28,309
Morgan City 11L	6,969
Natchitoches 6D	6,812
New Iberia 9K	13,747
New Orleans‡ 14K	494,537
Opelousas 8H	8,980
Plaquemine 11I	5,049
Ruston 7B	7,107
Shreveport‡ 4B	98,167
Tallulah 11B	5,712
Thibodaux 12L	5,851
West Monroe 8B	8,560

Maine—20

map on page 56

Auburn 2K	19,817
Augusta 3K	19,360
Bangor 6H	29,822
Bath 3L	10,235
Belfast 5J	5,540
Biddeford 2M	19,790
Brewer 6H	6,510
Brunswick[3] 3L	7,003
Calais 8G	5,161
Gardiner 3K	6,044
Lewiston 3K	38,598
Old Town 5H	7,688
Portland‡ 2M	73,643
Presque Isle 7C	7,939
Rockland 5K	8,899
Rumford Falls[3] 2J	8,447
Saco 2M	8,631
S. Portland† 2M	15,781
Waterville 4J	16,688
Westbrook† 2M	11,087

Maryland—12

map on page 58

Annapolis† 5L	13,069
Baltimore‡ 3J	859,100
Cambridge 6M	10,102
Cumberland 5E	39,483
Dist. 12 Balt. Co.[1]	15,436
Dist. 13 Balt. Co.[1]	13,366
Frederick 3G	15,802
Frostburg 5D	7,659
Hagerstown 2F	32,491
Hyattsville† 5J	6,575
Salisbury 7O	13,313
Takoma Park† 5J	8,938

Massachusetts—113

map on page 60

Abington t.[2]† 10D	5,708
Adams t.[2] 2B	12,608
Amesbury t.[2]† 10A	10,862
Amherst t.[2]† 4C	6,410
Andover t.[2]† 9B	11,122
Arlington t.[2]† 9C	40,013
Athol t.[2] 5B	11,180

Mass.—*Cont.*

Attleboro† 8E	22,071
Auburn t.[2]† 7D	6,629
Barnstable t.[2] 1G	8,333
Belmont t.[2]† 9C	26,867
Beverly† 10B	25,537
Boston‡ 9C	770,816
Braintree t.[2]† 10D	16,378
Bridgewater t.[2]† 10E	8,902
Brockton† 10D	62,343
Brookline t.[2]† 9C	49,786
Cambridge† 9C	110,879
Canton t.[2]† 9D	6,381
Chelsea† 10C	41,259
Chicopee† 4D	41,664
Clinton t.[2]† 7C	12,440
Concord t.[2]† 8C	7,972
Danvers t.[2]† 10B	14,179
Dartmouth t.[2]† 10G	9,011
Dedham t.[2]† 9D	15,508
Dracut t.[2] 8B	7,339
Easthampton t.[2]† 4C	10,316
Everett† 9C	46,784
Fairhaven t.[2]† 10F	10,938
Fall River‡ 9F	115,428
Fitchburg 7B	41,824
Framingham t.[2]† 8C	23,214
Franklin t.[2]† 8D	7,303
Gardner 6B	20,206
Gloucester† 11B	24,046
Gt. Barrington t.[2] 1D	5,824
Greenfield t.[2] 4B	15,672
Haverhill‡ 9A	46,752
Hingham t.[2]† 10D	8,003
Holyoke‡ 4D	53,750
Hudson t.[2] 8C	8,042
Ipswich t.[2] 10A	6,348
Lawrence‡ 9A	84,323
Leominster 7B	22,226
Lexington t.[2]† 9C	13,187
Longmeadow t.[2]†4E	5,790
Lowell‡ 9B	101,389
Ludlow t.[2]† 4D	8,181
Lynn† 10C	98,123
Malden† 9C	58,010
Mansfield t.[2]† 9E	6,530
Marblehead t.[2]† 10B	10,856
Marlborough† 8C	15,154
Maynard t.[2]† 8C	6,812
Medford† 9C	63,083
Melrose† 9C	25,333
Methuen t.[2]† 9A	21,880
Middleboro t.[2] 10E	9,032
Milford t.[2] 8D	15,388
Millbury t.[2]† 7D	6,983
Milton t.[2]† 9C	18,708
Montague t.[2] 4B	7,582
Natick t.[2]† 8C	13,851
Needham t.[2]† 9D	12,445
New Bedford‡ 10G	110,341

Mass.—*Cont.*

Newburyport† 10A	13,916
Newton† 9C	69,873
North Adams 2A	22,213
N. Andover t.[2]† 9A	7,524
N. Attleborough t.[2]† 8E	10,359
Northampton† 4C	24,794
Northbridge t.[2]† 7D	10,242
Norwood t.[2]† 9D	15,383
Orange t.[2] 5B	5,611
Palmer t.[2]† 5D	9,149
Peabody† 10B	21,711
Pittsfield 1C	49,684
Plymouth t.[2] 11E	13,100
Quincy† 10D	75,810
Randolph t.[2]† 10D	7,634
Reading t.[2]† 9B	10,866
Revere† 10C	34,405
Rockland t.[2]† 10D	8,087
Salem† 10B	41,213
Saugus t.[2]† 10C	14,825
Somerset t.[2]† 9F	5,873
Somerville† 9C	102,177
South Hadley t.[2]† 4C	6,856
Southbridge t.[2] 6D	16,825
Spencer t.[2]† 6D	6,641
Springfield‡ 4D	149,554
Stoneham t.[2]† 9B	10,762
Stoughton t.[2]† 9D	8,635
Swampscott t.[2]† 10B	10,761
Taunton 9E	37,395
Uxbridge t.[2]† 7D	6,417
Wakefield t.[2]† 10B	16,223
Walpole t.[2]† 9D	7,443
Waltham† 9C	40,020
Ware t.[2]† 5D	7,557
Watertown t.[2]† 9C	35,427
Webster t.[2] 6E	13,186
Wellesley t.[2]† 9C	15,127
W. Springfield t.[2]† 4D	17,135
Westfield† 3D	18,793
Weymouth t.[2]†10D	23,868
Whitman t.[2]† 10D	7,759
Winchendon t.[2] 6A	6,575
Winchester t.[2]† 9C	15,081
Winthrop t.[2]† 10C	16,768
Woburn† 9B	19,751
Worcester‡ 7C	193,694

Michigan—78

map on page 62

Adrian 24L	14,230
Albion 22J	8,345
Alma 18K	7,202
Alpena 12N	12,808
Ann Arbor 22M	29,815
Battle Creek 22H	43,453
Bay City‡ 17M	47,956
Benton Harbor 23E	16,668
Berkley† 21O	6,406

Michigan—*Cont.*

Birmingham† 21O	11,196
Cadillac 15H	9,855
Charlotte 21J	5,544
Cheboygan 8Q	5,673
Coldwater 24J	7,343
Dearborn† 22N	63,584
Detroit‡ 22O	1,623,452
Dowagiac 23F	5,007
East Detroit† 22O	8,584
East Lansing† 21K	5,839
Ecorse† 22O	13,209
Escanaba 7J	14,830
Ferndale† 22O	22,523
Flint‡ 20M	151,543
Grand Haven 19E	8,799
Grand Rapids‡ 20G	164,292
Greenville 19H	5,321
Grosse Pointe† 22O	6,179
Gr. Pte. Farms† 22O	7,217
Gr. Pte. Park† 22O	12,646
Hamtramck† 22O	49,839
Hancock 2F	5,554
Hastings 21H	5,175
Highland Park† 22O	50,810
Hillsdale 24K	6,381
Holland 20F	14,616
Inkster† 22N	7,044
Ionia 20J	6,392
Iron Mountain 7G	11,080
Ironwood 4B	13,369
Ishpeming 4H	9,491
Jackson 22K	49,656
Kalamazoo‡ 22G	54,097
Kingsford 7G	5,771
Lansing‡ 21K	78,753
Lapeer 19N	5,365
Lincoln Park† 22O	15,236
Ludington 16E	8,701
Manistee 15E	8,694
Manistique 6L	5,399
Marquette 4H	15,928
Marshall 22J	5,253
Menominee 9H	10,230
Midland 17L	10,329
Monroe 24N	18,478
Mt. Clemens† 21O	14,389
Mt. Pleasant 18J	8,413
Muskegon 19F	47,697
Muskegon Hgts. 19F	16,047
Negaunee 4H	6,813
Niles 24E	11,328
Owosso 20L	14,424
Petoskey 9P	6,019
Plymouth† 22N	5,360
Pontiac† 12N	66,626
Port Huron 20Q	32,759
River Rouge† 22O	17,008
Roseville† 21O	9,023
Royal Oak† 21O	25,087
Saginaw‡ 18M	82,794

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Michigan—*Cont.*

St. Clair Shores† 20O	10,405
St. Joseph 23E	8,963
Sault Ste Marie 5Q	15,847
Sturgis 24H	7,214
Three Rivers 24G	6,710
Traverse City 13G	14,455
Trenton† 22M	5,284
Wyandotte† 23O	30,618
Ypsilanti 22M	12,121

Minnesota—44

map on page 64

Albert Lea 4L	12,200
Alexandria 2H	5,051
Anoka† 4I	6,426
Austin 5L	18,307
Bemidji 3E	9,427
Brainerd 3G	12,071
Chisholm 5E	7,487
Cloquet† 5F	7,304
Columbia Hgts.† 4I	6,035
Crookston 1D	7,161
Detroit Lakes 2F	5,015
Duluth‡ 6F	101,065
Edina† 4J	5,855
Ely 6D	5,970
Eveleth 5E	6,887
Fairmont 3L	6,988
Faribault 4K	14,527
Fergus Falls 1G	10,848
Hastings 5J	5,662
Hibbing 5E	16,385
Internat. Falls 4B	5,626
Little Falls 3H	6,047
Mankato 4K	15,654
Minneapolis‡ 4J	492,370
Montevideo 2J	5,220
Moorhead 1F	9,491
New Ulm 3K	8,743
Owatonna 4K	8,694
Red Wing 5J	9,962
Richfield†	6,750
Robbinsdale† 4J	6,018
Rochester 5L	26,312
St. Cloud 3H	24,173
St. Louis Park† 4J	7,737
St. Paul‡ 4J	287,736
St. Peter 4K	5,870
South St. Paul† 4J	11,844
Stillwater† 5I	7,013
Thief River Falls 1C	6,019
Virginia 5E	12,264
West St. Paul† 4J	5,733
Willmar 2I	7,623
Winona 6K	22,490
Worthington 2L	5,918

Mississippi—23

map on page 66

Biloxi 24O	17,475
Brookhaven 19G	6,232
Canton 13J	6,011
Clarksdale 5G	12,168
Columbia 20K	6,064
Columbus 9Q	13,645
Corinth 2P	7,818
Greenville 9E	20,892
Greenwood 9H	14,767
Grenada 8K	5,831
Gulfport 25N	15,195
Hattiesburg 20M	21,026
Jackson‡ 15H	62,107
Laurel 18N	20,598
McComb 20G	9,898
Meridian 15P	35,481
Natchez 19C	15,296
Pascagoula 25Q	5,900
Picayune 24L	5,129
Tupelo 5P	8,212
Vicksburg 15F	24,460
West Point 8P	5,627
Yazoo City 12G	7,258

Missouri—46

map on page 68

Boonville 4E	6,089
Brookfield 2E	6,174
Cape Girardeau 8K	19,426
Carthage 8C	10,585
Caruthersville 5L	6,612
Charleston 9K	5,182
Chillicothe 2D	8,012
Clayton† 5I	13,069
Clinton 6D	6,041
Columbia 4F	18,399
De Soto 6I	5,121
Ferguson† 5I	5,724
Flat River 7I	5,401
Fulton 4G	8,297
Hannibal 3H	20,865
Independence† 4C	16,066
Jefferson City 5F	24,268
Joplin 8B	37,144
Kansas City‡ 4B	399,178
Kennett 5K	6,335
Kirksville 2F	10,080
Kirkwood† 5I	12,132
Lebanon 7F	5,025
Lexington 4D	5,341
Maplewood† 5I	12,875
Marshall 4E	8,533
Maryville 1B	5,700
Mexico 4G	9,053
Moberly 3F	12,920
Neosho 9C	5,318
Nevada 7C	8,181
Poplar Bluff 9I	11,163
Richmond Heights†	12,802
Rolla 6G	5,141
St. Charles† 5I	10,803
St. Joseph‡ 2B	75,711
St. Louis‡ 5J	816,048
Sedalia 5E	20,428
Sikeston 9K	7,944
Springfield‡ 8D	61,238
Trenton 2D	7,046
University† 5I	33,023
Warrensburg 5D	5,868
Washington 5H	6,756
Webb City 8B	7,033
Webster Groves† 5I	18,394

Montana—12

map on page 70

Anaconda 11F	11,004
Billings 12P	23,261
Bozeman 13K	8,665
Butte 11G	37,081
Great Falls 7J	29,928
Havre 3N	6,427
Helena 10H	15,056
Kalispell 4D	8,245
Lewistown 8N	5,874
Livingston 13M	6,642
Miles City 10V	7,313
Missoula 9D	18,449

Nebraska—17

map on page 72

Alliance 4B	6,253
Beatrice 8K	10,883
Columbus 5J	7,632
Fairbury 8J	6,304
Falls City 8L	6,146
Fremont 5K	11,862
Grand Island 6H	19,130
Hastings 7H	15,145
Kearney 7G	9,643
Lincoln‡ 6K	81,984
McCook 8E	6,212
Nebraska City 7L	7,339
Norfolk 4J	10,490
North Platte 6E	12,429
Omaha‡ 6L	223,844
Scottsbluff 4A	12,057
York 6I	5,383

Nevada—3

map on page 74

Las Vegas 8G	8,422
Reno 2C	21,317
Sparks 2C	5,318

New Hampshire—16

map on page 76

Berlin 5J	19,084
Claremont t.[2] 11E	12,144
Concord 12H	27,171
Derry t.[2] 14J	5,400
Dover 12L	14,990
Exeter t.[2] 13K	5,398
Franklin 11H	6,749
Keene 14E	13,832
Laconia 10H	13,484
Lebanon t.[2] 10E	7,590
Manchester‡ 13H	77,685
Nashua 14H	32,927
Newport t.[2] 11F	5,304
Portsmouth 13L	14,821
Rochester 12K	12,012
Somersworth 12L	6,136

New Jersey—122

map on page 78

Asbury Park† 8G	14,617
Atlantic City‡ 6L	64,094
Audubon† 4H	8,906
Bayonne† 7D	79,198
Belleville† 7C	28,167
Bergenfield† 8C	10,275
Bloomfield† 7C	41,623
Bogota† 8C	7,346
Boonton† 6C	6,739
Bound Brook† 6E	7,616
Bridgeton 3L	15,992
Burlington† 4G	10,905
Camden† 3H	117,536
Carlstadt† 8C	5,644
Carteret† 7E	11,976
Cliffside Park† 8C	16,892
Clifton† 7C	48,827
Collingswood† 4H	12,685
Cranford tp.[1]† 7D	12,860
Dover 6C	10,491
Dumont† 8C	7,556
Dunellen† 6E	5,360
East Orange† 7D	68,945
E. Rutherford† 8C	7,268
Elizabeth‡ 7D	109,912
Englewood† 8C	18,966
Fair Lawn† 7C	9,017
Fairview† 8C	8,770
Fort Lee† 8C	9,468
Freehold 7F	6,952
Garfield† 8C	28,044
Glen Ridge† 7C	7,331
Glen Rock† 7C	5,177
Gloucester City† 3H	13,692
Guttenberg† 8C	6,200
Hackensack† 8C	26,279
Haddon Heights† 4H	5,555
Haddonfield† 4H	9,742
Haledon† 7C	5,303
Hammonton 5K	7,668
Harrison† 7D	14,171
Hasbrouck Hgts† 8C	6,716
Hawthorne† 7C	12,610
Highland Park† 6E	9,002
Hillside tp.[1]†	18,556
Hoboken† 8D	50,115
Irvington† 7D	55,328
Jersey City‡ 8D	301,173
Kearny† 7D	39,467
Keyport† 7E	5,147

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

NEW JERSEY—*Cont.*

Leonia† 8C	5,763
Linden† 7D	24,115
Lodi† 8C	11,552
Long Branch† 8F	17,408
Lyndhurst tp.[1]†8C	17,454
Madison† 6D	7,944
Manville 6E	6,065
Maplewood tp.[1]†	23,139
Metuchen† 7E	6,557
Millburn tp.[1]† 7D	11,652
Millville 4L	14,806
Montclair† 7C	39,807
Morristown† 6C	15,270
Neptune tp.[1]† 8G	10,207
New Brunswick† 6E	33,180
Newark‡ 7D	429,760
Newton 5B	5,533
N. Arlington† 8D	9,904
N. Bergen tp.[1]† 8D	39,714
N. Plainfield† 6D	10,586
Nutley† 7C	21,954
Orange† 7D	35,717
Palisades Park† 8C	8,141
Palmyra† 4H	5,178
Passaic† 7C	61,394
Paterson‡ 7C	139,656
Paulsboro† 3J	7,011
Penns Grove† 2J	6,488
Pennsauken tp.[1]† 4H	17,745
Perth Amboy† 7E	41,242
Phillipsburg† 3D	18,314
Pitman† 3J	5,507
Plainfield† 6D	37,469
Pleasantville† 6L	11,050
Princeton† 5F	7,719
Prospect Park† 7C	5,714
Rahway† 7D	17,498
Red Bank† 8F	10,974
Ridgefield†	5,271
Ridgefield Park† 8C	11,277
Ridgewood† 8B	14,948
Roselle† 7D	13,597
Roselle Park† 7D	9,661
Rutherford† 8C	15,466
Salem 2K	8,618
Sayreville† 7E	8,186
Secaucus† 8C	9,754
Somerville 6E	8,720
South Amboy† 7E	7,802
South Orange† 7D	13,742
S. Plainfield† 6E	5,379
South River† 6E	10,714
Summit† 6D	16,165
Teaneck tp.[1]† 8C	25,275
Tenafly† 8C	7,413
Totowa†	5,130
Trenton‡ 5G	124,697
Union tp.[1]† 7D	24,730
Union City† 8D	56,173
Ventnor City† 6L	7,905
Verona† 7C	8,957
Vineland 4L	7,914
Wallington† 7C	8,981
Weehawken tp.[1]† 8D	14,363
W. New York† 8C	39,439
West Orange† 7D	25,662
Westfield† 7D	18,458
Westwood† 8B	5,388
Wildwood 4N	5,150
Woodbridge tp.[1]† 7E	27,191
Woodbury† 3J	8,306
Wood-Ridge† 7C	5,739

NEW MEXICO—14

MAP ON PAGE 80

Albuquerque 7E	35,449
Carlsbad 13J	7,116
Clovis 9L	10,065
Gallup 6A	7,041
Hobbs 12L	10,619
Las Cruces 13E	8,385
Las Vegas city 6G	5,941
Las Vegas t.	6,421
Portales 9L	5,104
Raton 3J	7,607
Roswell 11J	13,482
Santa Fe 6F	20,325
Silver City 12B	5,044
Tucumcari 7K	6,194

NEW YORK—119

MAP ON PAGES 82-84

Albany‡ 13X	130,577
Amityville† 6G	5,058
Amsterdam 11V	33,329
Auburn 11M	35,753
Batavia 11G	17,267
Beacon 1E	12,572
Binghamton‡ 16P	78,309
Bronxville† 5E	6,888
Buffalo‡ 11D	575,901
Canandaigua 12J	8,321
Catskill 15X	5,429
Cedarhurst† 6F	5,463
Cohoes† 12X	21,955
Corning 15K	16,212
Cortland 13O	15,881
Depew† 11E	6,084
Dobbs Ferry† 5E	5,883
Dunkirk 13B	17,713
East Aurora† 12E	5,253
E. Rochester† 11J	6,691
E. Rockaway† 6G	5,610
Elmira 16L	45,106
Endicott† 16O	17,702
Floral Park† 5F	12,950
Fredonia 14B	5,738
Freeport† 6F	20,410
Fulton 9N	13,362
Garden City† 5G	11,223
Geneva 12K	15,555
Glen Cove† 5F	12,415
Glens Falls 9X	18,836
Gloversville 11V	23,329
Great Neck† 5F	6,167
Hamburg† 12D	5,467
Hastings-on-Hud.† 4E	7,057
Haverstraw† 3E	5,909
Hempstead† 5F	20,856
Herkimer† 11S	9,617
Hornell 14I	15,649
Hudson 15X	11,517
Hudson Falls 9X	6,654
Ilion† 11S	8,927
Irondequoit t.[1]	23,376
Ithaca 14M	19,730
Jamestown 16C	42,638
Johnson City† 16O	18,039
Johnstown 11U	10,666
Kenmore† 11D	18,612
Kingston 16W	28,589
Lackawanna† 12D	24,058
Lancaster† 11E	7,236
Larchmont† 3F	5,970
Little Falls 11T	10,163
Lockport 10E	24,379
Long Beach† 6F	9,036
Lynbrook† 6F	14,557
Malone 1U	8,743
Malverne† 5G	5,153
Mamaroneck† 4E	13,034
Massena 1S	11,328
Mechanicville 11X	7,449
Medina 10F	5,871
Middletown 2C	21,908
Mineola† 5F	10,064
Mount Kisco† 3F	5,941
Mount Vernon† 4E	67,362
New Rochelle† 4E	58,408
New York‡ 5E	7,454,995
Newark 11K	9,646
Newburgh 1E	31,883
Niagara Falls‡ 10D	78,029
North Pelham†	5,052
N. Tarrytown† 3E	8,804
N. Tonawanda† 11D	20,254
Norwich 13Q	8,694
Nyack† 3E	5,206
Ogdensburg 2Q	16,346
Olean 16F	21,506
Oneida 10Q	10,291
Oneonta 14S	11,731
Ossining† 3E	15,996
Oswego 9M	22,062
Owego 16N	5,068
Patchogue 5I	7,181
Peekskill† 2E	17,311
Pelham Manor†	5,302
Penn Yan 13K	5,308
Plattsburgh 2Y	16,351
Port Chester† 4F	23,073
Port Jervis 2B	9,749
Poughkeepsie 1E	40,478
Rensselaer† 13X	10,768
Rochester‡ 10I	324,975
Rockville Centre† 5F	18,613
Rome‡ 10Q	34,214
Rye† 4F	9,865
Salamanca 15E	9,011
Saranac Lake 4V	7,138
Saratoga Springs 10X	13,705
Scarsdale† 3F	12,966
Schenectady‡ 12W	87,549
Scotia† 12W	7,960
Seneca Falls 11L	6,452
Solvay† 11N	8,201
Syracuse‡ 11O	205,967
Tarrytown† 3E	6,874
Tonawanda† 11D	13,008
Troy‡ 12X	70,304
Tuckahoe† 4E	6,563
Tupper Lake 4U	5,451
Utica‡ 10R	100,518
Valley Stream† 5F	16,679
Watertown 6O	33,385
Watervliet† 12X	16,114
Waverly 16M	5,450
Wellsville 16H	5,942
White Plains† 4E	40,327
Williston Park†	5,750
Yonkers† 4E	142,598

NORTH CAROLINA—45

MAP ON PAGE 86

Asheboro 3E	6,981
Asheville‡ 8D	51,310
Burlington 2F	12,198
Canton 8D	5,037
Charlotte‡ 4C	100,899
Concord 4C	15,572
Dunn 4G	5,256
Durham‡ 2G	60,195
Elizabeth City 2M	11,564
Fayetteville 5G	17,428
Forest City 4A	5,035
Gastonia 4B	21,313
Goldsboro 4J	17,274
Greensboro‡ 2E	59,319
Greenville 3K	12,674
Hamlet 5E	5,111
Henderson 2H	7,647
Hendersonville 8E	5,381
Hickory 3B	13,487
High Point 2D	38,495
Kings Mountain 4B	6,547
Kinston 4J	15,388
Laurinburg 5F	5,685
Lenoir 2A	7,598
Lexington 3D	10,550
Lumberton 6F	5,803
Monroe 5C	6,475
Mooresville 3C	6,682
Morganton 3A	7,670
Mount Airy 1C	6,286
New Bern 4K	11,815
Newton 3B	5,407
Raleigh 3G	46,897
Reidsville 1E	10,387

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

North Carolina—*Cont.*

Roanoke Rapids 1J	8,545
Rocky Mount 3J	25,568
Salisbury 3C	19,037
Shelby 4A	14,037
Statesville 3C	11,440
Tarboro 3J	7,148
Thomasville 3D	11,041
Washington 3K	8,569
Wilmington 7J	33,407
Wilson 3J	19,234
Winston-Salem‡ 2D	79,815

North Dakota—10

map on page 88

Bismarck 11N	15,496
Devils Lake 17G	6,204
Dickinson 5N	5,839
Fargo 24N	32,580
Grand Forks 23H	20,228
Jamestown 18N	8,790
Mandan 11N	6,685
Minot 10G	16,577
Valley City 20N	5,917
Williston 2G	5,790

Ohio—116

map on page 90

Akron‡ 7C	244,791
Alliance† 8C	22,405
Ashland 5C	12,453
Ashtabula 8A	21,405
Athens 6G	7,696
Barberton† 7C	24,028
Barnesville 7F	5,002
Bedford† 7B	7,390
Bellaire† 8E	13,799
Bellefontaine 2E	9,808
Bellevue 4B	6,127
Berea† 6B	6,025
Bexley† 4F	8,705
Bowling Green 3B	7,190
Bryan 1B	5,404
Bucyrus 4D	9,727
Cambridge 7E	15,044
Campbell† 8C	13,785
Canton‡ 7D	108,401
Cheviot† 1G	9,043
Chillicothe 4G	20,129
Cincinnati‡ 1H	455,610
Circleville 4G	7,982
Cleveland‡ 6B	878,336
Cleveland Hgts† 7B	54,992
Columbus‡ 4F	306,087
Conneaut 8A	9,355
Coshocton 6E	11,509
Cuyahoga Falls† 7C	20,546
Dayton‡ 2F	210,718
Defiance 1B	9,744
Delaware 4E	8,944

Ohio—*Cont.*

Delphos 1C	5,746
Dover 7D	9,691
E. Cleveland† 7B	39,495
East Liverpool 8D	23,555
East Palestine 8C	5,123
Elyria 6B	25,120
Euclid† 7B	17,866
Findlay 3C	20,228
Fostoria 3C	13,453
Fremont 4B	14,710
Galion 4D	8,685
Gallipolis 5I	7,832
Garfield Hgts† 8C	16,989
Girard 8C	9,805
Grandview Hgts.† 4F	6,960
Greenville 1E	7,745
Hamilton‡ 1G	50,592
Ironton† 5I	15,851
Jackson 5H	6,295
Kent† 7C	8,581
Kenton 3D	7,593
Lakewood† 6B	69,160
Lancaster 5F	21,940
Lima 2D	44,711
Lockland† 1G	5,601
Logan 5G	6,177
Lorain 5B	44,125
Mansfield 5D	37,154
Maple Heights†	6,728
Marietta 7G	14,543
Marion 4D	30,817
Martins Ferry† 8E	14,729
Massillon† 7D	26,644
Miamisburg† 1F	5,544
Middletown‡ 1G	31,220
Mingo Junction 8E	5,192
Mount Vernon 5E	10,122
Nelsonville 6G	5,368
New Boston 4I	6,024
New Philadelphia 7D	12,328
Newark 5E	31,487
Niles† 8C	16,273
N. College Hill†	5,231
Norwalk 5B	8,211
Norwood† 1H	34,010
Oakwood† 1C	7,652
Painesville 7A	12,235
Parma† 6B	16,365
Piqua 1E	16,049
Portsmouth 4H	40,466
Ravenna† 7C	8,538
Reading† 1G	6,079
Rocky River† 6B	8,291
St. Bernard†	7,387
St. Marys 1D	5,532
Salem 8C	12,301
Sandusky 5B	24,874
Shaker Heights†	23,393
Shelby 5C	6,643
Sidney 2E	9,790
South Euclid†	6,146
Springfield‡ 2F	70,662
Steubenville 8E	37,651

Ohio—*Cont.*

Struthers† 8C	11,739
Tiffin 4C	16,102
Toledo‡ 3A	282,349
Toronto 8D	7,426
Troy 1E	9,697
Uhrichsville 7E	6,435
University Hgts†	5,981
Upper Arlington†	5,370
Urbana 2E	8,335
Van Wert 1C	9,227
Wadsworth† 6C	6,495
Wapakoneta 2D	5,225
Warren† 8B	42,837
Washington Ct. House 3G	9,402
Wellston 5H	5,537
Wellsville 8D	7,672
Wilmington 2G	5,971
Wooster 6D	11,543
Xenia 2F	10,633
Youngstown‡ 8C	167,720
Zanesville 6F	37,500

Oklahoma—43

map on page 92

Ada 12Q	15,143
Altus 13E	8,593
Alva 2G	5,055
Anadarko 11J	5,579
Ardmore 15O	16,886
Bartlesville 2T	16,267
Blackwell 2N	8,537
Bristow 7R	6,050
Chickasha 11L	14,111
Clinton 9F	6,736
Cushing 6P	7,703
Duncan 14K	9,207
Durant 16R	10,027
El Reno 8K	10,078
Elk City 9D	5,021
Enid 4L	28,081
Frederick 14F	5,109
Guthrie 7N	10,018
Henryetta 9T	6,905
Hobart 11F	5,177
Holdenville 11R	6,632
Hugo 16V	5,909
Lawton 13J	18,055
McAlester 11U	12,401
Miami 1X	8,345
Muskogee 7V	32,332
Norman 10N	11,429
Oklahoma City‡ 9M	204,424
Okmulgee 8T	16,051
Pauls Valley 12N	5,104
Pawhuska 3R	5,443
Perry 5N	5,045
Picher 1X	5,848
Ponca City 2O	16,794
Sand Springs† 5S	6,137
Sapulpa† 6S	12,249
Seminole 10Q	11,547
Shawnee 9P	22,053

Oklahoma—*Cont.*

Stillwater 5O	10,097
Tulsa‡ 5T	142,157
Vinita 3W	5,685
Wewoka 10Q	10,315
Woodward 4D	5,406

Oregon—16

map on page 94

Albany 4D	5,654
Astoria 1C	10,389
Baker 4L	9,342
Bend 5G	10,021
Corvallis 4D	8,392
Eugene 5D	20,838
Grants Pass 8D	6,028
Klamath Falls 9F	16,497
La Grande 3L	7,747
Marshfield 6B	5,259
Medford 9D	11,281
Oregon City† 3E	6,124
Pendleton 2K	8,847
Portland‡ 2E	305,394
Salem 3D	30,908
The Dalles 2G	6,266

Pennsylvania—215

map on page 96

Abington tp.[1]†	20,857
Aliquippa† 12B	27,023
Allentown‡ 12W	96,904
Altoona‡ 13J	80,214
Ambridge† 12B	18,968
Archbald† 7W	8,296
Arnold† 14F	10,898
Ashland 12T	7,045
Ashley† 9U	6,371
Avalon† 13C	6,155
Bangor 10X	5,687
Beaver 11B	5,641
Beaver Falls 11B	17,098
Bellefonte 10M	5,304
Bellevue† 13C	10,488
Berwick 9T	13,181
Bethlehem‡ 12W	58,490
Blairsville 13F	5,002
Blakely†	8,106
Bloomsburg 10S	9,799
Brackenridge† 13D	6,400
Braddock† 13D	18,326
Bradford 4I	17,691
Brentwood†	7,552
Bridgeport† 15X	5,904
Bristol† 15Z	11,895
Brownsville† 15D	8,015
Butler 10D	24,477
Canonsburg† 14B	12,599
Carbondale† 6W	19,371
Carlisle 15O	13,984
Carnegie† 13C	12,663
Centerville† 5D	6,317
Chambersburg 16N	14,852
Charleroi† 15C	10,784
Cheltenham tp[1]†	19,082

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

PA.—*Cont.*

Chester† 16X	59,285
Clairton† 13D	16,381
Clearfield 10J	9,372
Coaldale 11T	6,163
Coatesville 16V	14,006
Collingdale†	8,162
Columbia† 15S	11,547
Connellsville 15E	13,608
Conshohocken† 15X	10,776
Coraopolis† 12B	11,086
Corry 4E	6,935
Crafton† 13C	7,163
Danville 10R	7,122
Darby† 16X	10,334
Dickson City†	11,548
Donora† 14D	13,180
Dormont† 13C	12,974
Du Bois 9I	12,080
Dunmore† 7V	23,086
Dupont† 9U	5,278
Duquesne† 13D	20,693
Duryea† 8T	8,275
E. Pittsburgh† 13C	6,079
E. Stroudsburg 10X	6,404
Easton† 11X	33,589
Edwardsville† 8U	7,998
Ellwood City 10B	12,329
Emmaus† 12W	6,731
Ephrata† 15T	6,199
Erie‡ 3C	116,955
Etna† 13C	7,223
Exeter† 8V	5,802
Farrell† 8A	13,899
Ford City 11E	5,795
Forest Hills†	5,248
Forty Fort† 8U	6,293
Frackville 11T	8,035
Franklin 7D	9,948
Freeland 10U	6,593
Gettysburg 17O	5 916
Glassport† 13C	8,748
Greensburg† 14E	16,743
Greenville 7B	8,149
Grove City 9C	6,296
Hanover 17Q	13,076
Hanover tp.[1]†	16,439
Harrisburg‡ 14Q	83,893
Harrison tp.[1]†	13,161
Haverford tp.[1]†	27,594
Hazleton 10U	38,009
Hollidaysburg† 13J	5,910
Homestead† 13C	19,041
Honesdale 6X	5,687
Huntingdon 13L	7,170
Indiana 12G	10,050
Jeannette† 14E	16,220
Jenkintown† 15X	5,024
Jersey Shore 9O	5,432
Johnstown‡ 14H	66,668
Kane 6I	6,133
Kingston† 8U	20,679
Kittanning 11E	7,550
Kulpmont 11S	6,159
Lancaster‡ 15S	61,345
Lansdale† 14X	9,316
Lansdowne† 16X	10,837
Lansford 11U	8,710
Larksville† 8U	8,467
Latrobe† 14F	11,111
Lebanon 14S	27,206
Lehighton 11V	6,615
Lewistown 12N	13,017
Lock Haven 9N	10,810
Lower Merion tp.[1]†	39,566
Luzerne† 8U	7,082
McAdoo 10U	5,127
McKees Rocks† 13C	17,021
McKeesport† 13D	55,355
Mahanoy City 11T	13,442
Meadville 6C	18,919
Mechanicsburg† 14P	5,709
Media† 16W	5,351
Middletown† 15R	7,046
Midland 12A	6,373
Millvale† 12C	7,811
Milton 10Q	8,313
Minersville 12T	8,686
Monaca 11B	7,061
Monessen† 15D	20,257
Monongahela City† 14C	8,825
Morrisville† 14Z	5,493
Mount Carmel 11S	17,780
Mt. Lebanon tp.[1]†	19,571
Mount Oliver† 13C	6,981
Mt. Pleasant† 15E	5,824
Munhall† 13C	13,900
Nanticoke† 8U	24,387
Nanty-Glo 13H	6,217
Narberth† 15X	5,217
Nazareth† 11X	5,721
New Brighton 11B	9,630
New Castle 10B	47,638
New Kensington† 12D	24,055
Norristown† 15X	38,181
North Braddock†	15,679
Northampton† 12W	9,622
Oakmont† 12D	6,260
Oil City 7E	20,379
Old Forge† 8V	11,892
Olyphant† 7V	9,252
Palmerton 10V	7,475
Palmyra 14R	5,239
Philadelphia‡ 16X	1,931,334
Phoenixville† 15W	12,282
Pitcairn† 13D	6,310
Pittsburgh‡ 13C	671,659
Pittston† 8V	17,828
Plains tp.[1]†	15,621
Plymouth† 8V	15,507
Pottstown 14V	20,194
Pottsville 12T	24,530
Prospect Park†	5,100
Punxsutawney 10H	9,482
Quakertown 13X	5,150
Rankin† 13C	7,470
Reading‡ 14U	110,568
Ridgway 7I	6,253
Rochester 11B	7,441
St. Clair 11T	6,809
St. Marys 8J	7,653
Sayre 4R	7,569
Schuylkill Haven 12T	6,518
Scottdale† 15E	6,493
Scranton‡ 7V	140,404
Sewickley† 12B	5,614
Shaler tp.[1]†	11,185
Shamokin 11R	18,810
Sharon† 8A	25,622
Sharpsburg† 13C	8,202
Sharpsville† 8A	5,129
Shenandoah 11T	19,790
Shippensburg 15N	5,244
Somerset 15G	5,430
S. Williamsport 9P	6,033
State College 11M	6,226
Steelton† 14Q	13,115
Stowe tp.[1]†	12,577
Stroudsburg 10X	6,186
Summit Hill 11U	5,406
Sunbury 11Q	15,462
Swissvale† 13C	15,919
Swoyerville† 8V	9,234
Tamaqua 11U	12,486
Tarentum† 12D	9,846
Taylor† 8V	9,002
Throop† 7V	7,382
Titusville 6E	8,126
Turtle Creek† 13C	9,805
Tyrone 12K	8,845
Uniontown† 16D	21,819
Upper Darby tp.[1]† 16X	56,883
Vandergrift 12E	10,725
Warren 5G	14,891
Washington† 15B	26,166
Waynesboro 17N	10,231
West Chester 16W	13,289
West Hazleton 10U	7,523
West Pittston† 8V	7,943
West View† 13C	7,215
West York† 16R	5,590
Wilkes-Barre‡ 8U	86,236
Wilkinsburg† 13D	29,853
Williamsport 8P	44,355
Wilmerding† 13D	5,662
Wilson† 13C	8,217
Windber† 14H	9,057
Winton† 7W	7,989
Yeadon†	8,524
York‡ 16R	56,712

RHODE ISLAND—18

MAP ON PAGE 60

Barrington t.[2]† 9F	6,231
Bristol t.[2]† 9F	11,159
Burrillville t.[2]	8,185
Central Falls† 8E	25,248
Cranston† 8F	47,085
Cumberland t.[2]†	10,625
E. Providence t.[2]† 8F	32,165
Johnston t.[2]†	10,672
Lincoln t.[2]†	10,577
Newport† 9G	30,532
N. Providence t.[2]† 7E	12,156
Pawtucket† 8E	75,797
Providence‡ 8F	253,504
Warren t.[2]† 9F	8,158
Warwick† 7F	28,757
W. Warwick t.[2]†7F	18,188
Westerly t.[2] 7H	11,199
Woonsocket† 8E	49,303

SOUTH CAROLINA—24

MAP ON PAGE 98

Aiken 5E	6,168
Anderson 3C	19,424
Camden 3H	5,747
Charleston‡ 8K	71,275
Chester 2F	6,392
Clinton 3E	5,704
Columbia‡ 4G	62,396
Conway 4L	5,066
Darlington 3J	6,236
Easley 2C	5,183
Florence 4K	16,054
Gaffney 1D	7,636
Georgetown 6K	5,559
Greenville 2D	34,734
Greenwood 3D	13,020
Hartsville 3J	5,399
Laurens 3E	6,894
Marion 3L	5,746
Newberry 3E	7,510
Orangeburg 5G	10,521
Rock Hill 1G	15,009
Spartanburg 1E	32,249
Sumter 4H	15,874
Union 2E	8,478

SOUTH DAKOTA—10

MAP ON PAGE 100

Aberdeen 6A	17,015
Brookings 8B	5,346
Huron 6B	10,843
Lead 1B	7,520
Madison 7C	5,018
Mitchell 6C	10,633
Rapid City 1B	13,844
Sioux Falls 8C	40,832
Watertown 7B	10,617
Yankton 7D	6,798

TENNESSEE—27

MAP ON PAGE 52

Alcoa 10G	5,131
Athens 9H	6,930
Bristol 13F	14,004

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Tenn.—*Cont.*

Chattanooga‡ 8H	128,163
Clarksville 5F	11,831
Cleveland 9H	11,351
Columbia 5G	10,579
Dyersburg 2G	10,034
Elizabethton 13F	8,516
Greeneville 12F	6,784
Harriman 9G	5,620
Humboldt 3G	5,160
Jackson 2G	24,332
Johnson City 12F	25,332
Kingsport 12F	14,404
Knoxville‡ 10G	111,580
Lebanon 7F	5,950
Maryville 10G	5,609
Memphis‡ 1H	292,942
Morristown 11F	8,050
Murfreesboro 7G	9,495
Nashville‡ 6F	167,402
Paris 3F	6,395
Pulaski 5H	5,314
Shelbyville 6H	6,537
Springfield 5F	6,668
Union City 2F	7,256

Texas—102

MAP ON PAGE 102

Abilene 4I	26,612
Alamo Heights†	5,700
Alice 9K	7,792
Amarillo‡ 2B	51,686
Austin‡ 6K	87,930
Bay City 7N	6,594
Beaumont‡ 6P	59,061
Beeville 8K	6,789
Big Spring 4G	12,604
Bonham 2M	6,349
Borger 2C	10,018
Brady 5I	5,002
Breckenridge 3J	5,826
Brenham 6M	6,435
Brownsville 9C	22,083
Brownwood 4J	13,398
Bryan 6M	11,842
Cameron 5L	5,040
Childress 1H	6,464
Cleburne 4L	10,558
Coleman 4I	6,054
Colorado 4G	5,213
Corpus Christi‡ 9L	57,301
Corsicana 4M	15,232
Crystal City 8I	6,529
Cuero 7L	5,474
Dallas‡ 3L	294,734
Del Rio 7G	13,343
Denison 2M	15,581
Denton 3L	11,192
Eagle Pass 8H	6,459
Edinburg 9B	8,718
El Paso‡ 4A	96,810
Electra 2J	5,588
Ennis 4M	7,087
Fort Worth‡ 3L	177,662
Gainesville 2L	9,651
Galveston‡ 7O	60,862
Goose Creek† 7O	6,929
Graham 3J	5,175
Greenville 3M	13,995
Harlingen 9C	13,306
Henderson 4O	6,437
Highland Park†	10,288
Hillsboro 4L	7,799
Houston‡ 7N	384,514
Huntsville 5N	5,108
Jacksonville 4N	7,213
Kerrville 6J	5,572
Kilgore 4O	6,708
Kingsville 9K	7,782
Lamesa 3F	6,038
Laredo 9I	39,274
Lockhart 6K	5,018
Longview 3O	13,758
Lubbock 2F	31,853
Lufkin 5O	9,567
McAllen 9B	11,877
McKinney 3M	8,555
Marlin 5L	6,542
Marshall 3O	18,410
Mercedes 9C	7,624
Mexia 4M	6,410
Midland 4F	9,352
Mineral Wells 3K	6,303
Mission 9G	5,982
Nacogdoches 4O	7,538
Navasota 6M	6,138
New Braunfels 7K	6,976
Odessa 4F	9,573
Orange 6P	7,472
Palestine 4N	12,144
Pampa 2C	12,895
Paris 2N	18,678
Plainview 2G	8,263
Port Arthur‡ 6P	46,140
Robstown 9L	6,780
Rusk 4N	5,699
San Angelo 5H	25,802
San Antonio‡ 7J	253,854
San Benito 9C	9,501
San Marcos 6K	6,006
Seguin 7K	7,006
Sherman 2M	17,156
Sulphur Springs 3N	6,742
Sweetwater 4H	10,367
Taylor 6L	7,875
Temple 5L	15,344
Terrell 3M	10,481
Texarkana 2P	17,019
Texas City† 7O	5,748
Tyler 4N	28,279
University Park†	14,458
Uvalde 7I	6,679
Vernon 2I	9,277
Victoria 8L	11,566
Waco‡ 5L	55,982
Waxahachie 4L	8,655
Weatherford 3K	5,924
Weslaco 9C	6,883
W. University Pl.†	9,221
Wichita Falls 2J	45,112

Utah—9

MAP PAGE 74

Brigham 11A	5,641
Logan 12A	11,868
Murray† 11B	5,740
Ogden 11B	43,688
Price 13C	5,214
Provo 12C	18,071
Salt Lake City‡ 11B	149,934
S. Salt Lake† 11B	5,701
Tooele 11B	5,001

Vermont—10

MAP ON PAGE 76

Barre 7D	10,909
Bennington 14B	7,628
Brattleboro[3] 14D	9,622
Burlington 5A	27,686
Montpelier 7D	8,006
Rutland 10B	17,082
St. Albans 4B	8,037
St. Johnsbury 6F	7,437
Springfield 12D	5,182
Winooski 5B	6,036

Virginia—29

MAP ON PAGE 106

Alexandria† 4S	33,523
Arlington County[1]† 4S	57,040
Bristol 4G	9,768
Charlottesville 7M	19,400
Clifton Forge 8G	6,461
Covington 8F	6,300
Danville 13H	32,749
Fredericksburg 7Q	10,066
Hampton† 11V	5,898
Harrisonburg 6L	8,768
Hopewell 10R	8,679
Lynchburg 10J	44,541
Marion 3K	5,177
Martinsville 13F	10,080
Newport News‡ 12U	37,067
Norfolk‡ 12V	144,332
Petersburg 11Q	30,631
Portsmouth‡ 12V	50,745
Pulaski 11C	8,792
Radford 11D	6,990
Richmond‡ 10Q	193,042
Roanoke‡ 10F	69,287
Salem† 10F	5,737
South Boston 13K	5,252
South Norfolk† 12V	8,038
Staunton 7K	13,337
Suffolk 12U	11,343
Waynesboro 7K	7,373
Winchester 3N	12,095

Washington—20

MAP ON PAGE 110

Aberdeen 11C	18,846
Anacortes 4G	5,875

Wash.—*Cont.*

Bellingham 3H	29,314
Bremerton 9G	15,134
Centralia 12F	7,414
Ellensburg 11N	5,944
Everett 7I	30,224
Hoquiam 11C	10,835
Kelso 15F	6,749
Longview 15F	12,385
Olympia 11F	13,254
Port Angeles 6E	9,409
Puyallup† 10H	7,889
Seattle‡ 8H	368,302
Spokane‡ 8X	122,001
Tacoma‡ 10H	109,408
Vancouver† 17G	18,788
Walla Walla 15U	18,109
Wenatchee 6N	11,620
Yakima 13N	27,221

West Virginia—25

MAP ON PAGE 112

Beckley 16J	12,852
Bluefield 19J	20,641
Charleston‡ 13G	67,914
Clarksburg 8M	30,579
Dunbar† 13F	5,266
Elkins 10O	8,133
Fairmont 7N	23,105
Grafton 8O	7,431
Hinton 17K	5,815
Hollidays Cove 6D	6,137
Huntington‡ 12D	78,836
Keyser 7S	6,177
Logan 16E	5,166
Martinsburg 7W	15,063
Morgantown 6O	16,655
Moundsville† 8C	14,168
Parkersburg 8G	30,103
Princeton 18J	7,426
Richwood 14L	5,051
S. Charleston t.† 13F	10,377
Welch 18G	6,264
Wellsburg† 7D	6,255
Weston 9M	8,268
Wheeling‡ 8C	61,099
Williamson 17D	8,366

Wisconsin—52

MAP ON PAGE 114

Antigo 15Q	9,495
Appleton 19U	28,436
Ashland 8J	11,101
Baraboo 23O	6,415
Beaver Dam 23S	10,356
Beloit 28R	25,365
Chippewa Falls 16G	10,368
Cudahy† 26W	10,561
De Pere 18V	6,373
Eau Claire 17G	30,745
Fond du Lac 22T	27,209
Fort Atkinson 26S	6,153

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Wisconsin—*Cont.*

Green Bay 18V	46,235
Janesville 27R	22,992
Kaukauna 19U	7,382
Kenosha‡ 28W	48,765
La Crosse 22H	42,707
Madison‡ 25P	67,447
Manitowoc 20X	24,404
Marinette 15X	14,183
Marshfield 17M	10,359
Menasha 20T	10,481
Menomonie 16E	6,582
Merrill 15O	8,711
Milwaukee‡ 25W	587,472

Wisconsin—*Cont.*

Monroe 28O	6,182
Neenah 20T	10,645
Oconto 16W	5,362
Oshkosh 21T	39,089
Portage 23P	7,016
Racine‡ 27X	67,195
Rhinelander 13P	8,501
Rice Lake 13F	5,719
Shawano 17T	5,565
Sheboygan 22X	40,638
Shorewood† 25W	15,184
S. Milwaukee† 26W	11,134

Wisconsin—*Cont.*

Sparta 21J	5,820
Stevens Point 18O	15,777
Sturgeon Bay 16Y	5,439
Superior‡ 7D	35,136
Two Rivers 20X	10,302
Watertown 25S	11,301
Waukesha† 26V	19,242
Waupun 22S	6,798
Wausau 16O	27,268
Wauwatosa† 25W	27,769
West Allis† 26V	36,364
West Bend 23V	5,452
W. Milwaukee†	5,010

Wisconsin—*Cont.*

Whitefish Bay† 25W	9,651
Wisconsin Rapids 19N	11,416

Wyoming—6

MAP ON PAGE 116

Casper 10S	17,964
Cheyenne 18X	22,474
Laramie 17U	10,627
Rawlins 15P	5,531
Rock Springs 16I	9,827
Sheridan 2Q	10,529

[1] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Townships and other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

[2] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Any town in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town.

[3] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Two villages in Maine and one in Vermont are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for American cities includes all cities of more than 5,000 population. All data but the population (and areas for cities over 10,000) were obtained from city officials, but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking most data. The 2,042 urban places listed in Table II were obtained directly from the 1940 enumeration of the Bureau of the Census. Therefore Table II, because it follows the Census exactly, includes eight urban places which are not incorporated municipalities and for which there are no appropriate governmental data. These eight political subdivisions are Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000). (See also footnotes to Table I on page 128.)

Every incorporated municipality over 5,000 population is included, but of the towns over 5,000 in New England and New York only those which meet the definition of an urban place are included. Twelve townships in New Jersey and 11 townships in Pennsylvania, all of which contain no incorporated municipalities, are urban places and are included because their governmental organization and functions are similar to those of cities. As in all other tables in the YEAR BOOK, New England towns and the one town in New York are indicated by the letter "t," and all townships by "tp." All other places are cities, villages, towns, or boroughs.

Area. Areas of cities over 10,000, as of July 1, 1940, were gathered by questionnaire from city engineers by the United States Bureau of the Census. In the questionnaires for the 1942, 1943, and 1944 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOKS, these cities were asked to report only the area changes made since July 1, 1940. Nine cities over 10,000 in 1943 each annexed more than one-half square mile of land area: Gadsden, Alabama; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Dunkirk and Mount Vernon, New York; Burlington, North Carolina; Dallas and Temple, Texas; and Fredericksburg and Roanoke, Virginia. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the YEAR BOOK in January, 1944, supplemented by 1940 data of the Bureau of the Census for cities not reporting.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities, in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C., which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 16.1 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 16.8 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in three population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	23	8	34.8	8	34.8	7	30.4	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	106*	42	39.6	35	33.0	29	27.4	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000	212*	108	50.9	47	22.2	52	24.5	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000	662*	377	56.9	127	19.2	122	18.4	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000	962*	710	73.8	98	10.2	116	12.1	4	0.4	34	3.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	1,284	63.2	328	16.1	342	16.8	27	1.3	52	2.6

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative, or limited town-meeting, plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in seven cities in 1943. Six of these changed from the mayor-council plan (Crystal City, Texas;

Ishpeming, Michigan; Leighton and Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Lowell, Massachusetts; and Thomasville, Georgia) and one from the commission form (Las Vegas, Nevada). Three other places were found to be operating under the manager plan: New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Sylacauga, Alabama; and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin). One council-manager city, Ambridge, Pennsylvania, had not appointed a manager for several years and was reclassified as a mayor-council city. Three cities formerly reported to have the mayor-council plan actually have the commission form (Beeville, Texas; Brookings, South Dakota; and Maryville, Missouri).

The Mayor. Information on the selection and term of office of the mayor and his relation to the council is shown in Table II for the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 and next year this information will be shown for all cities. The mayor is directly elected by the people as mayor in 811, or 85 per cent, of the 954 cities reporting; is selected by the council from its membership in 134, or 14 per cent, of the cities; and automatically becomes mayor by receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council in the remaining 1 per cent. The term of the mayor ranges from one to six years; the median term is two years as compared with the median of three years for the councilmen in cities of this population group. Seven per cent of the mayors chosen by the council have an indefinite term. The mayor votes only in case of a tie in 62 per cent and on all measures in 38 per cent of the 954 cities. Mayors in three-fourths of the mayor-council cities vote only in case of a tie.[1]

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	..	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-28	..	13	3-5	5	5	3-15	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	3-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-7	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	3-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 43 of the 52 cities having three selectmen.

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Table II refers to the president in Ohio cities.

the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

Sixteen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 2 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 2) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor only if he is a full voting

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,033 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,284	1,284	48.8	51.2	1,284	36.9	41.9	21.2	58.6
Commission	328	328	25.6	74.4	328	97.9	0.0	2.1	41.8
Council-Manager	342	342	14.9	85.1	342	63.7	14.9	21.3	73.4
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	26	23.1	76.9	27	96.3	3.7	0.0	55.6
Town-Meeting	52	52	32.7	67.3	52	100.0	0.0	0.0	53.8
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	30.8	53.8	15.4	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	65.2	17.4	17.4	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	41.8	58.2	55	50.9	25.5	23.6	36.4
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	67.0	16.0	17.0	51.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	41.5	58.5	212	38.7	24.1	37.3	50.5
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	30.4	69.6	662	56.5	29.9	13.6	58.3
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	43.3	56.7	962	53.7	31.1	15.2	63.0
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,032	38.6	61.4	2,033	53.7	29.0	17.3	58.2

member of the council. In addition to the cities over 10,000 which changed their form of government during the year, the size of the Nashville, Tennessee, council was reduced from 27 to 9, and Richmond Heights, Missouri, increased the city commission from 3 to 4.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 3. The widest variations are related to the forms of government. In 48.8 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 25.6 per cent of the commission cities, and in 14.9 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 36.9 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while 97.9 per cent of the commission cities and 63.7 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases with the size of cities. In a number of cities (principally in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

TABLE 4

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,028 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Terms of Office of Council						
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,284	1,282	0.7	52.7	6.9	39.5	0.2	0.1
Commission	328	328	0.0	25.9	10.4	59.5	2.4	1.8
Council-Manager	352	339	0.0	40.1	11.8	46.0	0.9	1.2
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	40.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	52	40.4	1.9	55.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.1	4.3	52.2	4.3	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	54	0.0	48.1	5.6	46.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	38.7	1.9	57.5	0.9	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	47.2	5.2	45.3	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.6	41.9	11.8	41.5	0.5	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	959	1.7	45.8	11.7	39.9	0.7	0.2
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,028	2.0	44.3	10.2	42.3	0.6	0.5

TABLE 5

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,017 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest....................	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile.............	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Median....................	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile.............	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Highest...................	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest....................	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile.............	803	5,000	1,440	.....	.....	1,200
Median....................	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	2,400
Upper Quartile.............	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest...................	3,000	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	26	13	15	(None)	(None)	54
Lowest....................	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	101	3,600	360	.....	.....	480
Median....................	500	4,200	540	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile.............	750	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,000
Highest...................	2,800	4,800	4,000	.....	.....	4,800
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	42	34	29	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest....................	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	250	3,000	250	.....	.....	300
Median....................	500	3,600	360	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile.............	600	4,125	860	.....	.....	2,940
Highest...................	2,500	7,000	3,000	.....	.....	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	108	47	52	4	1	212
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 500	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	150	1,500	60	525	.....	200
Median....................	300	2,100	300	700	600	500
Upper Quartile.............	500	3,000	600	1,323	.....	1,094
Highest...................	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	.....	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	373	127	121	17	16	654
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	1	750	0	275	100	60
Median....................	150	1,200	120	475	175	200
Upper Quartile.............	300	1,800	260	543	391	520
Highest...................	3,600	3,700	1,200	900	800	3,700
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	707	97	116	4	32	956
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 100	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	0	360	0	325	256	0
Median....................	100	500	78	475	300	120
Upper Quartile.............	180	950	180	500	475	250
Highest...................	2,500	3,600	1,200	500	1,500	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	1,277	326	340	25	49	2,017
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile.............	0	600	0	325	200	0
Median....................	120	1,200	150	500	300	180
Upper Quartile.............	260	2,500	363	575	432	500
Highest...................	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 11.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 4. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 5. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 5). Salaries of councilmen were increased in 35 cities over 10,000 in 1943.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 42.8 per cent and 28.4 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000.

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditor	288	14.2	0	4	5	4	21	78	176
Controller	107	5.3	8	5	8	16	14	40	13
Treasurer	869	42.8	6	2	14	33	84	293	437
Assessor	379	18.7	1	2	8	9	29	126	204
Clerk	577	28.4	2	2	10	17	54	190	302
Public Works Director	66	3.3	0	1	0	0	2	29	34
Engineer	11	0.5	0	0	0	0	4	6	1
Police Chief	121	6.0	0	0	0	0	6	29	86
Attorney	234	11.5	3	3	3	1	25	78	121
Welfare Director	53	2.6	0	0	0	1	2	27	23
None of Above Elective	822	40.5	0	10	26	64	105	274	343
Cities Not Reporting	3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Forty per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 7. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports. Sixty-nine per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems, 47 per cent reported sewage treatment plants, and 21 per cent auditoriums. All but one city over 100,000 population reported ownership of one or more utilities. Only 12.1 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own no utilities (see Table 7).

TABLE 7

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditorium	420	20.7	7	16	19	37	44	142	155
Bus or Trolley Bus System	28	1.4	3	1	1	3	3	9	8
Street Railway	11	0.5	5	3	0	2	0	1	0
Electric Distribution only	151	7.4	0	1	3	0	8	45	94
Electric Gen. & Distrib.	263	12.9	2	2	4	9	21	83	142
Gas Distribution only	36	1.8	0	1	1	2	2	8	22
Gas Mfg. & Distribution	47	2.3	1	4	3	2	2	22	13
Port Facilities	102	5.0	8	13	15	12	20	23	11
Sewage Treatment Plant	966	47.6	9	15	30	43	98	321	450
Slaughterhouse	51	2.5	0	0	1	8	6	15	21
Water Distribution only	128	6.3	1	0	2	9	18	43	55
Water Supply & Distribution	1,279	62.7	12	21	48	75	146	434	543
Airport	413	20.3	11	20	34	50	83	215	...
Cities Having None of Above	258	12.7	0	1	0	7	11	82	157
Cities Not Reporting	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Some cities listed in Table II are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Table II; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated.

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 2,042 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1944

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 5,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities are arranged alphabetically within eight population groups. All data were secured by questionnaire from local officials by THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1943 and early in 1944, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources. The land areas for cities over 10,000, secured by the Bureau of the Census from local officials in July, 1940, have been brought up to date by questionnaire. All towns in New England states and New York are indicated by the letter **t** after name; all townships by **tp.** In the column **Per Cent of Increase,** a minus sign indicates decrease, **U** indicates the city was unincorporated at beginning of decade; **L** indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council; **Mgr** council-manager by charter or ordinance; **Com** commission; **TM** town-meeting; and **RTM** indicates representative town-meeting. Under **Number of Councilmen,** if the mayor (or other chief elective official) has the right to vote on all issues he is included in the number of councilmen. If he may vote only in case of a tie he is excluded from the number, but a dagger (†) is placed after the number. If the mayor may never vote he is not considered a councilman and is excluded. Under **Number of Councilmen,** the first figure shows the total and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the **at large** column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type ofElection, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan (party designation on ballot). A double dagger (‡) after the term indicates that the terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated; reference one (1) indicates airport operated but not owned. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Further explanations in preceding article.

Other City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. of Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
T—Treasurer

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
X—Airport
W—Water Works
Wd—Water Distribution only
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
R—Street Railway
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	0.6	25.0	206.7	MC	50†	0	NP—4	$5,000	TK	PWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3.5	57.9	137.9	MC	9	9	NP—2	5,000	TK	BRSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	21.5	114.7	448.6	MC	15	0	NP—2	4,800	CL	EPWX
New York, N.Y.	7,455	7.6	23.3	299.0	MC	21*	0	P—2	5,000	C	RPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	—1.0	7.0	129.7	MC	22	0	P—4	5,000	C	AGPSWXR§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	859	6.7	9.7	78.7	MC	19	1	P—4	$2,500	C	SWP§A*X[1]
Boston, Mass.	771	—1.3	4.4	43.9	MC	22	0	NP—4	2,000	None	WdX[1]
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	0.5	13.1	39.6	MC	15	6	P—2*	2,500	C	ASWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	—2.5	13.0	73.1	MC	33	0	NP—2	3,000	None	ABEPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1.6	25.6	44.2	MC	27	0	NP—4	2,768	CTL	APSW
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	0.3	13.8	52.1	MC	9	9	P—4‡	8,000	C	W
St. Louis, Mo.	816	—0.7	6.3	61.0	MC	29	29	P—4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	635	L	25.2	44.6	MC	11	11	NP—4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	663	36.2	11.3	61.4	*	..	..	..—3	9,000	*	SW
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	302	11.8	34.8	34.7	MC	18*	18	NP—5	1,200	SL	ASWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3.0	45.2	50.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	7,000	None	AWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1.0	12.4	72.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	5,000	None	PWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5.3	22.6	39.1	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	1,000	DL	ESWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13.2	65.3	42.4	Mgr	9	3	NP—2	1,040	None	SWX
Denver, Colo.	322	12.0	12.2	58.7	MC	9	0	NP—4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	31.5	111.4	72.8	Mgr	9	4	NP—2	1,500	C	AGPSWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6.3	15.9	53.6	MC	9	9	P—4	600	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	301	—4.9	6.2	16.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	—0.1	23.2	58.5	Mgr	9	5	NP—2	2,400	None	APWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	3.7	31.0	37.9	MC	12†	12	P—2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn.	293	15.7	55.9	45.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,000	A	AEdGdPSWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6.0	22.0	53.8	MC	26	0	NP—4‡	2,400	CT	APWXS*
New Orleans, La.	495	7.8	18.5	199.4	Com	5	5	P—4	6,000	A	AWX
Newark, N. J.	430	—2.8	6.7	17.1	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	PXR§S*W*
Oakland, Calif.	302	6.4	31.4	52.8	Mgr	9	2	NP—4‡	1,440	D	APXW*
Portland, Ore.	305	1.2	16.9	63.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	5,000	D	APWX
Providence, R. I.	254	0.2	6.5	17.9	MC	26	0	P—2	750	None	PSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	—1.0	10.9	34.7	Mgr	9	5	P—4‡*	1,500	None	APSWXR§
St. Paul, Minn.	288	5.9	15.7	52.2	Com	7	7	NP—2	4,500	C	APWXS*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	9.6	43.5	40.2	Com	5	5	NP—2	6,000	None	AEGSWX
Seattle, Wash.	368	0.7	15.9	68.5	MC	9	9	NP—3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABRESW
Toledo, Ohio	282	—2.9	19.6	37.3	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	3,600	None	APSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	245	—4.0	22.4	53.7	MC	13	3	P—2	1,000	None	SWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	2.5	12.4	19.0	MC	19	0	P—4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	0.3	2.2	14.6	MC	16†	0	P—2	None	TK	ASTX§
Cambridge, Mass.	111	—2.4	3.6	6.2	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	4,000	A	W
Camden, N. J.	118	—1.0	2.1	8.7	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	APSW
Canton, Ohio	108	3.3	20.5	13.9	MC	14†	3	P—2	450	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22.0	78.4	19.3	Mgr	11†	11	NP—2	200	None	ASWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7.0	106.9	27.4	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	4.8	31.7	23.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12.1	12.7	53.8	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	—0.4	2.6	62.3	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,500	None	GdPSWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	—4.1	19.6	9.7	MC	13	0	P—2	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	0.9	24.2	16.2	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	0.1	—4.3	41.0	MC	9	9	NP—2	500	None	W
Flint, Mich.	152	—3.2	70.8	29.3	Mgr	9	0	NP—2	540	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3.0	32.8	17.1	MC	9	3	P—4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	8.7	53.5	49.8	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	520	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11.2	81.3	40.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	S
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	—2.6	22.5	23.0	Mgr	7	1	NP—2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1.3	18.9	15.9	MC	20†	5	P—2	None	CTK	XW
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	33.6	41.5	30.2	MC	23	5	P—4	480	TAK	EPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	121	—0.3	20.4	19.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	4,000	None	EW
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	5.5	36.0	25.4	Mgr	11	5	NP—2	600	None	EdWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Long Beach, Calif....	164	15.7	155.5	33.6	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	$ 720	DL	AGPSWX
Lowell, Mass........	101	1.2	—11.1	13.4	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	...	None	AW
Miami, Fla..........	172	55.6	274.1	30.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡*	1,800	None	PXW
Nashville, Tenn......	167	8.8	30.0	22.0	MC	9	9	NP—4	500	None	EdWX
New Bedford, Mass...	110	—2.0	—7.1	19.0	MC	11	5	NP—3	500	A	PSW
New Haven, Conn....	161	—1.3	0.1	17.9	MC	33	0	P—2	None	TK	PSX§
Norfolk, Va..........	144	11.3	12.0	28.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	1,200	TA	AWX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10.3	103.1	50.0	Mgr	8†	0	NP—4‡	520	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.........	224	4.6	11.7	38.9	Com	7	7	NP—3	4,500	None	AGSWX
Paterson, N. J.......	140	0.8	1.9	8.1	MC	11†	0	P—2‡	400	None	W*
Peoria, Ill...........	105	0.1	37.9	12.5	MC	20†	0	P—4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.........	111	—0.5	3.1	8.8	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,200	CT	SWX
Richmond, Va.......	193	5.5	6.6	16.8	MC	32*	0	NP—2‡*	None	TA	AGPWX§
Sacramento, Calif....	106	13.0	42.2	13.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	300	None	AWXP§
Salt Lake City, U....	150	6.9	18.8	52.6	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	D	WX
San Diego, Calif......	203	37.4	99.0	95.5	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	520	L	PSWX
Scranton, Pa.........	140	—2.1	4.1	19.3	MC	5	5	P—4‡	2,800	C	X
Somerville, Mass.....	102	—1.7	11.6	3.9	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	Wd
South Bend, Ind.....	101	—2.8	46.8	20.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.......	122	5.6	10.6	41.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.....	150	—0.2	15.7	31.7	MC	26*	8*	P—2	None	TK	ASW
Syracuse, N. Y.......	206	—1.6	21.9	25.3	MC	9	4	P—2‡*	1,500	D	SWX
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	2.4	10.2	46.4	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,800	C	BEW
Tampa, Fla..........	108	7.1	96.0	19.0	MC	12	0	P—4‡	1,200	AK	APSWX
Trenton, N. J........	125	1.1	3.4	7.2	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	PSW
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	0.6	96.0	21.3	Com	5	5	P—2	3,600	D	APSWX
Utica, N. Y..........	101	—1.2	8.1	15.8	MC	17†	0	P—2	750	CTA	WX
Wichita, Kan........	115	3.5	53.9	22.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.....	113	5.5	—3.2	9.8	MC	12	0	P—2	750	T	PSW
Worcester, Mass.....	194	—0.8	8.7	37.2	MC	41*	1	P—2	None	None	ASW
Yonkers, N. Y.......	143	5.9	34.4	17.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	2,200	None	W
Youngstown, Ohio....	168	—1.3	28.4	32.8	MC	7†	0	P—2	600	None	WX
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa........	96,904	4.7	25.9	15.7	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Altoona, Pa..........	80,214	−2.2	36.0	9.0	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,000	CT	SW
Amarillo, Tex........	51,686	19.8	178.4	16.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	520	None	ASWX§
Arlington County, Va..	57,040	14.3	65.9	24.0		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Asheville, N. C.......	51,310	2.2	76.1	14.8	Mgr	7	7	P—2	300	None	AWX§
Atlantic City, N. J....	64,094	−3.2	30.6	11.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,200	None	ATWX
Augusta, Ga.........	65,919	9.2	14.8	9.8	MC	14†	0	NP—3‡	600*	None	AWX
Austin, Tex..........	87,930	65.5	52.3	27.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	None	None	ESTWX§
Bayonne, N. J........	79,198	−11.0	15.9	4.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	3,000	None	PWd
Beaumont, Tex.......	59,061	2.3	42.8	10.5	Mgr	15†	0	P—2‡	None	None	APTWX§
Berkeley, Calif........	85,547	4.2	46.5	9.4	Mgr	9	9	NP—4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa........	58,490	1.0	15.0	18.8	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,600	CT	SW
Binghamton, N. Y....	78,309	2.1	14.8	10.0	MC	13	0	P—4‡	1,000	None	W
Brockton, Mass.......	62,343	−2.3	−3.7	21.4	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	62,120	10.7	23.1	27.1	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	ASWX[1]
Charleston, S. C......	71,275	14.5	−8.4	4.5	MC	25	13	NP—4	110	None	PTWX§
Charleston, W. Va....	67,914	12.4	52.5	7.7	MC	23	6	P—4	60	T	AX§
Chester, Pa...........	59,285	0.2	2.0	4.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill.............	64,712	−2.8	48.0	5.7	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	54,992	7.9	234.4	8.2	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.......	62,396	21.0	37.5	8.8	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,000	None	WX§
Columbus, Ga........	53,280	23.5	38.6	6.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	1,200	None	PWX§

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	106.6	163.6	11.2	Com	5	5	P—2	$2,400	None	GdSWX
Covington, Ky.	62,018	—5.0	14.2	6.4	Mgr	5	5	P—2‡*	1,500	None	W
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	8.7	7.1	18.1	MC	8†	2	P—2	600	TAK	SX[1]
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	26.3	1938.8	25.1	MC	7	7	NP—3*	2,000	TK	SWd
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	3.1	31.2	9.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	3,500	None	W
Durham, N. C.	60,195	15.7	139.6	13.2	Mgr	13	13	NP—4‡*	250	None	ASW
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	—0.3	52.3	10.4	MC	9	3	P—4	400	K	SW
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	1.4	34.1	3.9	MC	10	0	P—2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	1.7	11.4	13.4	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	—5.5	32.1	13.9	Com	4†	4	NP—2	2,400	TA	SWX§
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	3.6	69.5	8.2	MC	16†	0	NP—4‡	500	TK	Wd
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	—5.1	19.9	9.5	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	PSWX
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	15.6	16.5	10.3	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	*	None	AWX
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	15.0	19.6	8.2	Com	5	5	P—2	2,400	A	APSWX
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	31.6	363.5	20.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	10.7	169.7	18.0	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	200	None	STW
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	—3.0	31.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	300	None	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	8.7	79.3	23.5	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	ASW
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	4.4	5.8	6.2	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	W
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	—4.1	13.9	3.0	Com	5	5	NP—2‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	—15.4	—13.1	1.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	—4.9	—6.1	21.2	MC	21	14	NP—2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	4.3	50.6	16.2	MC	13†	3	P—2	120	None	A
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	—2.5	122.7	3.1	Com	5	5	NP—4	2,250	None	S*
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	28.6	11.6	16.5	Com	3	3	P—4	4,800	None	AWX
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	—0.5	—0.5	5.6	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,000	CT	X
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	—1.3	13.0	8.5	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	—1.9	69.0	5.6	MC	7	3	NP—4‡	600	None	SWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	2.3	12.8	3.9	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,600	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	0.5	36.8	11.6	MC	16†	0	NP—2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	—0.9	—9.8	6.7	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	2,500	None	WX§
Lincoln, Neb.	81,984	8.0	38.2	24.5	MC	7	7	NP—4‡*	520	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	7.8	25.4	17.9	MC	18†	18	P—2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	—4.1	3.2	10.5	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	PW
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	1.3	16.8	4.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,000	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	57,865	7.5	1.6	8.0	MC	12†	0	P—2	600	None	ASWX§
Madison, Wis.	67,447	16.5	50.9	8.2	MC	20†	0	NP—2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58,010	—L	18.2	5.1	MC	28*	0	NP—2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	1.1	—2.0	32.1	MC	13	0	P—2	200	W	AWX
Medford, Mass.	63,083	5.6	53.0	8.2	MC	11	4	P—2	300	None	AWd
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	15.4	12.2	11.7	Com	3	3	NP—6‡	7,000	None	PW
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	18.2	52.0	20.3	Com	3	3	NP—4	5,100	None	WX§
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	13.5	43.9	4.1	MC	5	5	P—4‡	1,500	C	Wd
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	0.8	14.9	13.7	MC	15†	0	P—2	300	TK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	8.2	49.1	9.9	Mgr	5	5	P—4‡	2,000	None	S
Newton, Mass.	69,873	7.0	41.7	17.9	MC	21	14	NP—2	None	None	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	3.4	48.7	12.7	Mgr	5	5	P—4‡	3,000	None	SWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	3.2	60.5	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP—4	72	TK	W
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	7.6	67.8	27.4	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	600	None	AEWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	—2.5	—1.4	3.1	Com	5	5	NP—4	2,880	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	—1.8	20.1	8.6	MC	24†*	0	P—2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	35.9	65.6	9.9	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	2.6	89.4	19.8	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	300	None	SWX
Portland, Me.	73,643	4.0	2.2	21.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—5‡	500	None	AX§
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	11.0	—16.0	6.2	Mgr	9	1	NP—4‡	600	TA	AW
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	4.1	16.4	10.0	Com	3	3	NP—4‡	3,000	None	ASX
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	5.3	50.4	16.5	MC	9	3	NP—2‡	500	None	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Racine, Wis.	67,195	−0.5	15.3	8.7	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	$ 600	CTA	ASW
Roanoke, Va.	69,287	0.1	36.1	18.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,000	TA	AWX
Rockford, Ill.	84,637	−1.4	30.8	12.1	MC	20†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	2.6	30.4	16.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	250	None	AWX§
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	−6.5	3.8	14.1	MC	5	5	P−4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	50.4	183.9	52.6	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡	None	None	BRGPSWX
San Jose, Calif.	68,457	18.7	45.4	14.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	300	D	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	44.0	143.5	8.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	3,000	None	ABPWX
Savannah, Ga.	95,996	12.9	2.1	11.1	MC	13	13	NP−2	260	None	APWX§
Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	−8.5	7.9	10.2	Mgr	7	7	P−4‡	1,000	None	SW
Shreveport, La.	98,167	28.1	74.7	19.0	Com	5	5	P−4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	4.0	11.2	45.0	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	AWX
Springfield, Ill.	75,503	5.1	21.4	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	6.5	45.2	13.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,000	None	SX
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	2.8	13.0	11.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	500	None	SWX§
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	14.1	19.0	9.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	260	None	ASP§X§
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	−0.2	−5.0	9.8	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	5.8	28.2	11.3	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	70,304	−3.4	1.1	9.3	MC	17	0	P−4	500	CT	WX§
Union City, N. J.	56,173	−4.2	184.0	1.3	Com	5	5	P−4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	56,883	20.7	426.4	7.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	300	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	55,982	5.9	37.3	13.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	−0.6	8.9	27.6	MC	15	15	P−2	250	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	12.0	27.5	13.6	MC	6†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	−0.9	9.7	9.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	1,200	None	AW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	−0.5	17.3	6.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	X
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	6.0	55.5	15.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	None	ASTW
York, Pa.	56,712	2.6	16.3	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	26,612	14.8	125.6	6.5	Com	4†	4	NP−2	900	P	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	3.5	21.6	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	35,449	33.4	75.3	11.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La.	27,066	17.6	31.5	2.6	Com	3	3	P−4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX[1]
Alexandria, Va.	33,523	38.8	33.7	8.0	Mgr	9	3	NP−2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	32.1	224.0	6.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,023	−0.3	825.1	4.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Alton, Ill.	31,255	3.7	22.2	6.4	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	−4.3	3.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	600	TA	W
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	4.4	33.7	9.8	MC	9†	3	P−4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	10.7	38.1	6.4	MC	15	0	P−2‡	None	K	SWX§
Anniston, Ala.	25,523	14.2	26.0	8.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis.	28,436	12.5	29.2	6.4	MC	18†	0	NP−2‡	400	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40,013	10.9	93.4	5.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	600	TAKSW	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	29,537	1.6	97.4	8.0	MC	18	6	P−2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	−2.5	1.3	8.4	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47,170	1.2	28.0	8.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Bakersfield, Calif.	29,252	12.4	39.6	6.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	29,822	3.7	10.7	33.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Baton Rouge, La.	34,719	13.0	41.1	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	−0.3	20.5	10.4	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	1.3	−0.4	9.7	Mgr	9†	0	NP−2	300	None	EdWX
Belleville, Ill.	28,405	−0.1	14.5	5.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28,167	4.4	72.2	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	−4.9	20.5	18.7	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	CTL	PW
Belmont t, Mass.	26,867	23.5	102.3	4.6	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	AEdWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Beloit, Wis.	25,365	7.4	10.9	4.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	$ 200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37,192	12.6	420.9	5.8	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	3.0	232.3	3.7	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	25,537	1.8	11.2	15.3	MC	9	3	NP–2	None	None	XW*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	26,823	53.9	2485.9	5.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	9.3	72.9	5.4	MC	7	1	P–2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill.	32,868	6.3	7.7	4.7	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise, Idaho	26,130	21.3	0.7	5.1	MC	4†	4	NP–4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn.	30,167	6.0	38.0	25.0	MC	7	1	P–2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass.	49,786	4.8	25.8	6.6	RTM	5	5	NP–3‡	1,500	TAK	W
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	106.1	472.0	16.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	25,832	–3.4	11.2	11.2	Com	5	5	NP–2	1,800	None	AX§P§W
Burlington, Vt.	27,686	11.7	8.8	10.8	MC	13	1	P–2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont.	37,081	–6.2	–5.0	5.0	MC	16†	0	P–2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I.	25,248	–2.5	7.1	1.2	MC	16†	0	P–2	250	None	SWd
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	–9.9	6.1	1.9	MC	9	4	NP–2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	–5.2	21.3	22.9	MC	19	10	NP–2‡	None	TK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30,579	5.9	3.6	4.4	Mgr	9	0	P–2	150	None	W
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	4.2	77.1	11.7	Mgr	7	7	NP–4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26,270	2.1	6.5	9.6	MC	9†	2	P–2	240	TA	P§
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	10.7	10.4	9.0	Mgr	9	9	NP–6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX§
Concord, N. H.	27,171	7.7	13.8	64.1	MC	15†	6	NP–2‡*	75*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41,439	–1.4	16.3	15.3	MC	8†	2	P–2	250	DTAEL	WX
Cranston, R. I.	47,085	9.7	45.9	28.7	MC	20†	0	P–2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39,483	4.6	26.5	7.9	Com	5	5	NP–2	1,200	None	AWX
Danville, Ill.	36,919	0.4	8.8	8.6	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,000	None	X[1]
Danville, Va.	32,749	47.2	3.3	6.0	MC	9	9	NP–4‡	240	TA	EGWA§X§
Dubuque, Iowa	43,892	5.3	6.5	9.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	PWX§
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,495	–0.4	45.3	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I.	32,165	7.2	37.6	13.9	MC	5	5	P–2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa.	33,589	–2.6	1.9	3.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	3,250	CT	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	17.0	25.7	14.4	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	3,000	None	ASW
Elgin, Ill.	38,333	6.7	30.9	7.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,000	None	W
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	1.5	35.7	9.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y.	45,106	–4.8	4.4	7.0	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	750	None	SW
Elyria, Ohio	25,120	–2.0	25.2	7.8	MC	9†	3	P–2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28,081	6.4	59.3	7.6	Com	3	3	P–2	1,500	T	SWX§
Everett, Mass.	46,784	–3.4	20.7	3.4	MC	25*	7	NP–2	600*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30,224	–1.1	10.6	7.7	Com	3	3	NP–4	3,000	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	13.8	30.3	5.0	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	2.8	–0.8	27.5	MC	11	5	NP–2	400	None	ASWX§
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27,209	2.9	12.9	5.9	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark.	36,584	16.4	8.9	13.9	Com	3	3	NP–4‡	3,500	None	TWX
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	53.8	63.1	20.9	Com	3	3	NP–4	2,000	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill.	28,876	0.2	21.0	8.8	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	28,044	–5.7	53.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	29,928	3.8	19.5	7.9	MC	10†	0	P–2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis.	46,235	23.6	20.6	13.7	MC	23	1	NP–2‡	420	None	W
Greenville, S. C.	34,734	19.1	26.1	4.8	MC	7	7	NP–2	900	None	WX§
Hackensack, N. J.	26,279	7.0	39.1	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	500	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	5.3	10.0	6.6	MC	5†	0	P–4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich.	49,839	–11.4	15.7	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2	3,500	TK	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	29.2	222.2	10.0	MC	8	0	P–4‡	600	DT	S
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	–4.0	–9.6	33.1	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa.	38,009	3.4	13.9	6.0	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C.	38,495	4.8	156.9	9.7	Mgr	9	1	P–2	60	None	EdSTW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern- ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council- men		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Huntington Pk., Calif.	28,648	16.5	444.9	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	$1,200	TK	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	30,013	10.8	16.3	9.8	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	30,114	54.6	492.8	7.1	MC	5	1	NP−4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	−10.0	14.1	10.2	Mgr	9	9	NP−2	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	42,638	−5.6	16.0	9.5	MC	12	6	NP−2	300	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,332	1.0	101.6	5.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	300	None	WX*
Joliet, Ill.	42,365	−1.5	11.8	6.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37,144	11.0	11.9	17.1	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	−3.1	52.4	8.9	MC	9	1	P−2‡	500	K	SW*
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	−3.0	24.2	7.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	SWX
Kingston, N. Y.	28,589	1.8	5.2	7.4	MC	14	1	P−2	350	None	ASW
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	2.9	9.2	5.5	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	42,707	7.8	30.2	10.0	MC	21†	0	NP−4‡	300	CTK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind.	28,798	9.7	16.7	5.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39,274	20.4	43.6	11.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2	180	TAEKPL	SX
Lebanon, Pa.	27,206	6.4	3.7	3.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	10.4	9.9	42.9	MC	7†	0	NP−1	200	None	WX§*
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	7.8	10.1	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	1,500	None	ASX
Lima, Ohio	44,711	5.7	2.3	8.9	MC	7	1	NP−2	300	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44,125	−0.9	19.4	10.5	MC	10†	3	P−2	300	DTL	PW
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	39,566	12.5	47.3	23.3	Mgr	13	0	P−4‡	600	DT	None
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	55.2	406.5	6.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	44,541	9.5	35.2	13.4	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	500	TA	WX
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	10.8	20.5	6.1	MC	9†	3	P−2	360	DTL	SWX§
Marion, Ind.	26,767	9.3	3.2	4.7	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	K	SWX
Marion, Ohio	30,817	−0.9	11.4	5.5	MC	9†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27,080	16.2	16.1	12.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	SWX
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	0.9	51.5	6.7	MC	9†	3	P−2	300	DTL	S
Maywood, Ill.	26,648	3.2	114.0	2.5	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25,333	9.3	27.3	4.7	MC	11	4	NP−2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	2.6	28.8	23.0	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	None	CTK	ASWX
Meridian, Miss.	35,481	11.0	36.6	10.0	Com	3	3	NP−4	4,200	None	WdX
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	331.4	908.4	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	−1.0	37.4	6.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	7.9	80.0	41.8	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	TK	SW
Middletown, Ohio	31,220	4.1	27.1	6.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	500	None	AWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,298	−1.2	88.4	6.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	34,608	7.4	4.9	6.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28,309	8.8	105.3	9.9	Com	3	3	P−4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	39,807	−5.3	45.8	6.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	6.8	27.4	9.3	MC	9	3	P−4	200	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	15.2	13.2	8.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	365	None	SW
Muskogee, Okla.	32,332	1.0	5.8	9.0	Mgr	17	1	NP−4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Nashua, N. H.	32,927	4.7	10.9	31.3	MC	15	6	NP−2‡*	None	A	AX
New Albany, Ind.	25,414	−1.6	12.3	3.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	−4.0	5.4	5.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	PSW
New Castle, Pa.	47,638	−2.1	8.3	7.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	SX§
New London, Conn.	30,456	2.8	15.4	6.1	Mgr	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	PSW
Newark, Ohio	31,487	2.9	14.5	7.0	MC	9†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	1.9	3.0	3.7	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	W
Newport, Ky.	30,631	3.0	1.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	1,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	30,532	10.6	−8.7	7.0	MC	29*	0	P−2	None*	None	W
Newport News, Va.	37,067	7.7	−3.3	4.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,200	TA	APW
Norristown, Pa.	38,181	6.5	10.9	3.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	39,714	−2.5	74.4	3.9	Com	5	5	P−4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	39,849	10.6	29.8	22.6	MC	10†	0	P−2	300	T	ASE*W*

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Norwood, Ohio	34,010	1.8	33.8	3.2	MC	9†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	AW
Ogden, Utah	43,688	8.5	22.8	16.6	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	3,600	D	WX
Orange, N. J.	35,717	0.9	6.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	36,736	34.4	194.4	10.8	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	−2.5	20.9	7.5	MC	32†	0	NP−2‡	240	CT	SW
Ottumwa, Iowa	31,570	12.4	22.0	8.7	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,800	None	WX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30,245	32.9	30.7	4.0	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	2,200	None	EWX[1]
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	0.7	35.6	8.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	1,500	None	PWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30,103	1.6	47.7	5.3	Com	5	5	NP−3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37,449	18.6	1.8	7.7	Mgr	10	5	P−2	60	None	PWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	−5.2	4.3	4.4	Com	5	5	P−4	2,000	None	SW
Petersburg, Va.	30,631	7.2	−7.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	400	TA	PW
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	L	18.9	40.7	MC	11	4	NP−2	250	K	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	8.9	24.3	5.9	MC	11	3	P−2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	46,140	−9.4	128.8	6.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	PW
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	4.5	20.9	7.3	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	250	None	PW
Portsmouth, Ohio	40,466	−4.9	28.9	10.7	Mgr	6	0	NP−2	600	DL	WX[1]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	0.5	15.1	4.8	MC	17	1	P−2	500	None	W
Quincy, Ill.	40,469	3.1	9.1	6.1	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	270	TK	SWX
Raleigh, N. C.	46,897	25.5	53.1	17.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	4,200	None	AWX*
Revere, Mass.	34,405	−3.6	23.8	5.9	MC	9	4	NP−2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	8.2	21.4	5.9	MC	9	3	P−4	150	K	AESX
Riverside, Calif.	34,696	16.8	53.5	39.1	MC	7†	0	NP−4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26,312	27.6	50.3	5.0	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	12.7	7.9	10.0	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,568	19.4	68.0	5.5	Mgr	12†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGSWX§
Rome, Ga.	26,282	20.3	64.8	7.1	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34,214	5.8	22.8	72.7	MC	7†	0	P−2	500	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25,087	9.5	281.3	12.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	175	None	SW
Salem, Mass.	41,213	−4.9	1.9	8.0	MC	11	5	NP−2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	30,908	17.7	48.6	6.3	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	25,802	2.0	151.8	7.2	Mgr	2†	2	NP−2	500	P	ABSX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	16.4	100.2	18.6	MC	5	0	NP−4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	5.3	95.8	10.5	MC	5	5	NP−4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	4.0	72.9	15.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	AL	SWX§
Sharon, Pa.	25,622	−1.1	19.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	3.5	26.8	6.5	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	550	CTAKL	APSWX§
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	22.4	32.4	10.7	Com	3	3	NP−5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	26,945	37.3	U	7.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32,249	12.3	26.9	7.2	Com	4†	4	NP−4‡	2,000	None	WX§
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	3.4	32.1	7.0	MC	7†	7	P−2	None	None	S
Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	6.3	24.3	5.7	MC	9†	3	P−2	300	DTL	Wd
Superior, Wis.	35,136	−2.7	−9.0	36.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	X§
Taunton, Mass.	37,395	0.1	0.6	47.3	MC	9	9	NP−2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25,275	53.1	293.9	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	26,988	3.6	26.3	37.9	MC	4†	4	P−2	250	TAK	S
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	13.3	60.2	8.8	Mgr	6†	6	P−2‡	600	None	SWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27,493	33.1	72.2	5.5	Com	3	3	P−4	1,500	None	PSWX§
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	65.2	41.6	10.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX
University City, Mo.	33,023	28.0	280.0	5.8	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	1,200	P	None
Waltham, Mass.	40,020	2.0	27.0	12.4	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	42,837	4.3	51.8	8.6	MC	10†	3	P−2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	28,757	24.0	72.1	38.0	MC	9†	0	P−2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26,166	6.6	14.3	3.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35,427	1.5	62.7	4.1	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	33,385	3.7	2.9	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	750	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	2.2	74.2	9.6	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	520	TK	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Wausau, Wis.	27,268	14.8	25.4	7.0	MC	18†	0	NP–2	$ 200	TA	SWdX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27,769	31.0	264.3	4.3	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	720	TAKL	W
West Allis, Wis.	36,364	4.9	152.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	NP–4	900	AL	Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	33,776	35.4	181.7	21.2	Mgr	7	0	P–2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30,021	16.3	U	10.9	TM	3	3	P–2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J.	39,439	6.3	24.0	1.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,500	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	25,662	5.5	56.2	12.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	26.6	207.3	18.5	Mgr	5	0	NP–2‡	600	P	PT
White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	12.6	70.4	9.4	Com	7	7	P–4‡*	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	3.3	9.0	13.3	Mgr	6	6	NP–2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,853	0.7	21.5	2.0	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44,355	−3.0	26.3	8.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	3,000	CT	X§
Wilmington, N. C.	33,407	3.5	−3.3	6.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	200	None	APSW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27,191	7.6	88.2	23.8	MC	7	1	P–2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	−0.1	13.5	8.6	MC	20†*	0	P–2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	30,618	7.9	104.8	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP–2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27,221	23.2	19.2	4.7	Com	3	3	NP–3	3,750	None	SWX[1]
Zanesville, Ohio	37,500	2.9	23.2	6.7	MC	7	7	NP–4‡	150	D	AWX§
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	17,015	3.3	13.3	2.7	Com	5	5	NP–5‡	2,000	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	18,846	−13.2	41.6	8.1	MC	12†	0	NP–2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa.	20,857	11.8	114.7	15.5	MC	13	0	P–4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla.	15,143	34.5	40.6	2.1	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass.	12,608	−0.7	−2.1	23.0	RTM	3	3	P–3‡	*	TAK	W
Adrian, Mich.	14,230	8.9	10.0	4.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	TKP	SWX[1]
Albany, Calif.	11,493	34.1	248.1	1.6	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19,055	31.4	25.5	3.9	Mgr	7	2	NP–2‡	600	None	AEdGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	12,200	20.0	26.2	2.0	Mgr	7	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22,405	−2.8	6.7	4.6	MC	7†	3	NP–2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	12,808	5.3	9.6	6.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ambridge, Pa.	18,968	−6.2	58.9	1.0	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	None	W
Ames, Iowa	12,555	22.4	63.7	5.0	Mgr	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	10,862	−8.7	18.6	12.7	TM	3	3	NP–1	403	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11,004	−11.9	7.1	2.4	MC	12†	0	P–2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11,031	0.3	99.0	3.9	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	600	TAK	AEdWS*
Anderson, S. C.	19,424	35.0	36.1	4.0	MC	8	1	P–2	300	None	STX
Andover t, Mass.	11,122	11.6	20.6	31.1	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13,069	4.3	11.7	0.8	MC	10	2	P–4	200	None	W
Ansonia, Conn.	19,210	−3.5	12.8	6.0	MC	15	0	P–2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla.	16,886	7.3	11.0	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP–4‡	600	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,752	−8.6	23.9	3.3	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡*	50	None	WX[1]
Arnold, Pa.	10,898	3.1	72.8	0.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	450*	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,617	−2.4	22.8	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	1,200	None	ASW
Ashland, Ohio	12,453	11.8	20.5	4.0	MC	5	1	NP–2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11,101	4.5	−6.3	12.8	MC	20†	0	NP–2	30	T	AWX
Ashtabula, Ohio	21,405	−8.1	5.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	100	None	BSX[1]
Astoria, Ore.	10,389	0.4	−26.2	5.4	Mgr	5	1	P–4‡	400	None	AWX§
Atchison, Kan.	12,648	−2.9	3.1	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	20,650	13.5	8.6	9.5	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	360	KL	W
Athol t, Mass.	11,180	4.7	9.0	32.3	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	330	TAKS	W
Attleboro, Mass.	22,071	1.4	10.3	27.5	MC	11	5	NP–2‡	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Me.	19,817	6.7	9.3	60.8	Mgr	5†	0	NP–2	None	None	X§*
Augusta, Me.	19,360	12.6	21.9	55.2	MC	24†*	0	P–2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	18,307	49.1	21.3	3.0	MC	7	1	NP–2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24,028	0.4	27.2	5.3	MC	7†	3	P–2	180	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt.	10,909	−3.5	13.0	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	....	TAK	AWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bartlesville, Okla.	16,267	10.2	2.4	2.5	Mgr	5	0	NP—2	$ 240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y.	17,267	—0.6	28.3	5.8	MC	7	1	P—2	500	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,235	12.3	—38.2	10.5	MC	28†*	0	P—1	None	None	AW
Beacon, N. Y.	12,572	5.4	8.5	5.3	Com	5	5	P—4	750	None	ASW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,883	5.7	6.6	4.1	Com	3	3	NP—2	2,100	None	AEdWdX
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10,356	5.0	23.5	4.1	MC	14†	0	NP—2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,098	—0.3	33.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P—4‡	720	CT	S
Beckley, W. Va.	12,852	37.4	125.5	3.6	MC	5†	5	P—2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,514	—5.3	45.5	2.6	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	W
Bell, Calif.	11,264	42.9	U	1.6	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13,799	3.5	—11.5	1.9	MC	7†	3	P—2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10,488	2.3	25.1	0.9	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Bend, Ore.	10,021	13.3	63.4	3.7	Mgr	3	3	NP—4‡*	120	None	SWX
Benton Harbor, Mich.	16,668	8.0	26.2	3.0	Mgr	9	5	NP—2‡*	180	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10,275	16.5	140.4	2.5	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	350	A	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19,084	—4.7	24.3	56.9	MC	12†	0	P—3‡	250	None	AW
Berwick, Pa.	13,181	4.1	3.9	2.7	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	22,826	10.2	11.0	4.0	MC	11	1	P—4	300	None	AEd
Biddeford, Me.	19,790	12.2	—2.1	29.4	MC	12	5	P—1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	12,604	—8.2	221.4	4.7	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Billings, Mont.	23,261	42.0	8.5	2.9	MC	8†	0	NP—2	260	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17,475	17.7	35.8	5.8	Com	3	3	P—4	3,600	K	S
Birmingham, Mich.	11,196	17.4	158.2	4.4	Mgr	7	7	NP—3‡	250	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15,496	39.7	55.7	8.4	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	900	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	20,870	14.5	57.2	15.0	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	SW
Bluefield, W. Va.	20,641	6.7	26.5	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	260	None	AS
Blue Island, Ill.	16,638	0.6	44.7	3.5	MC	14†	0	NP—4‡	120	TK	Wd
Blytheville, Ark.	10,652	5.5	56.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	120	TKL	ASX[1]
Bogalusa, La.	14,604	4.1	70.2	8.6	Com	5	5	P—4	600	L	WX
Boone, Iowa	12,373	4.1	—4.5	5.1	MC	7†	2	P—2	50	TA	SW
Borger, Tex.	10,018	53.4	U	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	120	None	S
Boulder, Colo.	12,958	15.5	2.0	2.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	14,585	18.1	28.1	4.0	MC	12†	0	P—2	84	None	SWEd*X*
Braddock, Pa.	18,326	—5.2	—7.4	0.5	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Bradford, Pa.	17,691	—8.4	24.4	2.7	Com	5	5	P—4‡	500	CT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	12,071	18.1	6.6	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP—4‡	50	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass.	16,378	4.2	48.5	13.7	RTM	3	3	NP—3‡	650	TAK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	11,718	12.3	93.7	1.8	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	420	TK	WX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15,134	48.8	14.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP—3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,992	1.9	9.6	6.0	MC	7	7	P—3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	11,895	0.8	14.9	1.3	MC	18†	0	P—4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11,159	—6.6	5.1	9.7	MC	5	5	P—2	100	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14,004	16.7	49.2	3.5	Com	3	3	NP—4	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	10,817	7.8	179.6	2.7	MC	6†	6	P—4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22,083	0.3	86.8	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	340	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13,398	4.8	55.5	6.0	MC	4†	0	NP—2‡	250	P	AGdSWdX§
Brunswick, Ga.	15,035	7.2	—2.7	3.1	Mgr	4†	0	NP—3‡	240	None	P
Bryan, Tex.	11,842	51.5	23.9	5.4	Mgr	4†*	4	NP—2	100	None	ESW
Burlingame, Calif.	15,940	20.1	223.1	2.4	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	180	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	10,905	0.6	19.8	2.2	MC	12	0	P—3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	12,198	25.3	63.6	7.3	MC	8†	0	P—2	150	None	ASW
Butler, Pa.	24,477	3.9	—0.9	2.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	1,600	CT	S
Cairo, Ill.	14,407	6.5	—11.0	3.8	Com	5	5	NP—4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13,241	7.7	64.1	7.0	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	240	TK	Wd
Cambridge, Md.	10,102	18.2	14.4	2.0	MC	5†	0	NP—4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15,044	—6.7	23.1	2.6	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	13,785	—6.1	30.6	3.0	MC	7†	3	P—2	420	DTL	Wd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,599	0.3	18.1	1.6	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	11,577	–1.2	7.2	1.7	MC	14†	0	NP–4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19,426	19.7	58.3	7.2	Com	4	4	NP–4	1,800	None	B
Carbondale, Pa.	19,371	–3.4	7.6	3.4	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	13,984	11.0	15.4	2.6	Mgr	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12,663	1.3	8.5	0.9	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	11,976	–10.2	20.7	4.6	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	10,585	8.7	–3.3	3.5	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	240	TAPL	AESW
Casper, Wyo.	17,964	8.1	45.2	4.5	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16,343	29.9	0.7	2.9	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	14,852	7.7	4.7	3.5	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	ESW
Champaign, Ill.	23,302	14.5	28.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,142	–1.3	–0.1	2.5	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	AEGdswx
Charleroi, Pa.	10,784	–4.2	–2.2	0.7	MC	7	7	P–4‡	None	DC	A
Charlottesville, Va.	19,400	27.3	42.6	6.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TA	GSW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19,082	21.3	42.8	8.9	MC	6	0	P–4‡	500*	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22,474	29.5	25.5	6.4	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,700	None	WX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,461	0.6	13.6	5.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,111	0.1	38.5	3.6	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	180	TKSP	SWX§
Chillicothe, Ohio	20,129	9.8	15.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	NP–2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10,368	8.7	4.5	6.9	MC	10†	0	NP–2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16,381	7.1	144.1	2.7	Com	5	5	P–4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12,144	–1.9	30.0	37.3	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	....	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12,168	21.2	33.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,800	None	AEW
Clarksville, Tenn.	11,831	28.0	14.0	3.5	MC	12†	12	NP–2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13,069	36.0	217.5	2.5	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	280	P	A
Clearwater, Fla.	10,136	33.2	213.4	7.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	None	None	AGSWX
Cleburne, Tex.	10,558	–8.5	–10.0	4.7	MC	4†	0	NP–2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11,351	24.2	40.1	2.2	Com	3	3	NP–6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	16,892	10.6	167.4	0.9	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12,440	–2.9	–1.2	5.4	TM	3	3	P–3	150	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10,065	25.4	63.7	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	SX
Coatesville, Pa.	14,006	–4.0	0.5	1.4	Com	5	5	P–4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10,049	21.1	28.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	120	TK	ASX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17,355	7.1	20.4	4.0	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,400	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,955	–5.5	1.0	3.6	MC	6†	0	P–4	700	A*	AW
Collingswood, N. J.	12,685	–0.3	46.0	1.9	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18,399	22.9	44.0	4.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX
Columbia, Pa.	11,547	1.7	4.7	1.5	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	10,579	34.2	42.6	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	11,738	18.1	10.5	3.3	MC	5†	5	P–4	125	TK	W
Columbus, Miss.	13,645	27.0	2.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2	200	None	EdTW
Compton, Calif.	16,198	29.4	746.8	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	480	TKL	WX§
Concord, N. C.	15,572	31.7	19.4	3.9	MC	6†	1	P–4	100	None	EdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,608	2.4	–3.7	1.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	X§
Connersville, Ind.	12,898	0.8	29.2	2.1	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,776	–0.4	27.5	1.0	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11,086	3.4	74.0	0.8	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16,212	2.8	–0.3	2.8	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15,232	0.2	33.9	3.5	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	120	AL	SW
Cortland, N. Y.	15,881	5.6	13.2	4.1	MC	6†	0	P–2	200	TA	SWX
Coshocton, Ohio	11,509	5.5	0.6	3.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	12,860	15.6	85.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP–3‡	....	....	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11,089	7.1	2.1	3.4	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,561	–0.7	58.1	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2	420	TKL	None
Cumberland t, R. I.	10,625	3.1	2.3	27.0	MC	5	5	P–2	125	TAK	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20,546	3.8	94.1	8.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10,448	28.0	56.3	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	25	None	EdGSWX
Danbury, Conn.	22,339	0.4	17.5	4.6	MC	12†*	0	P−2‡	None	DTK	SWX
Danvers t, Mass.	14,179	9.4	16.6	13.6	RTM	3	3	NP−1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa.	10,334	4.4	25.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	22,584	36.1	...	11.9	Mgr	5	0	NP−2	600	None	ABSWX
Decatur, Ala.	16,604	6.5	228.1	6.6	MC	6	6	NP−4	240	None	EdWX
Decatur, Ga.	16,561	24.7	115.9	4.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	240	None	ASW§
Dedham t, Mass.	15,508	2.5	40.3	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13,343	14.1	10.4	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	15,581	12.5	−18.8	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	1,500	None	SW
Denton, Tex.	11,192	16.7	25.7	5.5	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	None	PL	ESWX[1]
Derby, Conn.	10,287	−4.6	−4.0	5.2	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	T	A
Dickson City, Pa.	11,548	−6.8	12.2	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15,436	33.6	177.7	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13,366	27.7	128.1	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12,155	43.7	466.3	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dixon, Ill.	10,671	7.7	21.0	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	SX§
Donora, Pa.	13,180	−5.2	−1.6	1.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dormont, Pa.	12,974	−1.6	104.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17,194	7.2	59.9	9.4	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H.	14,990	10.4	4.2	26.0	MC	25†	0	P−2	None	S	W
Dover, N. J.	10,491	4.6	2.3	2.1	MC	9	0	P−2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12,080	4.2	−15.2	2.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,713	−0.5	−7.9	5.3	MC	5	5	P−2	500	TASELW	ESWX
Dunmore, Pa.	23,086	2.0	11.7	8.5	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.	20,693	−3.3	12.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10,027	34.4	1.7	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	48	TKSP	ASWX§
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,034	14.9	35.5	3.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	100	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.	18,615	8.7	47.0	18.1	MC	17†	0	P−2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,555	1.0	9.0	4.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	W
East Moline, Ill.	12,359	22.3	16.5	4.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.	12,403	30.4	81.5	5.5	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	600	None	AEdWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.	10,316	−8.9	0.6	13.3	RTM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKS	SW
Ecorse, Mich.	13,209	3.9	189.4	2.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif.	10,017	18.8	54.4	3.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark.	15,858	−3.4	322.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TKL	X
El Dorado, Kan.	10,045	−2.6	−6.2	1.9	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	10,078	7.4	21.3	1.8	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	T	SW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	11,564	15.2	12.5	1.6	Mgr	8†	8	NP−4	120	None	EdWX[1]
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,329	L	37.6	2.1	Mgr	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15,458	10.0	205.9	8.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13,689	21.5	1716.7	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind.	10,913	2.1	−1.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Emporia, Kan.	13,188	−6.2	24.8	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	17,702	9.1	70.9	2.4	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	EdX
Englewood, N. J.	18,966	6.5	53.1	5.9	MC	5	1	P−3‡	300	K	S
Escanaba, Mich.	14,830	2.1	10.8	8.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX
Euclid, Ohio	17,866	40.1	279.2	11.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	BS
Eugene, Ore.	20,838	10.2	78.4	4.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	EWX§
Eureka, Calif.	17,055	8.3	21.9	5.8	MC	5†	5	NP−2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala.	11,703	5.8	121.0	1.4	MC	11	11	P−4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10,938	−0.1	50.2	12.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	450	DTAK	APW
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,105	−0.2	29.7	4.4	Com	4	4	P−4	3,125	None	W
Faribault, Minn.	14,527	13.8	15.1	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Farrell, Pa.	13,899	−3.2	−7.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	450	CTKL	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fayetteville, N. C.	17,428	33.6	47.0	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2	$ 200	None	EdPTWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10,848	15.5	23.8	7.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	T	EdSW
Ferndale, Mich.	22,523	8.0	690.0	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20,228	4.5	13.8	7.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	12,950	29.3	377.6	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Florence, Ala.	15,043	28.3	11.4	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdWdX*§
Florence, S. C.	16,054	8.7	34.7	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	SWX§A§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,840	2.0	35.2	1.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	720	None	EWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	12,251	6.6	31.2	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	600	None	REW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22,904	4.6	13.2	5.2	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SW
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	17,996	107.7	319.7	16.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX§
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,063	2.1	14.2	4.0	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	10,604	16.8	146.9	7.2	MC	5†	0	NP−2	48	None	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,557	−1.9	−0.7	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11,034	10.3	99.0	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	72	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	13,453	5.2	28.1	3.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23,214	4.5	30.4	24.8	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind.	13,706	12.4	5.3	3.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,492	−1.2	18.6	1.7	MC	12†	0	P−2	72	None	EW
Frederick, Md.	15,802	9.5	30.4	2.7	MC	5†	5	P−3	300	K	SWX§
Fredericksburg, Va.	10,066	47.6	15.9	4.0	Mgr	12	12	NP−4‡	None	TA	GW
Freeport, Ill.	22,366	1.5	12.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Freeport, N. Y.	20,410	32.0	79.9	4.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,862	4.0	18.9	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TKL	AEWX
Fremont, Ohio	14,710	9.6	7.7	3.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,442	−3.8	146.0	16.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TKE	WX§S*
Fulton, N. Y.	13,362	7.2	−4.5	3.5	MC	6†	0	P−2	500	None	AW
Gainesville, Fla.	13,757	31.5	52.6	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	ESWX
Gainesville, Ga.	10,243	18.8	37.5	3.1	Mgr	3	0	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Garden City, N. Y.	11,223	56.3	196.7	5.3	MC	7	7	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Gardner, Mass.	20,206	4.2	14.3	22.0	MC	11	6	NP−2	300	None	ASWX§
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	16,989	9.0	511.3	6.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21,313	24.7	32.8	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	EdSW
Geneva, N. Y.	15,555	−3.1	9.6	3.8	MC	13	0	P−2	120	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12,415	8.6	31.9	6.7	Com	5	5	P−2	1,200	None	PS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,836	1.6	11.4	3.8	MC	6†	1	P−2	600	TA	SWX
Gloucester, Mass.	24,046	−0.7	5.5	26.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,000	None	AW
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,692	−0.8	13.4	3.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,329	1.0	4.6	4.3	MC	12†	0	P−2	260	TW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C.	17,274	15.3	32.7	3.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	WX§
Goshen, Ind.	11,375	9.4	9.2	3.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	K	ESWX§
Grand Forks, N. D.	20,228	18.2	22.1	3.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	130	T	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19,130	6.0	29.4	7.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TK	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	12,479	21.8	18.3	2.4	Mgr	7	2	NP−4‡	180	None	ASWX§
Granite City, Ill.	22,974	−8.6	70.3	4.2	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	15,995	31.1	11.4	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	520	TK	SW
Greenfield t, Mass.	15,672	1.1	0.2	21.5	RTM	3	3	P−1	....	TAKW	SWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	16,743	1.4	9.8	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Greenville, Miss.	20,892	41.1	28.1	3.0	MC	6†	2	NP−4‡	600	None	PW
Greenville, N. C.	12,674	37.9	59.3	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGWX*P*
Greenville, Tex.	13,995	12.8	0.2	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	14,767	32.8	42.7	2.0	Com	3	3	P−4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13,020	18.1	26.6	3.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	120	None	EdGSWX§*
Gretna, La.	10,879	13.5	33.2	0.5	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	TSP	SW
Griffin, Ga.	13,222	28.1	25.3	3.5	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	EdSWT*X§*
Grosse Pte Pk., Mich.	12,646	13.2	724.6	2.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP−2‡	600	K	EdWd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Gulfport, Miss.	15,195	21.1	53.8	15.9	Com	3	3	NP–4	$3,000	None	PWX[1]
Guthrie, Okla.	10,018	4.6	–18.5	3.2	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	1	None	W
Hannibal, Mo.	20,865	–8.3	17.9	5.4	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	150	PL	AESW
Hanover, Pa.	13,076	10.8	36.3	3.5	Mgr	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16,439	–7.5	59.5	22.3	MC	7	0	NP–4‡	500*	DT	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13,306	9.7	579.6	1.9	Com	5†	5	NP–2‡	300	None	ASX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,453	–1.5	63.2	2.1	Com	4†	4	NP–4	400	None	S
Harrison, N. J.	14,171	–9.2	–0.8	1.0	MC	9	1	P–2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	13,161	6.2	31.9	7.2	Mgr	4†	0	P–4‡	....	DT	None
Harvey, Ill.	17,878	9.2	77.7	4.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb.	15,145	–2.2	33.0	5.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	200	TK	AEGdswx§
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21,026	13.0	40.2	10.7	Com	2†	2	NP–4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J.	12,610	6.3	131.1	3.6	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont.	15,056	27.6	–1.9	9.2	Com	3	3	NP–2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	20,856	64.9	98.2	3.7	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	13,160	12.8	–4.1	3.2	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn.	16,385	4.6	3.8	11.8	MC	5	5	NP–3‡*	1,800	TAK	AEGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	13,487	83.2	45.1	5.6	Mgr	7	1	NP–2‡*	260	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	14,476	18.6	97.9	12.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	810	None	W
Highland Park, Tex.	10,288	22.2	262.9	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2	None	K	Wd
Hillside tp, N. J.	18,556	5.4	232.2	2.5	MC	5	5	P–3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M.	10,619	1675.8	U	7.5	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡*	None	None	SX§
Holland, Mich.	14,616	1.9	17.8	2.9	MC	12†	0	NP–2‡	25	TAK	ESWX
Homestead, Pa.	19,041	–5.5	–1.5	5.0	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11,724	9.1	10.8	2.0	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	1,800	None	ESW
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,835	–15.1	26.9	7.1	MC	12†	0	P–2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15,649	–3.7	8.2	2.4	MC	12†	0	P–2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark.	21,370	5.6	73.0	4.5	MC	16†	0	P–2‡	42	TKL	SA§
Hudson, N. Y.	11,517	–6.6	5.0	2.0	MC	11	1	P–2	None	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	13,903	3.6	–4.1	2.9	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	SW
Huntsville, Ala.	13,050	12.9	44.1	2.4	MC	9	1	NP–4	540	None	EdTWX
Huron, S. D.	10,843	–0.9	31.8	5.1	Com	5	5	NP–5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15,024	59.3	16.9	2.8	MC	4†	4	NP–4‡	600	TK	AEWX§
Independence, Kan.	11,565	–9.5	7.2	3.1	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Independence, Mo.	16,066	5.0	30.9	3.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	416	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa.	10,050	5.0	35.9	1.7	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17,182	12.0	36.1	5.6	MC	7†	2	P–2	120	TA	ASX§
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,080	–4.9	41.2	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP–2	52	TK	W
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23,376	29.7	251.8	15.7	MC	5	5	P–4‡	1,000	None	SW
Ironton, Ohio	15,851	–4.6	18.7	5.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ironwood, Mich.	13,369	–6.5	–9.1	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	AGSW
Ithaca, N. Y.	19,730	–4.7	21.8	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn.	24,332	9.7	17.6	4.2	Com	3	3	P–4	3,700	None	AEdWX[1]
Jacksonville, Ill.	19,844	11.8	12.9	4.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis.	22,992	6.3	18.2	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,220	7.2	42.3	2.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24,268	12.4	49.0	5.6	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,493	–3.8	18.3	2.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	18,039	33.0	58.0	2.3	MC	5	5	P–2‡	500	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	10,672	14.1	36.5	25.1	MC	6†	6	P–2	50	TA	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,666	–1.2	–1.0	3.4	MC	5†	1	P–4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	11,729	13.6	9.8	2.9	MC	10†	10	NP–2‡	60	TKL	AEWSX
Kankakee, Ill.	22,241	7.9	23.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	13,832	0.3	23.1	36.6	MC	20*	0	P–2	None	None	ASWX
Kenmore, N. Y.	18,612	12.9	421.6	1.4	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	T	WdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15,076	–0.2	4.7	5.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Kewanee, Ill.	16,901	−1.1	6.7	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	$ 900	None	ESW
Key West, Fla.	12,927	0.7	−31.6	3.1	MC	7	7	NP−2	900	TAKP	S
Kingsport, Tenn.	14,404	20.9	109.3	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	AWX*
Kingston, Pa.	20,679	−4.3	141.3	2.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C.	15,388	35.4	16.3	2.7	MC	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	10,080	21.5	15.0	2.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	WdX
Kirkwood, Mo.	12,132	32.3	107.3	6.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,497	2.5	235.2	4.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	....	T	SX§
La Grange, Ga.	21,983	9.2	18.2	12.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	None	EdGWX§
La Grange, Ill.	10,479	3.7	54.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4	None	K	W
La Porte, Ind.	16,180	2.7	3.9	3.3	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	ASWX[1]
La Salle, Ill.	12,812	−2.6	0.8	3.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24,058	0.5	33.7	5.9	MC	4†	0	NP−2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13,484	8.1	14.4	20.3	MC	6†	0	P−2	100	None	None
Lafayette, La.	19,210	31.3	86.3	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	None	AESWX
Lake Charles, La.	21,207	34.3	20.7	4.6	Com	3	3	P−4	3,500	None	S
Lakeland, Fla.	22,068	18.9	162.7	15.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	550	None	AESWX
Lancaster, Ohio	21,940	17.2	27.3	4.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AGSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	10,837	20.1	88.1	0.8	Mgr	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo.	10,627	23.4	36.6	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	10	None	SWX
Latrobe, Pa.	11,111	4.4	12.2	1.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Laurel, Miss.	20,598	14.3	38.2	5.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14,390	4.8	10.2	4.4	MC	12†	0	P−2‡	144	T	AWX[1]
Lawton, Okla.	18,055	49.0	35.7	4.2	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19,220	10.0	3.3	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22,226	1.9	10.5	28.8	MC	9	4	NP−2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	10,548	12.2	43.0	5.8	Com	6†	6	NP−4	201	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	13,017	−2.5	35.6	1.7	Mgr	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13,187	39.3	49.1	16.5	RTM	5	0	NP−3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	10,550	9.3	83.7	3.1	Mgr	6†	0	NP−4	118	None	EdW
Lincoln, Ill.	12,752	−0.8	8.2	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	39	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	10,577	1.5	9.2	19.6	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15,236	23.5	U	5.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24,115	13.7	1107.6	11.0	MC	9†	1	P−3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10,163	−8.5	−14.8	3.8	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	10,810	11.8	13.0	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	AWdX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24,379	5.3	8.7	7.0	MC	10†	2	P−2	750	TW	SW
Lodi, Calif.	11,079	63.2	40.0	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J.	11,552	L	41.3	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Logan, Utah	11,868	18.9	5.7	6.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,500	DK	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind.	20,177	9.0	−14.4	4.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17,408	−5.4	36.1	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	S
Longview, Tex.	13,758	173.2	−11.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12,385	16.3	U	8.3	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y.	14,557	21.4	174.4	2.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17,454	0.5	82.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,000	None	SWd
Lynwood, Calif.	10,982	50.0	U	3.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	250	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12,401	5.1	11.0	5.8	Mgr	7	1	NP−2	120	None	ASWX
McAllen, Tex.	11,877	30.9	70.2	2.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2	120	None	GdSX§
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17,021	−6.0	8.4	1.1	MC	9	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13,442	−9.1	−5.2	0.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13,034	10.8	79.1	3.1	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	W*
Manhattan, Kan.	11,659	15.0	26.9	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24,404	6.3	30.7	7.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	15,654	11.5	12.6	6.4	MC	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,875	1.7	70.3	1.5	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23,139	8.5	303.6	4.4	MC	5	5	P−3‡	$ 300	K	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	10,856	25.2	18.4	4.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKS	EW
Marietta, Ohio	14,543	1.8	−5.6	3.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14,183	3.3	0.9	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass.	15,154	−2.8	3.7	21.0	MC	11	4	NP−2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	15,928	7.7	16.3	9.6	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	180	None	ESW
Marshall, Tex.	18,410	13.6	13.5	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,240	10.7	10.4	6.0	MC	8†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10,359	18.0	18.7	9.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	TAKS	ESWd
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,729	1.4	24.8	2.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	EW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,063	1.4	18.7	2.5	MC	7†	0	P−2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va.	10,080	30.8	89.1	2.3	MC	8†	8	NP−4‡	270	TA	EW
Massena, N. Y.	11,328	6.5	77.5	3.7	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	250	None	WX
Mattoon, Ill.	15,827	8.2	8.0	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Maywood, Calif.	10,731	57.9	U	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	18,919	13.3	14.6	2.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore.	11,281	2.5	91.2	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP−*‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,933	1.8	50.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	84	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10,481	15.7	25.6	2.2	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	170	TA	ESW
Menominee, Mich.	10,230	−0.9	15.9	4.0	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	SWX*
Merced, Calif.	10,135	43.4	77.8	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass.	21,880	3.8	38.7	22.4	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	550	TAKS	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	11,777	13.8	28.7	7.8	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y.	21,908	3.0	15.5	3.6	MC	9	1	P−2	300	None	SW
Midland, Mich.	10,329	28.5	46.6	8.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SWX
Milford t, Mass.	15,388	4.4	9.4	14.8	RTM	3	3	NP−1	250	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	11,652	35.5	85.7	. . .	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J.	14,806	0.7	0.1	42.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SWX
Milton t, Mass.	18,708	13.8	75.2	13.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKW	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10,064	23.4	170.4	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	16,577	3.0	53.7	3.9	Mgr	14†	0	NP−4‡	90	T	SWX
Missoula, Mont.	18,449	25.9	15.7	4.3	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	10,633	−2.8	29.1	5.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	None	ASWX§
Moberly, Mo.	12,920	−6.2	7.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif.	16,379	18.3	49.8	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa.	20,257	−0.1	11.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Monroe, Mich.	18,478	2.0	56.5	5.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	12,807	17.6	98.7	8.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif.	10,084	10.3	66.8	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	D	PX§
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,655	2.9	33.5	2.8	Mgr	10	0	NP−2‡	260	None	X
Morristown, N. J.	15,270	0.5	21.1	2.8	MC	9	1	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	10,147	26.4	18.2	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	EdSTWX
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,168	−1.7	35.1	2.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	90	KPL	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,780	−1.0	2.9	0.7	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14,389	6.6	42.3	3.6	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	150	None	W
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	19,571	46.0	493.6	5.9	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14,724	19.0	26.1	3.1	MC	10†	10	P−4‡	180	TK	SX
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10,122	8.0	1.4	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	13,900	7.0	102.5	2.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18,286	9.0	4.4	6.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	300	TAKSEL	EPWX§
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16,047	3.0	63.8	3.0	Mgr	7	4	NP−2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12,149	48.1	7.7	4.9	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡*	300	TK	SWX
Nanticoke, Pa.	24,387	−6.4	15.2	2.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss.	15,296	14.0	6.5	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass.	13,851	1.9	24.6	14.9	TM	3	3	P−1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif.	10,344	41.7	134.3	4.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,388	7.5	−4.9	16.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	120	DT	None
Needham t, Mass.	12,445	14.8	54.7	12.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	$ 150	TAKW	AW
Neenah, Wis.	10,645	16.3	27.6	3.8	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	10,207	−3.9	64.2	8.0	Com	5	5	P−3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C.	11,815	−1.4	−1.8	1.5	MC	10†	0	P−2	50	P	EWX§
New Castle, Ind.	16,620	18.5	−3.0	3.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SWd
New Iberia, La.	13,747	71.8	27.5	2.4	MC	8†	2	NP−4	120	None	S
New Kensington, Pa.	24,055	43.5	39.8	3.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	None
New Philadelphia, O.	12,328	−0.3	15.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX[1]
Newburyport, Mass.	13,916	−7.7	−3.5	8.3	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10,462	−9.5	74.4	3.5	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11,048	0.1	12.8	3.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	11,328	L	54.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Niles, Ohio	16,273	−0.3	24.7	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,490	−2.1	24.1	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11,429	19.0	91.9	2.3	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡*	None	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22,213	2.7	−3.0	20.6	MC	21	21	P−3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10,359	1.6	10.4	19.1	TM	3	3	P−1	200	DTAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15,679	−6.6	12.4	1.4	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21,137	8.9	38.2	4.3	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	10,586	8.5	41.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12,429	3.1	15.2	2.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	EWX§
N. Providence t, R. I.	12,156	9.5	44.3	5.9	MC	7	7	P−2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20,254	6.5	22.8	10.0	MC	7	0	P−2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	24,794	1.7	11.1	34.6	MC	28*	0	P−2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10,242	5.4	−4.5	17.3	TM	5	5	NP−3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	23,652	2.7	3.2	5.6	MC	13	0	P−2‡	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15,383	2.2	19.2	10.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	T	EdWX
Nutley, N. J.	21,954	6.7	118.4	3.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,346	−3.4	15.8	4.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	250	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20,379	−7.7	3.8	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	WX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16,051	−6.1	−1.9	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,400	None	SWdX
Old Forge, Pa.	11,892	−6.1	3.5	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,506	−1.3	6.3	6.0	MC	11†	0	P−2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13,254	13.0	50.5	6.5	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	WX
Oneida, N. Y.	10,291	−2.5	0.2	22.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,731	−6.4	8.2	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	SW
Ontario, Calif.	14,197	4.5	86.6	11.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SWX§
Orangeburg, S. C.	10,521	19.9	20.4	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,024	8.9	7.4	4.0	MC	7†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,996	5.0	41.9	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,062	−2.6	−4.1	7.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16,005	6.0	39.6	3.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10,193	6.6	6.0	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AESW
Owosso, Mich.	14,424	−0.5	15.3	4.2	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12,235	11.8	50.5	4.8	Mgr	7†	7	NP−4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12,144	6.1	3.7	3.8	Com	4	4	NP−2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	16,774	22.9	131.4	3.9	MC	15	15	NP−6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	12,895	23.2	960.8	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	520	None	ASWX
Panama City, Fla.	11,610	114.9	213.7	13.4	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	WX
Paris, Tex.	18,678	19.4	4.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	AKPL	STWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12,063	15.8	207.9	5.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16,365	17.7	U	19.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,294	−4.1	−7.0	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1.7	9.2	16.4	MC	11	5	NP−2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,311	1.1	7.9	4.4	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	C	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pekin, Ill.	19,407	20.3	33.5	6.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	$1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	17,745	4.9	161.3	9.8	MC	5	5	P—3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12,432	−2.3	2.6	2.1	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	ESW
Phenix City, Ala.	15,351	10.7	155.2	7.0	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	1,200	None	W*
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,314	−4.9	13.8	2.9	Com	5	5	NP—4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,282	2.1	14.7	2.3	Mgr	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21,290	2.6	7.7	4.8	MC	8†	8	P—2‡	240	TKL	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,049	0.2	6.4	3.5	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	17,571	−3.2	0.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP—2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Pittston, Pa.	17,828	−2.3	−1.4	1.7	Com	5	5	P—4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	15,621	2.6	14.7	14.8	MC	9	0	P—4‡	200*	C	......
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16,351	22.5	22.4	4.9	MC	6†	0	P—2	250	None	AESW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,050	−4.6	96.7	7.6	MC	7	1	P—3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13,100	0.4	—L	97.6	TM	5	5	NP—1	363	TAKW	APWX
Plymouth, Pa.	15,507	−6.3	0.3	1.1	MC	13†	0	P—4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18,133	10.1	9.8	3.1	MC	4†	4	P—4‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	23,539	13.1	54.0	13.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡*	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,794	4.1	128.8	3.3	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11,163	47.8	−6.1	5.6	MC	10†	0	P—2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	1.8	86.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP—3‡	600	None	S
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,821	2.2	6.8	15.3	MC	9†	4	P—2*	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20,194	3.9	11.5	4.9	MC	20†	0	P—4‡	None	None	AS
Pottsville, Pa.	24,530	0.9	11.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P—4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18,071	22.4	43.3	12.0	Com	3	3	NP—4‡*	3,600	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17,498	9.3	45.0	4.1	MC	11	1	P—2‡	None	None	WS*
Rapid City, S. D.	13,844	33.1	80.1	6.0	Mgr	9	9	NP—3‡	120	None	ASWX
Reading t, Mass.	10,866	11.3	31.3	9.8	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J.	10,974	−5.6	25.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	SWX§
Redlands, Calif.	14,324	1.0	48.1	16.5	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	SW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13,092	40.1	90.3	6.0	MC	5	0	NP—2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	12,453	39.0	122.9	4.6	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C.	10,387	51.6	28.5	4.5	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	175	None	ASW
Reno, Nev.	21,317	15.0	54.2	3.8	MC	6†	0	NP—4	1,200	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,768	−4.1	3.7	1.7	MC	10	0	P—2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	23,642	17.7	19.3	13.2	Mgr	9	9	NP—6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	12,802	39.9	328.4	2.4	Com	4	4	NP—4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11,277	4.8	25.5	1.8	Com	3	3	NP—4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	14,948	22.6	60.8	6.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,008	−1.8	76.3	3.0	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	250	TAK	Wd
Rochester, N. H.	12,012	17.7	5.5	34.4	MC	18†	0	P—3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	15,009	32.6	28.5	5.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	400	None	EdW
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	18,613	35.7	119.1	3.0	MC	5	5	P—2‡	600	None	ESW
Roselle, N. J.	13,597	4.4	127.0	2.6	MC	6†	1	P—3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13,482	20.7	58.9	6.2	Mgr	10†	0	P—4‡	None	None	WX
Rutherford, N. J.	15,466	3.7	57.0	2.8	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17,082	−1.3	15.8	7.8	MC	11†	11	NP—2‡	None	TA	WX
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,090	−0.2	95.6	5.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	None	None	APWX
St. Charles, Mo.	10,803	3.0	23.4	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	180	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10,405	54.3	U	10.7	Com	5	5	NP—2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24,173	15.1	32.3	8.8	Com	5	5	NP—4	None	None	WX§
Salem, Ohio	12,301	15.8	3.1	3.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	113	DTL	SW
Salina, Kan.	21,073	4.6	33.6	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	11,586	12.9	138.2	3.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	13,313	21.1	45.6	3.6	MC	5	5	P—4‡	300	TK	WX
Salisbury, N. C.	19,037	12.3	22.1	5.2	Mgr	5	5	P—2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13,264	14.3	179.2	3.9	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	None	None	ABSW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Gabriel, Calif.	11,867	64.3	173.6	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	$ 260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif.	14,601	27.5	100.9	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	S
San Mateo, Calif.	19,403	44.3	124.9	7.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	24,874	1.0	7.5	7.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	400	None	PW
Sanford, Fla.	10,217	1.2	80.7	4.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	240	None	WX
Santa Cruz, Calif.	16,896	17.4	31.9	8.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M.	20,325	81.9	54.4	27.1	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	12,605	18.5	21.4	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	T	SWX§
Sapulpa, Okla.	12,249	16.3	−9.5	3.0	Mgr	10	0	NP−2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla.	11,141	32.7	290.8	10.0	MC	5†	5	NP−3‡	400	None	APW
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	13,705	4.1	−0.1	27.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	14,825	0.9	35.2	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	15,847	15.2	13.7	17.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	200	None	WX§
Scarsdale, N. Y.	12,966	33.8	176.4	6.4	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12,057	42.4	22.5	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	W
Sedalia, Mo.	20,428	−1.8	−1.6	7.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAPL	AS
Selma, Ala.	19,834	10.1	15.5	3.9	MC	11	11	P−4	240	None	WX
Seminole, Okla.	11,547	0.8	1241.8	1.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23,393	31.5	100.4	6.5	MC	7	7	NP−4	420	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa.	11,185	16.8	51.8	..	MC	5	0	P−4‡	200	C	.....
Shamokin, Pa.	18,810	−7.2	−4.4	0.8	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22,053	−5.3	51.7	3.9	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14,037	30.1	198.9	7.1	MC	4†	4	NP−4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,791	1.6	9.5	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	10,971	8.5	6.7	29.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	19,790	−9.1	−11.9	1.6	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W§
Sheridan, Wyo.	10,529	23.3	−7.0	2.8	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SWX§
Sherman, Tex.	17,156	9.2	4.5	5.3	Mgr	15†	15	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis.	15,184	12.6	408.6	1.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−3‡	300	TAK	Wd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10,377	75.8	61.8	3.3	MC	6†	6	P−4	60	K	AS
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11,134	4.0	40.9	6.9	MC	7†	0	NP−2	420	CTKL	SW
South Orange, N. J.	13,742	0.8	87.4	2.9	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14,356	4.6	79.4	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	540	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	15,781	14.0	49.6	11.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	10,714	−0.4	63.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	11,844	18.3	45.9	5.4	MC	7†	7	NP−2	50	TAK	SW
Southbridge t, Mass.	16,825	18.0	0.1	20.4	TM	3	3	P−1	450	TAKSW	AS
Statesville, N. C.	11,440	9.1	32.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−4	90	None	EdSTWd
Staunton, Va.	13,337	11.2	12.9	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13,115	−1.3	−1.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11,363	13.5	22.4	2.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	ASX[1]
Stevens Point, Wis.	15,777	15.8	19.8	6.0	MC	9†	0	NP−2‡	200	CTKASEL	SWX
Stillwater, Okla.	10,097	43.9	49.2	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	10,765	7.0	27.8	6.0	TM	3	3	NP−1	100	TAKW	AWd
Stowe tp, Pa.	12,577	−5.9	25.3	2.0	MC	9	0	P−4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	22,580	17.5	55.6	16.7	Mgr	10	0	NP−2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	14,930	1.4	−0.3	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,739	4.4	92.4	3.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	11,343	10.4	12.6	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TA	A
Summit, N. J.	16,165	11.1	43.1	6.0	MC	7	1	P−3‡	None	K	S*
Sumter, S. C.	15,874	34.8	23.9	3.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	200	None	SWT§X§
Sunbury, Pa.	15,462	−1.0	−0.6	3.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	10,761	4.0	27.7	3.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,367	−4.4	151.9	6.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	15,919	−0.7	46.9	1.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16,240	51.8	89.8	4.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	None	None	EGSTWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,486	−3.5	4.6	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15,344	−L	39.1	4.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	$ 180	None	ASTWX§
Terrell, Tex.	10,481	19.2	5.3	4.5	Mgr	5	2	NP−2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	11,821	9.8	30.4	3.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TKL	AX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17,019	2.5	44.6	3.4	MC	5†	1	P−2‡	150	AKPL	None
Thomasville, Ga.	12,683	8.1	43.2	4.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	100	None	AEWX[1]
Thomasville, N. C.	11,041	9.4	77.8	3.9	Mgr	6	6	NP−2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16,102	−2.0	14.3	4.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,008	2.6	26.0	3.6	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Traverse City, Mich.	14,455	15.3	14.8	6.1	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13,223	12.7	7.6	6.2	MC	10†	0	P−2	180	TK	SWX
Twin Falls, Idaho	11,851	34.9	5.6	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,302	2.2	38.0	1.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	24,730	50.1	315.7	8.3	MC	5	5	P−3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	11.6	24.5	1.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
University Park, Tex.	14,458	244.2	U	3.5	MC	3	3	NP−2	600	None	AWd
Urbana, Ill.	14,064	7.7	27.5	2.5	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	15,595	15.7	25.0	4.5	MC	6†	6	NP−2	480	None	WX§
Vallejo, Calif.	20,072	24.9	−23.9	4.8	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	DA	W
Valley Stream, N. Y.	16,679	41.5	41.5	3.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	18,788	19.2	24.8	6.6	MC	7	1	P−4‡*	None	TKL	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	10,725	−6.6	20.4	1.0	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Ventura, Calif.					(see San Buenaventura)						
Vicksburg, Miss.	24,460	6.6	27.0	7.0	MC	3	3	NP−4	3,600	A	GWX
Victoria, Tex.	11,566	55.9	24.6	2.7	MC	4†	4	NP−2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,228	3.8	2.4	3.2	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,264	2.5	−14.7	8.9	MC	9	3	NP−4‡	50	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16,223	−0.6	25.3	7.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18,109	13.4	3.1	5.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn.	11,425	2.3	15.8	4.1	TM	6†	6	P−4‡	100	DTK	ESWX§
Warren, Pa.	14,891	0.2	4.1	2.5	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Watertown, S. D.	10,617	3.9	8.7	6.1	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AEGSWX§
Watertown, Wis.	11,301	6.5	14.1	8.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	16,688	8.0	15.8	12.2	MC	21*	0	P−1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,114	0.2	0.1	1.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	500	None	SW
Waukesha, Wis.	19,242	12.0	36.8	4.0	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	16,763	8.1	−14.2	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,231	0.6	4.6	2.6	Mgr	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass.	13,186	1.5	−2.0	12.5	TM	3	3	P−1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18,394	11.6	74.0	5.4	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14,363	−3.0	2.2	0.6	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	...	....	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15,127	32.2	83.8	10.0	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAK	EdW
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,620	−0.1	83.9	1.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,500	None	W
West Chester, Pa.	13,289	7.8	5.2	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	12,383	−15.7	73.2	5.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	BW
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17,135	2.7	24.1	16.8	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18,188	2.8	14.5	6.5	MC	6	6	P−2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me.	11,087	2.6	14.3	17.4	MC	13†	3	P−1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	11,199	−1.8	10.5	30.9	MC	7	7	P−2	300	TAKSW	SWX[1]
Westfield, Mass.	18,793	−5.0	6.3	46.9	MC	11	6	NP−2	150	None	EdGWX
Westfield, N. J.	18,458	16.8	74.3	6.3	MC	9	0	P−2‡	1	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla.	10,315	−0.8	584.3	1.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	12	None	ASWX§
Weymouth t, Mass.	23,868	14.3	38.7	16.7	RTM	5	5	NP−1	520	TAK	AW
Whiting, Ind.	10,307	−5.3	7.2	1.5	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	16,115	8.7	85.3	3.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn.	12,101	−L	−1.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	TK	WX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Wilmette, Ill.	17,226	13.1	94.9	5.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP—4‡	$ 144	TK	W
Wilson, N. C.	19,234	52.5	18.9	4.2	Mgr	6†	0	NP—2	300	None	EGWX
Winchester t, Mass.	15,081	18.6	21.3	5.9	RTM	5	5	NP—3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	12,095	11.4	57.7	4.3	Mgr	13	1	NP—4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12,430	2.2	81.7	3.8	Mgr	6†	6	NP—2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22,490	7.9	8.9	7.2	MC	9	1	NP—4‡	200	TA	ASWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	16,768	—0.5	9.0	1.6	RTM	3	3	. . —1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11,416	30.8	20.5	9.0	MC	16†	0	NP—2‡	48	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	19,751	1.6	17.3	12.9	MC	15	8	P—2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	11,543	7.5	30.9	3.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	10,633	1.2	15.3	3.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12,121	19.5	36.8	3.1	MC	10†	0	P—2‡	130	A	GSW

The following section of Table II for the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 contains an additional column "Selection and Term of Mayor." "Mayor" refers to the chief elected official of the municipality and includes the burgess in boroughs, chairman or president of the board of selectmen in towns, and president in other towns, townships, and villages. "C" indicates that he is selected as "mayor" by the members of the governing body; "H" indicates that the member of the governing body receiving the highest number of votes becomes "mayor"; and "D" indicates that he is directly elected by the people. After the total number of councilmen, a double dagger (‡) indicates that the number given includes the mayor who is directly elected by the people and he votes on all issues. City-owned airports are not shown in the last column.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000												
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.3	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	—2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASW
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo.	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	60	TK	W
Albany, Ore.	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	None
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	—12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8.3	0.3	—0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5.1	—2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3‡	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	. . .	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	4.9	MC	D1	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Alice, Tex.	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	—6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEW
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	—10.7	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	—1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga.	9.3	5.9	—2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass.	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION 1940 Census (in thousands)	POPULATION Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	POPULATION Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Anacortes, Wash	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4*	None	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	MC	D2	10†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	AEW
Andalusia, Ala	6.9	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	G
Anoka, Minn	6.4	32.5	13.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis	9.5	10.3	1.9	4.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,400	None	SW
Antioch, Calif	5.1	43.3	84.0	1.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif	9.1	74.9	133.0	10.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark	5.1	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif	5.2	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASW
Baker, Ore	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESW
Bangor, Pa	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis	6.4	15.7	0.1	4.0	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	24	TK	SW
Barnstable t, Mass	8.3	14.6	50.4	52.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	AS
Barrington, t, R.I	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	300	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	AESW
Bastrop, La	6.6	29.4	321.1	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	None
Batavia, Ill	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	60	None	SWd
Beeville, Tex	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	P
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2	78	TAKPL	BEdGdWd
Bellevue, Ohio	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn	9.4	30.9	1.6	4.0	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SW
Bennington, Vt	7.6	3.2	2.2	34.3	Mgr	D1	7	7	NP3‡	45	DTAKL	W
Benton, Ill	7.4	−10.3	14.1	2.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich	6.4	15.0	U	4.2	Com	D2	7‡	7	NP2	100	TAK	W
Bexley, Ohio	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	None
Blackwell, Okla	8.5	−10.3	32.7	1.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESW
Blairsville, Pa	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	3†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Bluffton, Ind	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Bogota, N.J	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	MC	D2	5	1	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Boonton, N.J	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SW
Brackenridge, Pa	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AW
Brady, Tex	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESW
Brattleboro, Vt	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Brazil, Ind	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	3.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	AS
Brenham, Tex	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSW
Brentwood, Pa	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va	9.8	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	W
Bristow, Okla	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo	6.2	−4.0	2.0	5.1	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SW
Brookings, S.D	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEW
Brownsville, Pa	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Brunswick, Me	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡*	180	TK	EdSW
Burrillville t, R.I	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	S
Calais, Me	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Calexico, Calif	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C ..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Camden, Ark	9.0	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	D2	7‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	S
Canandaigua, N.Y	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	180	TK	W
Canton t, Mass	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	AW
Carbondale, Ill	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	85	None	SW
Carlstadt, N.J	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.2	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	None
Centerville, Pa	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	W
Charleston, Ill	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Charleston, Mo	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	SW
Charlotte, Mich	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Chester, Ill	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif	9.3	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	None
Childress, Tex	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	None	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEW
Chisholm, Minn	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif	5.1	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va	6.5	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	W
Clinton, Ill	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S.C	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdW
Coldwater, Mich	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW
Coleman, Tex	6.1	−0.4	111.9	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif	9.7	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	96	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASW
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	72	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark	5.8	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coral Gables, Fla	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	AB
Corbin, Ky	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTW
Corinth, Miss	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif	8.8	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif	6.9	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	MC	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	TK	W
Covington, Va	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Crowley, La.	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6.5	−1.2	. . . .	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKP	AEdSW
Cullman, Ala.	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif. . . .	9.0	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	180	None	ESW
Daly City, Calif.	9.6	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C. .	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Danville, Ky.	6.7	0.1	32.0	4.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C.	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass. . .	9.0	2.7	35.2	76.0	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky.	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	W
De Land, Fla.	7.0	34.2	57.8	45.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SW
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	−1.3	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H.	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	. . . . .
De Soto, Mo.	5.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill.	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn. .	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESW
Devils Lake, N.D. . . .	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	AST
Dickinson, N.D.	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. . . .	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8.5	−15.6	98.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd
Dover, Del.	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio.	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass.	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga.	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N.J.	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W.Va.	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESW
Dunn, N.C.	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
Dunnellen, N.J.	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa.	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Durango, Colo.	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SW
Duryea, Pa.	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	S
Easley, S.C.	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y. . . .	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich. . .	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich. . .	5.8	33.0	132.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	None	TAK	SW
East Palestine, Ohio . .	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y. .	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y.	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
East Rutherford, N.J.	7.3	2.7	29.6	12.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex.	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	S
Edwardsville, Ill.	8.0	28.4	16.8	3.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEW
El Cerrito, Calif.	6.1	58.2	157.1	3.3	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex.	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	W
Elk City, Okla.	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Elkins, W.Va.	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	D4	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ESW
Ely, Minn.	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex.	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	AESW
Etna, Pa.	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TW
Eunice, La.	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTW
Exeter t, N.H.	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa.	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J.	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	W
Fairmont, Minn.	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J.	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark.	8.2	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SW
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	2.8	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	110	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	W
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.0	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SW
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	9.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	−7.1	0.9	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSW
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSW
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	L	ESW
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C..	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5.9	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	EdW
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	−L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	3.8	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6.9	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	208	None	SW
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	0.6	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	300	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Grenada, Miss.	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J.	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J.	9.7	10.0	56.9	4.2	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J.	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y.	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C.	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	A
Hammond, La.	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N.J.	7.7	0.2	19.3	44.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va.	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	8.2	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	AS
Hapeville, Ga.	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
Harlan, Ky.	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	8.8	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Hartsville, S.C.	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	..	NP2	None	None	ASWd
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn.	5.7	11.3	11.3	12.2	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y.	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Hawthorne, Calif.	8.3	25.3	U	2.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Hays, Kan.	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SW
Hayward, Calif.	6.7	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark.	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	S
Henderson, N.C.	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	180	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C.	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y.	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7.2	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J.	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Hingham t, Mass.	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va.	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SW
Holdenville, Okla.	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	100	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla.	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Homewood, Ala.	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	7.5	24.4	25.4	5.1	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va.	8.7	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
Houma, La.	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	P	EGdSW
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKSP	W
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	T	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Inter Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	−12.0	9.1	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	1.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP1	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	7.4	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	ASW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Jasper, Ind	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Kane, Pa	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Kelso, Wash	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Kendallville, Ind	5.4	−0.1	3.1	2.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	GSW
Keyport, N.J	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	2.0	Mgr	C2	5	0	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	260	None	SW
La Junta, Colo	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	TK	ESW
Lake City, Fla	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.2	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
Lancaster, N.Y	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	50	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW
Larksville, Pa	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡*	None	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	KL	AS
Las Vegas City, N.M.	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Las Vegas t, N.M	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C.	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	S
Lead, S.D	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	P	ESW
Lebanon t, N.H	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWd
Lebanon, Tenn	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SW
Leonia, N.J	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Lewistown, Mont	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Lexington, Mo	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	A
Linton, Ind	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AW
Lockhart, Tex	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.1	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	90	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	P4	2,500	TA	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lumberton, N.C	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	EdW
Luzerne, Pa	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	ASW
McCook, Neb	6.2	−7.1	55.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AW
McKinney, Tex	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW
Macomb, Ill	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	850	None	AESW
Madisonville, Ky	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	SW
Malverne, N.Y	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.3	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASW
Manistique, Mich	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N.J	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6.7	13.1	243.5	2.5	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	AST
Marietta, Ga	8.7	13.5	23.4	6.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	30	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TK	EW
Marshall, Mo	8.5	5.3	55.8	3.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	52	TAPL	SW
Marshfield, Ore	5.3	−0.5	31.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	147	K	None
Martinez, Calif	7.4	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif	6.6	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo	5.7	9.2	10.5	3.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Maryville, Tenn	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡*	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis	6.6	17.6	9.6	10.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	AS
Merrill, Wis	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	60	TAKSL	None
Mesa, Ariz	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdW
Metropolis, Ill	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EW
Metuchen, N.J	6.6	14.1	83.4	2.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t, Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASW
Miles City, Mont	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Millbury t, Mass	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.0	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASW
Minersville, Pa	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill	9.1	5.0	6.8	2.6	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SW
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.3	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif	8.0	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8.5	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	5	NP4	120	T	SW
Montpelier, Vt	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	MC	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	AW
Mooresville, N.C	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	29	None	SW
Moorhead, Minn	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSW
Morris, Ill	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N.Y	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	W
Mount Pleasant, Pa	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Mount Vernon, Ind...	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn...	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.....	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah.......	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex....	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.......	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif..........	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill........	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa........	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.....	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex.......	6.1	19.7	1.3	2.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	100	None	S
Nazareth, Pa........	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb..	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AGdWd
Negaunee, Mich......	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio.....	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.........	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	P	ASW
Nevada, Mo.........	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	D4	10	0	NP2‡	1	TAPL	None
Newark, N.Y.........	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Newberry, S.C.......	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio....	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex...	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa....	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga........	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H......	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	TM	1	3	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J.........	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C.........	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	ESW
Noblesville, Ind......	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz........	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASW
Normal, Ill..........	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa....	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
N. Andover t, Mass...	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	275	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N.J..	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill....	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio..	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y...	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y...	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio.......	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y........	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N.Y.........	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa........	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio.......	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla...........	9.0	23.4	48.2	2.0	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESW
Oconto, Wis.........	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	A
Odessa, Tex.........	9.6	297.7	U	2.1	Com	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	360	TAK	SW
Oelwein, Iowa........	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Old Town, Me.......	7.7	5.8	4.5	2.3	MC	D1	10†	0	P1	None	None	None
Olney, Ill............	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa........	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala.........	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEW
Opelousas, La........	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	240	P	ESW
Orange, Calif........	7.9	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass.......	5.6	4.6	−0.5	30.6	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex.........	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore.....	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn.....	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Owego, N.Y.	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	8.5	35.5	42.3	2.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	CTK	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif.	6.2	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	W
Palisades Park, N.J.	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass.	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J.	5.2	4.2	U	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill.	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark.	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill.	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2	100	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	2,400	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y.	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J.	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla.	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2	360	TKSP	AWd
Pawhuska, Okla.	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pelham Manor, N.Y.	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore.	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	ASW§
Penns Grove, N.J.	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y.	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla.	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	8.0	−2.6	32.4	2.5	MC	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich.	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla.	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif.	9.9	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa.	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J.	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9.5	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	W
Plant City, Fla.	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La.	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdW
Plymouth, Ind.	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich.	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	182	TK	S
Portage, Wis.	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M.	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash.	9.4	−7.6	90.4	4.9	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdWd
Porterville, Calif.	6.3	18.2	29.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y.	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind.	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	AW
Princeton, Ill.	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J.	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va.	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Prospect Park, N.J.	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va.	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	T	W
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Radford, Va.	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass.	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa.	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M.	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.8	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEW
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8.1	93.6	41.4	3.5	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdW
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	W
Red Wing, Minn.	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdW
Richfield, Minn.	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.2	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky.	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va.	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	None
Ridgefield, N.J.	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa.	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me.	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	MC	D2	7†	0	P2	120	None	A
Rockland t, Mass.	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	None
Rockville, Conn.	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.8	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
Roselle Park, N.J.	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Rushville, Ind.	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N.Y.	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Albans, Vt.	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Joseph, Mich.	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	W
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
St. Marys, Pa	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
St. Peter, Minn	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N.Y	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif	5.8	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif	6.5	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif	9.1	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif	8.9	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif	8.2	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif	8.6	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif	6.7	5.5	20.7	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif	8.5	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Sayre, Pa	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	400	None	W
Scottdale, Pa	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex	7.0	34.1	43.9	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	W
Sewickley, Pa	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	210	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Silver City, N.M	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	156	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	. . .	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW
Southington, Conn	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4‡	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	5.7	U	U	53.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,600	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6.6	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
S. Williamsport, Pa	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev	5.3	18.0	39.2	4.0	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	ESW
Spencer t, Mass	6.6	5.9	5.8	34.0	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	150	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	W
Spring Valley, Ill	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	48	TK	W
State College, Pa	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STW
Sterling, Colo	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASW
Stillwater, Minn	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASW
Stoughton t, Mass	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Stroudsburg, Pa	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis	5.4	9.2	9.4	5.5	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESW
Stuttgart, Ark	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
Sullivan, Ind	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,200	AKPL	ASW
Summit, Ill	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	Mgr	D4	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	EdSW
Takoma Park, Md	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala	9.3	22.4	16.0	6.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tallulah, La	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
Tarboro, N.C	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	AESW
Tarentum, Pa	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	120	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N.Y	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Taylor, Tex	7.9	5.5	25.1	2.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
Tenafly, N.J	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	AS
The Dalles, Ore	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.5	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
Three Rivers, Mich	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EW
Throop, Pa	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Tipton, Ind	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	W
Toccoa, Ga	5.5	19.4	29.0	6.2	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif	9.9	36.8	U	18.8	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡*	600	TK	ABW
Totowa, N.J	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Trenton, Mich	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	D4	11	1	NP4	180	None	EdGW
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y	6.6	6.9	74.9	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Tucumcari, N.M.	6.2	49.5	32.9	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	48	None	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	8.3	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASW
Tupelo, Miss.	8.2	29.1	25.8	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdW
Tupper Lake, N.Y.	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	9.8	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	Ed
Tyrone, Pa.	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	None
Union, S.C.	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn.	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.0	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif.	6.3	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio.	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex.	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D.	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESW
Valparaiso, Ind.	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Venice, Ill.	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J.	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J.	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWd
Villa Park, Ill.	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J.	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5.7	33.4	−14.9	7.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	8.9	22.6	26.2	2.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	AS
Wabash, Ind.	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	175	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J.	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass.	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7.6	2.3	−13.4	44.0	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I.	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo.	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSW
Washington, Mo.	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C.	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EW
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8.9	7.0	66.4	5.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Waupun, Wis.	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y.	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	APL	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	EGSW
Welch, W.Va.	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va.	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	−20.5	6.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued												
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWd
West Bend, Wis.	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	TA	SW
West Hazleton, Pa.	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6.3	23.1	33.0	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W.Va.	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSW
West St. Paul, Minn.	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa.	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J.	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa.	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J.	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	2,400	None	SW
Williamson, W.Va.	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D.	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AW
Williston Park, N.Y.	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass.	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	4†	4	NP4	1,000	None	None
Windber, Pa.	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSW
Winooski, Vt.	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn.	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	S
Winton, Pa.	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J.	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J.	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AW
Worthington, Minn.	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.5	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESW
Yankton, S.D.	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.5	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AW
Yazoo City, Miss.	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AS
Yuma, Ariz.	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	None
Zion, Ill.	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

NOTES ON DIRECTORY GOVERNMENTAL DATA TABLE II

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: First year member of board of selectmen receives $330, second year member $440, and third year member $550.

ALBERT LEA, MINNESOTA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ARNOLD, PENNSYLVANIA: Two recently elected councilmen will receive $900 a year.

ATCHISON, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

AUBURN, MAINE: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: The auditorium is jointly owned and operated with the State of Maryland.

BATH, MAINE: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

BEND, OREGON: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: The five councilmen elected at large have two-year terms, the four elected by wards have one-year terms.

BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY: The electric distribution plant and the airport are owned jointly with the county.

BRIGHAM, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

BRYAN, TEXAS: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

BURLEY, IDAHO: In the future all councilmen will have four-year terms.

CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

CHELTENHAM TP, PENNSYLVANIA: Three newly elected commissioners receive $500; others remain at $200.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; the six elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN: Councilmen now serve term of three years. Beginning 1946 they will have a two-year term.

DUMONT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

DURANGO, COLORADO: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

EAST POINT, GEORGIA: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

EDINA, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

EDINBURG, TEXAS: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

EL DORADO, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Ellensburg, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Hanover tp, Pennsylvania: Four newly elected commissioners will receive $500; others remain at $200.

Henderson, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

Hickory, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Lincoln, Nebraska: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Three commissioners have two-year terms; two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Medford, Oregon: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Menominee, Michigan: Airport is owned jointly with the county.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Middlesborough, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Monterey, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Muskogee, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Nampa, Idaho: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 21 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

Newport, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 9 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Norman, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Ogden, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Owensboro, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Paducah, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Phenix City, Alabama: The water supply and distribution system is now in the hands of receivers.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Pomona, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire: By act of legislature the mayor and council will be elected in 1944 for one-year term and thereafter for two-year terms.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Provo, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport project begun for modern 900-acre airport under operation of Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County. Raleigh sold one-half interest in municipally owned airport to Wake County.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

Tooele, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Twin Falls, Idaho: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Union tp, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

Vancouver, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Ventnor, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

Waterville, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

West Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Westfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

White Plains, New York: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Wichita, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

Winfield, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Woodbridge, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Metropolitan Districts and Counties

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The civilian population of metropolitan counties was approximately 200,000 less on November 1, 1943, than on May 1, 1942. Even greater shifts of population, however, to centers of war activity occurred during this period than between April 1, 1940, and May 1, 1942 (Table 1). Fifty-five groups of metropolitan counties lost population between 1940 and 1943. The district whose county suffered the highest loss was Scranton-Wilkes-Barre with a decrease of 21.3 per cent. Altoona, Asheville, Johnston, Sioux City, Winston-Salem, St. Joseph, Atlantic City, and Wheeling decreased in civilian population by 10.0 per cent or more. The district with the highest increase was Mobile (60.9 per cent), followed by Hampton Roads (57.1 per cent), San Diego (42.9 per cent), Charleston, South Carolina (37.5 per cent), Wichita (36.0 per cent), Savannah (28.9 per cent), Washington, D. C. (27.8 per cent), and San Francisco Bay Area (26.0 per cent). Thirty-six groups of counties increased by more than 10 per cent.

Table 1

Annual Percentage Changes In Population of Metropolitan Districts and Counties

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease

	Average Annual Per Cent Increase			
	Metropolitan Counties		Metropolitan Districts	
	1940–43	1940–42	1930–40	1920–30
Highest percentage decrease	−5.8	−6.1	−.5	−.8
One-fourth decreased or increased by less than	−1.1	− .9	.3	1.4
Median	.6	1.2	.7	2.1
One-fourth gained by more than	2.8	3.3	1.5	3.4
Highest percentage increase	14.2	17.7	10.7	10.1
Number of districts	137	137	133	85

Generally the population shifts followed a sectional pattern with most of the declining counties in the New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the North Central States. The majority of the rapidly growing counties are located in the South and West. Table 2 shows the geographic distribution of metropolitan counties by the order of the percentage changes in their population.

Metropolitan Districts. The Bureau of the Census defines a metropolitan district to include "all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities" of 50,000 or more population. The central cities and "all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions (townships, etc.) having a population of 150 or more per square mile" make up this thickly settled territory. Table III shows the 1940 population for each of the 140 metropolitan districts which contain 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States, and the per cent living in the central city. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in the 172 central cities; the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas (suburban municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more in metropolitan districts are indicated in Table I on page 119 of this YEAR BOOK). The percentage of the population living in the central city in 1940 is given in Table III. The proportion of the population living outside the central city is undoubtedly much higher in 1943 in the more congested production areas.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNTIES BY QUARTILES AND BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1940–43

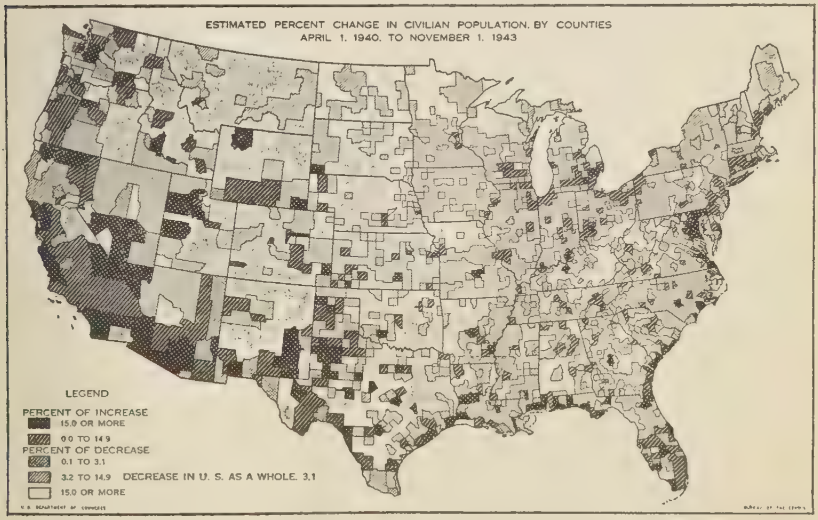
Geographic Division	No. With Increase of More Than 8.7 Per Cent	No. With Increase of 3.3 to 8.6 Per Cent	No. With Increase of Less Than 3.3 Per Cent or Decrease of Less Than −3.2 Per Cent	No. With Decrease of More Than −3.2 Per Cent
New England	—	3	3	4
Middle Atlantic	—	1	6	13
East North Central	3	12	12	3
West North Central	1	—	6	7
South Atlantic	11	5	3	4
East South Central	2	3	3	1
West South Central	8	5	1	2
Mountain	1	3	—	—
Pacific	9	2	—	—

Metropolitan Counties. A metropolitan county is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a county—or independent city—having at least one-half its 1940 population living in a metropolitan district. To each metropolitan district there roughly coincides one or more metropolitan counties—although some of the population of the metropolitan counties may not reside in the metropolitan district as defined in 1940, and some of the population of the metropolitan district may not reside in a metropolitan county.[1] The metropolitan counties which are found around each central city are listed in Census releases (Series P-3, No. 33, February 25, 1943; No. 37, August 24, 1943; and No. 40, January 7, 1944).

[1] Metropolitan districts for which there was no county meeting the stated requirements include Greensboro, Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, and Waterbury. Essex and Middlesex counties, Massachusetts, parts of which are in the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill metropolitan district, are included with the Boston metropolitan counties. New Haven County, Connecticut, part of which is in the Waterbury metropolitan district, is presented as the metropolitan county for the New Haven metropolitan district. For the nation as a whole in 1940, about one and one-half million more people lived in metropolitan counties than in metropolitan districts.

The 1943 Population Estimates. The estimates of civilian population presented in the accompanying tables are based on the registration for War Ration Book Four. In order to take account of late registrations of persons who did not or could not register during the initial registration period in October, the number of Books Four outstanding on December 1, 1943, was used. This figure contains registrations for children born during November as well as a considerable number of registrations by members of the armed forces who do not live on posts or stations and are therefore entitled to hold ration books. As a result of these and other factors, the total number of books outstanding on December 1 is somewhat larger than an independent estimate of the civilian population qualified to register in the United States as of November 1. In order to clear the estimates of these factors, the registration figures for counties were adjusted to add to this independent estimate which is based on the 1940 Census and on births, deaths, and net immigration between April 1, 1940, and November 1, 1943. An estimate of the population in institutions was added to the adjusted registration figure for each county, and the result was the estimated civilian population. The total civilian population of these metropolitan counties listed in Table III on April 1, 1940, was 66,776,000, and on November 1, 1943, the population was 68,267,000, an increase of 2.2 per cent.

The accompanying map shows by counties the increase or decrease in civilian population between April 1, 1940, and November 1, 1943, based on registrations for War Ration Book Four. The total civilian population of the United States was smaller by 3.1 per cent on November 1, 1943, than on April 1, 1940. As a result partly of civilian migration to centers of war activity


ESTIMATED PERCENT CHANGE IN CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY COUNTIES
APRIL 1, 1940, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1943
LEGEND
PERCENT OF INCREASE
15.0 OR MORE
0.0 TO 14.9
PERCENT OF DECREASE
0.1 TO 3.1
3.2 TO 14.9
DECREASE IN U. S. AS A WHOLE. 3.1
15.0 OR MORE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Source: Bureau of the Census

CHANGES IN CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTIES:
APRIL 1, 1940, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1943

and partly of induction into the armed forces, 2,620 counties, or more than 84 per cent of all counties in the country, have decreased in civilian population since 1940. On the other hand there were 469 counties which increased in civilian population, including 152 in which the increase amounted to 15.0 per cent or more. Including the armed forces abroad, the estimated total population of the United States was 136,485,262 on July 1, 1943, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, which represents an increase of 3.7 per cent since April 1, 1940.

Public Housing Units. The absorptive capacity of various metropolitan districts has varied considerably in the face of increasing population. Probably the most important factor in the absorption of in-migrants, since the placing of restrictions on private housing, has been the 431,643 family units, 97,805 dormitory units, and 21,342 trailer units constructed in metropolitan districts by government agencies since 1940. Most of the public housing units in the large Eastern metropolises of declining or stationary population are permanent, low-rent, slum-clearance projects. In war-centers such as the San Francisco-Oakland area, however, almost all of the 48,068 family units, 15,955 dormitory units, and 2,805 trailer units are temporary war housing.

Thirty-one metropolitan districts contain no public family units constructed since 1940; 90 districts contain no dormitory units; and 102 contain no trailer units. Twenty-four districts contain 73.2 per cent of all family units and 18 districts contain 90 per cent of all dormitory units. The five West Coast districts of San Francisco Bay, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Diego contain 30.1 per cent of all family units in metropolitan counties, 50.2 per cent of the dormitory units, and 26.1 per cent of trailer units. The San Francisco Bay area alone contains 11.1 per cent of family units, 16.3 per cent of dormitory units, and 13.1 per cent of trailer units.

TABLE III

POPULATION AND PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, 1940, 1942, AND 1943

This table is based on data in the Sixteenth Census of the United States; 1940, Series PH-1, Summary and Nos. 1–140; Series P-3, No. 33; Series P-44, No. 3. The data on housing show number of units completed since April 1, 1940, or under contract as of November 30, 1943, and are from Federal Public Housing Authority, Report S-100, December 9, 1943. The population of metropolitan counties is the total civilian population of all metropolitan counties, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, in and about the specified metropolitan district. Leaders (. . .) in last three columns indicate there are no such units and in the case of the 1943 population estimates that there are no metropolitan counties in the metropolitan district. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District			Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties			Public Housing Units		
	1940 (in Thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Nov. 1, 1943 (000 omitted)	Percentage Change Between 1940–43	Family	Dormitory	Trailer
Over 1,000,000									
Baltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	1,073	1,207	12.5	11,162	1,186	1,612
Boston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	2,821	2,678	−5.1	6,639	195	....
Chicago	4.499.1	3.1	75.5	4,575	4,508	−1.4	6,238	.....	....

TABLE III.—POPULATION AND HOUSING IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District			Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties			Public Housing Units		
	1940 (in Thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Nov. 1, 1943 (000 omitted)	Percentage Change Between 1940–43	Family	Dormitory	Trailer
Over 1,000,000—continued									
Cleveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	1,217	1,229	1.0	6,246	.....	500
Detroit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	2,374	2,612	10.0	14,965	5,599	2,468
Los Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	2,914	3,292	13.0	13,382	5,260	875
New York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	11,524	10,703	–7.1	18,059	1,464	.....
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	2,953	3,003	1.7	15,810	.....	206
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	2,127	1,960	–7.8	12,194	543	.....
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	1,429	1,486	3.9	2,515	.....	.....
San Francisco-Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	1,447	1,823	26.0	48,068	15,955	2,805
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Buffalo-Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	958	961	0.4	8,687	144	400
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	808	834	3.2	3,527	.....	.....
Hartford-New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	506	533	5.3	6,158	414	200
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	529	601	13.7	2,625	.....	.....
Kan. City, Mo.-Kan. City, Kan.	634.1	4.3	82.1	656	671	2.2	350	.....	.....
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	767	762	–0.6	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis-St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	924	903	–2.4	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	545	584	7.3	5,706	.....	.....
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	676	659	–2.5	3,185	208	.....
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	629.6	–3.5	36.0	743	584	–21.3	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	920	1,175	27.8	16,892	10,511	100
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	339	364	7.1	2,771	.....	440
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	431.6	1.5	66.8	466	447	–4.1	334	.....	.....
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	346	333	–3.9	1,056	.....	.....
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	477	486	1.9	4,647	.....	.....
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	460	470	2.3	2,698	.....	.....
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	418	434	3.8	5,241	1,900	.....
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	235	248	5.4	1,320	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	388	416	7.3	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	398	443	11.2	4,937	.....	.....
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	295	339	14.6	5,263	2,513	450
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	381	405	6.3	945	320	.....
Fall River-New Bedford	272.6	–0.1	82.8	365	343	–6.1	979	.....	.....
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	226	268	18.8	2,492	98	.....
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	246	231	–6.1	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	458	491	7.3	748	.....	.....
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	451	509	12.7	4,043	.....	.....
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	.....			.....	.....	.....
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	358	378	5.6	2,220	462	.....
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	268	294	10.0	1,130	.....	.....
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	257	261	1.6	1,366	.....	.....
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	484	478	–1.4	2,469	300	.....
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	322	505	57.1	24,496	4,592	3,415
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	244	257	5.1	.....	.....	.....

Table III.—Population and Housing in Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District			Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties			Public Housing Units		
	1940 (in Thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Nov. 1, 1943 (000 omitted)	Percentage Change Between 1940–43	Family	Dormitory	Trailer
200,000 to 500,000—continued									
Omaha-Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	313	303	−3.5	1,078	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	412	511	24.0	32,019	21,914	.....
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	235	253	7.6	301	.....	.....
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	438	419	−4.5	.....	.....	50
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	211	230	9.2	184	210	150
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	316	364	15.3	3,511	.....	.....
San Diego	256.4	41.6	79.3	276	395	42.9	12,865	1,744	1,650
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	503	595	18.2	23,587	4,273	250
Springfield-Holyoke	394.6	−1.1	51.5	405	393	−2.9	1,672	.....	.....
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	295	283	−4.0	.....	.....	.....
Tampa-St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	272	301	10.8	3,027	.....	200
Toledo	341.7	−1.4	82.6	344	336	−2.3	791	.....	30
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	197	196	−0.5	494	.....	.....
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	503	472	−6.2	80	98	.....
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	373	362	−2.9	.....	.....	.....
100,000 to 200,000									
Altoona	114.1	−0.1	70.3	140	126	−10.2	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic City	100.1	−1.9	64.0	124	107	−13.3	333	.....	.....
Austin	106.2	.....	82.8	111	106	−4.4	160	.....	.....
Beaumont-Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	145	178	22.7	8,116	1,370	1,340
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	166	164	−0.8	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, W. Va.	136.3	26.0	49.8	195	224	14.7	1,324	.....	.....
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	152	146	−3.7	905	.....	.....
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	211	208	−1.4	984	.....	.....
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	198	201	1.8	722	.....	.....
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	195	189	−3.1	.....	.....	.....
Duluth-Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	254	229	−9.9	213	.....	.....
El Paso	115.8	−2.2	83.6	126	136	8.2	860	.....	.....
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	181	185	2.4	1,250	.....	150
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	158	180	14.1	1,841	442	50
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	228	228	0.1	.....	.....	150
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	155	153	−1.5	283	.....	.....
Hamilton-Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	120	123	2.6	141	.....	.....
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	177	174	−1.9	1,090	314	.....
Huntington-Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	190	172	−9.4	500	.....	.....
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	210	245	16.6	2,170	.....	.....
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	213			211	.....	.....
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	178	196	9.6	1,014	.....	600
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	213	202	−5.1	.....	114	.....
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	131	136	4.1	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	156	166	6.2	998	.....	.....
Mobile	114.9	.....	68.5	142	228	60.9	7,871	3,071	701
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	212	200	−5.8	1,333	.....	.....
Phoenix	121.8	.....	53.7	186	206	10.7	2,135	212	50
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	144	153	6.4	2,182	1,200	300
Racine-Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	157	154	−2.1	.....	.....	150
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	242	223	−7.8	400	.....	.....
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	112	105	−6.6	.....	.....	.....
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	121	126	4.1	430	.....	.....
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	170	188	10.8	910	824	.....

Table III.—Population and Housing in Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District			Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties			Public Housing Units		
	1940 (in Thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Nov. 1, 1943 (000 omitted)	Percentage Change Between 1940–43	Family	Dormitory	Trailer
100,000 to 200,000—continued									
Saginaw-Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	205	207	0.5	1,100	.....	150
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	172	192	11.3	[2]	[2]	[2]
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	116	150	28.9	3,945	.....	.....
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	150	140	−7.0	289	336	.....
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	162	173	7.0	750	.....	100
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	163	172	8.0	2,295	1,386	.....
Tacoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	173	209	20.6	3,244	990	.....
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	193	213	10.3	.....	.....	.....
Utica-Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	263	258	−1.8	863	1,500	.....
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	.....			.....	.....	.....
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	234	204	−12.8	302	.....	.....
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	143	195	36.0	6,000	.....	.....
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	178	190	6.2	2,260	200	.....
Winston-Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	126	110	−13.1	.....	.....	.....
50,000 to 100,000									
Amarillo	53.5	.....	96.7	54	58	7.0	544	200	50
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	109	97	−10.4	.....	.....	.....
Augusta	87.8	13.4	75.1	81	89	9.3	776	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	89	87	−2.1	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	98.7	23.8	72.2	118	162	37.5	7,116	819	.....
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	105	117	11.8	1,127	.....	.....
Columbus, Ga.	92.5	.....	57.6	111	136	22.2	2,286	310	.....
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	93	113	22.4	2,190	.....	.....
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	85	85	−0.1	434	.....	.....
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	80	80	0.3	100	.....	...
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	179	195	9.0	360	.....	.....
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	80	94	18.2	834	49	950
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	.....			.....	.....	.....
Jackson, Miss.	88.0	28.9	70.6	107	111	3.3	50	.....	.....
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	100	102	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	101	93	−7.7	.....	.....	.....
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	84	102	21.5	2,403	2,759	500
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	131	135	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	145	136	−6.1	85	.....	.....
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	111	115	3.4	711	114	.....
Pueblo	62.0	.....	84.1	69	73	6.4	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	87.0	−4.9	87.0	94	80	−15.0	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	104	90	−13.4	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	89.5	8.6	84.4	118	113	−3.8	599	960	.....
Springfield, Mo.	70.5	10.8	86.8	91	85	−5.8	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	96	100	5.0	250	276	.....
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	134	152	13.1	720	326	250
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	100	91	−9.1	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	91	85	−7.1	.....	.....	.....
Waco	71.1	.....	78.7	102	103	1.3	242	100	.....
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	80	76	−5.0	.....	.....	.....
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	178	170	−4.3	220	.....	50

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Included in figures for San Francisco-Oakland.

State Municipal Leagues in 1943

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

The activities of the state leagues of municipalities in 1943 were geared almost exclusively to the war and were productive of wider and more immediately effective service to city government and the citizens of municipalities than in any previous year. The number of cities, towns, and villages counted in the membership of the state leagues increased to 8,550. Although numerous changes in league staffs were made necessary by transfer of personnel to military or other war service, means were provided to meet most of the increased needs of member cities for service through the league offices. The experience of most leagues indicated that personal participation by municipal officials in league programs and activities increased to a marked extent.

Biennial sessions of state legislatures were held in most states in 1943. War emergency legislation needed to facilitate state-local war activity relationships was supported by the leagues. Enacted legislation included laws respecting organization and financing of local civilian defense activity, blackout regulations, compensation for injured volunteers, and war powers acts. State aid for local civilian defense activity or war emergency expenditure was authorized in at least two states. Municipal fire defense mobilization acts were sought with success in 14 states.

In more than a dozen states important changes were made in 1943 in statutes governing municipal revenues in response to action by state league revenue and legislative committees. Action on state sharing of tax collections affected state liquor profits, sales taxes, cigarette taxes, as well as gasoline and other highway use or motor vehicle taxes. Authorization of new independent or less restricted revenue sources to municipalities was secured in a half dozen states. These included, for example, local powers to levy admissions taxes or authority to collect service charges. In two states acts were repealed which had required the payment by municipalities to the state of taxes on gasoline or fees for vehicle registration.

In the field of intergovernmental cooperation joint authorities or joint agreements were authorized in many states. The legislative activities of the leagues also were productive of beneficial legislation in other fields, including planning, housing, zoning, urban redevelopment, personnel administration, retirement systems, airports, reserve funds, highways and streets, and in many others affecting miscellaneous municipal powers.

Stimulation of municipal activity in planning now in preparation for necessary municipal action at the end of the war has been the most important objective of the leagues during 1943, aside from that of maintaining war service activities. The program of each league since Pearl Harbor has been essentially an action program. Although research activities have been maintained to a notable degree by all of them, the emphasis has been on informational material, field consulting and conference activity, and regional and state-wide organizational and committee action.

The federated organization of the leagues, the American Municipal Association, serves them and the officials of their member cities through the headquarters offices located at 1313 East 60 Street in Chicago and through the office maintained in the Transportation Building in Washington.

TABLE IV

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Official journals are listed on page 315. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	157
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 1109 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix	George D. Locke	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, Twin City Bank Bldg., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	131
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Senator, Sacramento	Richard Graves	1898	1898	257
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder	Harold A. Storey	1917§	1923	121
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	166
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	24
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	770
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	250
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	798
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	511
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	113
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	90
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Bernal B. Allen, Pres.	1936	1936	347
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities, 4505 Middleton Lane, Bethesda	Thomas Connor	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson	1899	1927	280
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	409
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal League, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., Jackson	C. D. Ross, State Manager	1918§	1936	84
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	143

TABLE IV.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	78
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 310 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	264
New Hampshire	*New Hampshire Municipal Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham	Norman Alexander Acting Secretary	1939	....	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	345
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	198
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed Acting Secretary	1908	1922	242
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	112
Ohio	*Ohio League of Municipalities, City Hall, Dayton	E. E. Hagerman President	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	88
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	145
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	370
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	44
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	161
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	238
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, McKenzie	Glen A. King, Pres.	1913	1940	80
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	371
Utah	Utah Municipal League, 68 South Main St., Salt Lake City	Miss Jo Turner	1907	....	147
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	144
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	190
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, Bluefield	W. C. Snyder, Pres.	1917	1935	144
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	397
Wyoming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities, Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	15

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†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1943

Salaries of Municipal Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1943

By J. J. Donovan

Acting Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada

The year 1943 was one in which governmental jurisdictions everywhere felt the full impact of critical manpower shortages brought about by wartime conditions. In many respects the year marked the culmination of trends first set in motion more than two years ago, when the nation first set about arming itself for defense. As these trends gained momentum public officials responsible for maintaining essential public services, as well as personnel officers responsible for staffing those services, found themselves beset with a three-fold problem: the loss of many men to the armed services; the migration of numerous public employees, both men and women, to higher paying jobs in war industry; and the virtual exhaustion of customary replacement sources.

The year also witnessed continued efforts on the part of personnel agencies to tap new sources of labor supply and to speed up the processes of employment at every possible point. No longer able to maintain personnel standards at peacetime levels, civil service agencies in general relaxed their requirements for recruits, but at the same time they endeavored to protect the long-term interests of the civil service by restricting most appointments to a "war duration" basis only. As the filling of vacancies through customary means became increasingly difficult, personnel officials turned more and more to new remedies for the manpower famine. Women operators and conductors appeared on several municipally owned streetcar lines; in Chicago women lifeguards patrolled the city's public beaches; teen-age high school students in Birmingham, Michigan, were engaged to read the city's water meters. A concerted campaign in the federal service to break down prejudices against employment of physically handicapped workers resulted in more than 13,000 such workers being placed in various federal establishments. Although viewed largely at the outset as purely makeshift arrangements, in a substantial number of instances such expedients proved to be surprisingly effective.

The Federal Service. Early in the year federal employees were placed on a 48-hour week. In addition to its effect in easing the need for additional employees the measure also resulted in indirect pay increases for the majority of federal workers, inasmuch as overtime pay was provided for all work beyond 40 hours per week. At the same time, Congressional criticism of alleged hoarding of manpower among war agencies resulted in federal agencies being required to justify their personnel needs to the Bureau of the Budget. A Congressional committee was appointed to look into over-all federal personnel policies. In an interim report subsequently released this committee criticized certain practices prevailing in various departments which it attributed largely to the lack of adequate authority on the part of the United States Civil Service Commission to audit and control departmental requests for personnel. In June, 1943, the number of paid civilian employees of the federal government within the continental limits of the United States reached an all-time peak of 3,002,453. Almost immediately, however, a sharp decline set in and within four months the figure had decreased by more than 200,000 employees.

State and Local Personnel. In contrast with the federal service, employment levels in state and local governments declined gradually during 1943, due partially to the curtailment of some activities but in larger measure to the depletion in employee ranks brought about by wartime conditions. Following policies similar to those in the federal service, state and municipal officials in general made comparatively few requests for draft deferments of their employees; in some jurisdictions the general policy was to request no deferments at all. The War Manpower Commission, in promulgating regulations to stabilize employment and curtail the harmful "pirating" of workers, exempted state and local governments from compulsory coverage under the program. It also exempted public employers from its requirement that a 48-hour week be installed in areas where labor shortages were declared to exist. The way was left open, however, for states and cities to cooperate voluntarily in these regulations. Only a small percentage of states and cities elected to come under these regulations, due in part to legal and administrative obstacles. Among cities that voluntarily participated in one or both of these manpower conservation measures were Detroit and Flint, Michigan; Seattle, Washington; Wichita, Kansas; and Kansas City, Missouri.

Appreciable gains were registered during the year in the adoption and strengthening of civil service programs in various localities. Among the cities which adopted civil service laws were Wichita, Kansas; Hamtramck and Hazel Park, Michigan; Kenosha, Wisconsin; San Mateo, California; Harvey and Jacksonville, Illinois; and the New Jersey municipalities of Linden, Hamilton, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lavelette, Seaside Park, and Seaside Heights. Three counties also adopted civil service programs: Fresno County, California; Fulton County (Atlanta), Georgia; and Davidson County (Nashville), Tennessee. Civil service laws previously enacted became effective on January 1 in the Louisiana State service and in the New Orleans city service. During the year there was a perceptible trend toward the consolidation of merit system agencies for the personnel of state social security programs, resulting in the merging of hitherto separate programs in several states.

Among the position-classification projects which were completed or were in progress during 1943 were the following: Arlington, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio (transit system); Colorado Springs, Colorado; Hamtramck and Wayne County, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; Miami, Florida; Nashville, Tennessee; New Britain and New Haven, Connecticut; New Orleans, Louisiana; Portland, Oregon; and St. Louis, Missouri.

Recruitment and Selection Methods. The year witnessed a marked increase in the trend toward more aggressive recruiting programs and simpler, speedier methods of personnel selection. For many hard-to-fill jobs, personnel agencies conducted examinations on an "open" basis—that is, whenever an applicant presented himself he was examined immediately and was placed on the eligible list if found to be qualified. In Los Angeles County, California, a "tell-a-friend" campaign among county employees resulted in more than one hundred job applications during the first month of the drive. There was an increased tendency to dispense with residence requirements, and several cities raised maximum age limits for fire and police recruits.

Pay Problems. A substantial number of public jurisdictions at all governmental levels increased pay rates during the year. Some of these took the form of lump-sum increases; others were indirect increases through payment for overtime work. A significant feature of pay increase measures was the popularity of so-called "cost-of-living" pay plans, particularly in smaller municipalities. In Flint, Michigan, a revised pay plan was adopted based on the city's ability to pay, rather than on pay rates prevailing among industrial employers in the community. In Milwaukee a joint committee was set up consisting of representatives of five independent governmental jurisdictions—the city, the county, the public school system, the vocational schools, and the metropolitan sewage commission—to develop a uniform pay plan which was adopted and put into effect.

Retirement. An outstanding development during 1943 was the sharp increase in the number of governmental jurisdictions providing retirement benefits for their employees. In some instances this was accomplished by setting up an independent retirement system for the particular jurisdiction only; in other instances municipalities voluntarily entered into already existing programs. In Wisconsin 21 municipalities voted to take part in a state-wide retirement plan for municipal employees. A somewhat similar program was also inaugurated in Pennsylvania. Retirement systems for state employees were also established during the year in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Employee Service Activities. In addition to pay adjustments, the initiation of retirement programs, and similar measures to enhance the value of his job in the eyes of the public employee, a number of jurisdictions introduced or broadened programs designed to render needed services to their employees. For example, in New York City a credit counseling program was set up, and in Kansas City an employees' restaurant was opened in the city hall. In the federal service, the year was marked by greatly increased emphasis on the development and expansion of employee counseling programs. Considerable credit was given to these programs as effective means for combating employee turnover, which had risen to abnormal proportions under wartime conditions.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) sponsored three regional meetings and a national conference on public personnel administration, each of which was devoted in major part to wartime problems and their solutions. The Assembly made a survey of wartime personnel practices which indicated there was substantial agreement among personnel agency members that the following points will probably be included in personnel programs on a permanent basis following the war: (1) greater use of advertising publicity in recruitment and greater attention to the convenience of applicants in the matter of scheduling examinations; (2) more liberal use of transfers and the development of records of employee skills to facilitate transfers and promotion; (3) greater use of training programs; and (4) a closer check on unexcused absences of employees to eliminate unnecessary absenteeism. The survey also indicated that the general relaxation of personnel standards was considered as being purely a stopgap measure, to be abandoned when conditions will permit.

During the year the Assembly brought up to date its census of civil service agencies in the United States, last issued in 1940. It was found that in the three-year interval since the last census 82 additional governmental jurisdictions had adopted merit systems. As of the end of 1943 the Assembly estimated there are approximately 1,180 governmental jurisdictions in the United States wherein merit system programs have been adopted.

General Summary. The year 1943 saw the intensification and perhaps the climax of personnel problems traceable to wartime conditions. Personnel officials for the most part met these problems with fortitude and ingenuity. In many instances their success was made possible largely through the cooperation of officials in operating departments who overhauled their own organizations to the end that work loads could be handled with fewer and less experienced employees. The experience of the year underscored the need for the continuation and broadening of this cooperative approach to basic personnel problems, not only as a means toward successful solution of pressing wartime difficulties but also as a formula for attacking the numerous problems that will arise in the immediate postwar period.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table V are based on information supplied early in 1944 by municipal officials, except the salary data for librarians which was supplied by the American Library Association. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XVII–A, purchasing agents in Table XVII–B, personnel officers in Table XVII–C, and of mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XVIII. Salary data for the officials holding the positions of health officer, park superintendent, recreation director, and city attorney, which were reported in the 1942 YEAR BOOK were not obtained in 1944. Salaries of librarians in 67 of the 92 cities over 100,000 population were reported to the American Library Association early in 1944 and are summarized in Table V; these data for cities under 100,000 were obtained on a sampling basis and are not shown here.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table V part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who received a nominal sum such as $1.00 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of the information reported. In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table V; for example if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as a city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." War bonuses were included where known. For these reasons it is not possible to make valid comparisons between the salary figures in Table V and those shown in the 1942 YEAR BOOK.

Some interesting comparisons can be made, however, between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in different population groups. City managers and mayors are the most consistent contestants for high honors except in the population group over 500,000 in which there are no council-manager cities. In this largest city group the mayor has the highest average salary and the controller comes second. In each of the other population groups the city manager tops the list with mayors of non-manager cities second in the three population groups between 50,000 and 500,000, and the personnel officer second in the cities between 10,000 and 50,000. The city engineer and the director of public works are the only other officials to place among the first six in average salaries in all population groups. In the largest group the city engineer ranks sixth, in the next two fourth, and in the three smallest groups third. The director of public works ranks third, fourth, or fifth in all groups. The city controller ranks among the first six in all except the two smallest groups. Fire and police chiefs rank between fourth and tenth in all groups. In the population groups which contain some council-manager cities, the average salary for managers is higher than the average salary of the mayor in non-manager cities.

Salaries of school superintendents, which were not obtained this year, were shown in the 1942 YEAR BOOK as ranking very closely with the salaries of city managers. Salaries of superintendents of schools were reported to the National Education Association in October, 1942, for the school year 1942–43. Data were summarized on the basis of different population groups than are used throughout the YEAR BOOK and cannot therefore be compared either with those shown for this official in the 1942 YEAR BOOK or with salaries shown for other municipal officials in Table V. The median salary of superintendents of schools in 79 city school systems in cities over 100,000 population was $8,542 for the year 1942–43. The highest salaries reported were $15,000 or more, which were received by four of these officials; the lowest were between $5,000 and $5,500 and were received by four superintendents. For the school superintendent in 213 city school systems in cities between 30,000 and 100,000, the median salary was $6,200, with one receiving a high salary between $12,000 and $14,999 and one receiving a low salary of $3,400 to $3,599. The median salary of school superintendents in the 502 reporting city school systems in cities between 10,000 and 30,000 was $4,993; of these, 43 received $7,000 or more and two received less than $2,700.

TABLE V

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1944

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials, as of January 1, 1944, for individual cities were supplied to the YEAR BOOK in January and February, 1944. Only salaries of $1,500 or more have been included. Where salaries of less than $1,500 were reported, it was assumed the official was part-time and the amount is excluded from the average and the distribution; the number of cities reporting such salaries is shown in the first column. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 11.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting		Average Salary 1944	Distribution of 1944 Salaries				
	Salaries Below $1,500	Salaries $1,500 or More		Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000								
Mayor	None	13	$14,821	$10,000	$11,000	$15,000	$18,000	$25,000
City Clerk	None	12	6,561	4,000	5,000	5,960	7,800	10,840
Director of Finance	None	5	7,000	4,500	5,850	7,500	7,900	8,000
Controller	None	10	9,832	5,000	6,816	8,000	10,338	20,000
Auditor	None	5	6,640	5,000	5,100	6,000	8,500	10,000
Treasurer	None	13	7,682	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
Engineer	None	10	8,132	6,000	6,000	7,500	9,888	12,000
Director of Public Works	None	12	8,802	4,800	8,000	8,000	8,875	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	None	10	7,009	4,500	4,901	6,360	7,750	10,000
Fire Chief	None	13	7,638	5,600	6,636	7,000	8,185	12,500
Police Chief	None	13	8,344	6,500	6,738	8,000	10,040	12,500
Purchasing Agent	None	13	7,001	5,000	5,334	6,300	9,950	10,450
Chief Personnel Officer	None	9	6,340	3,120	5,284	6,500	7,600	8,500
Librarian	None	13	7,864	5,500	6,840	8,000	9,000	10,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION								
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	None	13	6,600	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	1	5	3,968	2,000	...	4,200	...	6,000
City Manager	None	7	13,997	9,000	9,180	12,300	17,500	25,000
City Clerk	None	17	4,294	2,400	3,740	4,200	4,850	7,500
Director of Finance	None	9	5,371	4,000	4,740	5,000	5,500	7,860
Controller	None	11	5,560	3,600	4,800	5,000	6,600	7,500
Auditor	None	13	4,542	2,400	3,500	4,800	5,290	6,000
Treasurer	1	13	4,296	1,600	3,390	4,704	5,105	5,520
City Engineer	None	17	5,924	3,660	4,750	5,700	7,400	7,620
Director of Public Works	None	14	6,054	4,000	4,990	5,400	7,500	8,280
Superintendent of Streets	None	12	4,347	3,180	4,024	3,972	5,525	6,000
Fire Chief	None	20	5,235	4,200	4,860	5,192	5,875	6,300
Police Chief	None	20	5,090	4,200	4,800	5,000	5,275	6,300
Purchasing Agent	None	19	4,041	2,700	3,000	4,000	4,620	6,000
Chief Personnel Officer	1	9	4,233	1,800	2,880	3,600	5,500	6,300
Librarian	None	19	5,477	2,700	4,240	6,000	6,180	10,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION								
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	None	36	6,069	3,500	5,000	5,725	7,200	10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	6	8	3,063	1,500	1,800	2,200	5,000	5,000
City Manager	None	16	10,560	6,000	7,511	10,350	15,000	15,090
City Clerk	None	52	3,863	1,756	3,000	3,735	4,020	6,344
Director of Finance	None	22	5,028	3,000	4,200	4,900	5,500	7,500
Controller	None	24	4,787	3,000	3,740	5,000	6,000	6,500
Auditor	2	27	4,332	2,943	3,600	4,020	4,596	7,500
Treasurer	3	36	4,352	2,100	3,555	4,065	5,563	7,500

TABLE V.—SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting		Average Salary 1944	Distribution of 1944 Salaries				
	Salaries Below $1,500	Salaries $1,500 or More		Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION—Continued								
City Engineer	None	46	$4,927	$3,168	$4,105	$4,960	$5,425	$7,500
Director of Public Works	None	26	4,923	2,400	4,425	4,800	5,250	8,196
Superintendent of Streets	None	33	3,799	2,300	3,060	3,600	4,225	7,497
Fire Chief	None	52	4,303	2,610	3,925	4,200	4,800	6,000
Police Chief	None	51	4,403	2,610	4,000	4,200	4,800	6,000
Purchasing Agent	None	36	3,538	2,200	3,000	3,540	4,200	5,502
Chief Personnel Officer	None	15	3,665	2,052	3,000	3,900	4,296	4,800
Librarian	None	35	4,113	2,400	3,240	4,000	5,000	6,500
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION								
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	1	65	4,705	2,000	3,600	5,000	5,325	7,500
Mayor (manager cities)	20	3	3,333	1,800	...	...	...	4,000
City Manager	None	27	8,021	5,000	6,600	7,500	9,000	12,000
City Clerk	...	85	3,465	1,800	2,700	3,300	4,200	6,036
Director of Finance	3	33	3,865	2,400	3,000	3,800	4,740	6,000
Controller	1	39	3,884	1,500	3,300	3,603	4,500	6,000
Auditor	None	36	3,675	2,400	3,158	3,600	4,200	6,000
Treasurer	10	55	3,630	1,560	2,750	3,600	4,500	7,500
City Engineer	...	83	4,233	1,980	3,600	4,250	5,000	7,500
Director of Public Works	3	37	4,159	1,800	3,088	4,000	5,000	6,500
Superintendent of Streets	...	56	3,234	1,800	2,700	3,000	3,638	5,100
Fire Chief	2	85	3,845	2,500	3,132	3,700	4,403	6,000
Police Chief	1	85	3,937	2,550	3,300	3,700	4,470	6,000
Purchasing Agent	...	44	3,056	1,800	2,425	3,000	3,536	4,800
Chief Personnel Officer	1	10	3,098	1,920	2,321	3,075	3,809	5,833
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION								
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	17	122	3,275	1,500	2,500	3,000	4,000	6,000
Mayor (manager cities)	28	7	2,300	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800
City Manager	...	50	6,441	3,600	5,000	6,000	7,500	12,732
City Clerk	6	172	3,048	1,560	2,460	3,000	3,481	6,528
Director of Finance	11	34	3,151	1,500	2,475	3,000	3,713	7,000
Controller	5	41	3,042	1,500	2,450	3,120	3,810	5,000
Auditor	11	75	2,808	1,500	2,300	2,800	3,366	6,000
Treasurer	39	120	2,992	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,600	10,000
City Engineer	2	157	3,535	1,800	2,820	3,390	4,076	6,500
Director of Public Works	4	64	3,401	1,500	2,170	3,200	3,938	9,350
Superintendent of Streets	4	120	2,842	1,500	2,400	2,940	3,383	6,000
Fire Chief	4	180	3,189	1,980	2,725	3,000	3,539	5,800
Police Chief	None	187	3,256	2,100	2,780	3,144	3,600	5,280
Purchasing Agent	5	43	2,487	1,531	2,173	2,500	2,820	3,840
Chief Personnel Officer	None	7	3,858	2,220	2,400	3,303	4,000	6,484
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION								
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	197	209	3,078	1,500	1,800	2,280	2,500	7,200
Mayor (manager cities)	75	2	1,800	1,800	...	...	....	1,800
City Manager	None	114	4,757	2,100	4,000	4,800	5,300	11,200
City Clerk	60	452	2,632	1,500	2,160	2,600	3,120	7,365
Director of Finance	73	43	1,834	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,800	4,950
Controller	30	32	2,236	1,500	1,845	2,438	3,190	4,200
Auditor	65	103	2,470	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	6,000
Treasurer	169	220	2,878	1,500	1,928	2,433	3,000	7,000
City Engineer	39	289	3,120	1,500	1,450	2,500	3,000	3,600
Director of Public Works	51	130	2,981	1,500	2,400	2,860	3,643	5,400
Superintendent of Streets	33	297	2,414	1,500	2,000	2,400	2,750	5,600
Fire Chief	58	420	2,637	1,500	2,200	2,520	3,000	4,980
Police Chief	4	518	2,721	1,500	2,303	2,640	3,000	5,000
Purchasing Agent	5	24	2,780	1,740	2,195	2,620	3,000	3,960
Chief Personnel Officer	4	4	3,735	1,620	1,865	3,300	3,375	4,500

Municipal Personnel Data

Data on employment and payrolls, credit unions, retirement systems, employee organizations, and civil service provisions are shown in Table VI for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of independent school systems are excluded entirely from these data, and employees of other local agencies separate from the general city government were undoubtedly omitted by many officials from their reports of employment, payroll, or retirement data for their cities.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants shown in Table VI are from the Quarterly Employment Survey conducted by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census covering the pay period ended nearest October 31, 1943. For those cities which did not report October data, the data shown are from the July, 1943, survey or, in a very few cases, from the April, 1943, survey. These data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 were not published by the Bureau but were made available to the Year Book for use in Table VI. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are not included in these figures. Employment figures are given for total employment and for two major classifications, "General Governmental Functions" and "Public-Service Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government-owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public."

Data were not available for classifying general governmental employees on the basis of employment status—that is, permanent, full-time, part-time, or temporary—as has been done in previous editions of the Year Book. Although wide variations between cities in the percentage of employees who are permanent full-time will distort any comparison of total employment figures, a breakdown by employment status is probably less significant for 1943, since a tight labor market and the granting of leaves of absence for military service has undoubtedly resulted in a much higher percentage of part-time and temporary appointments than formerly in a large number of cities. Payroll figures are for this reason probably better indications of municipal employment than the number of employees, although in making intercity comparisons local or regional salary differentials must be kept in mind, as well as the presence or absence of public service enterprises operated by a given city.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for January, 1943. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000 for two quarters each in 1940 and 1941 and for the eight quarters of 1942 and 1943 as reported in the Quarterly Employment Survey. The data in Table 2, it will be noted, are for total number of employees and

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PAYROLLS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: JANUARY, 1943

	Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,906	48.1	$562.2	57.6
Public education	1,315	21.8	174.6	19.1
State	470	7.8	58.6	6.4
City	899	14.9	113.1	12.4
County and other	456	7.5	41.5	4.5
Total Public Employment	6,045	100.0	$914.0	100.0

total payroll, covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions (except school employees). It will also be noted that the data in Table 2 are in the form of index numbers rather than actual amounts. To give these index numbers reality and perspective it is necessary to explain that the Bureau of the Census estimates that the total number of municipal employees as of October, 1943, in all cities was 902,000 and the total payroll $121,900,000. These figures become still more meaningful when they are placed in the setting of total public employment and payrolls as shown in Table 1. Table 1 includes federal civilian employees only. If military personnel, for which data are not available, were included, federal employment would comprise a much larger percentage of the

TABLE 2

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: JANUARY, 1940, TO OCTOBER, 1943

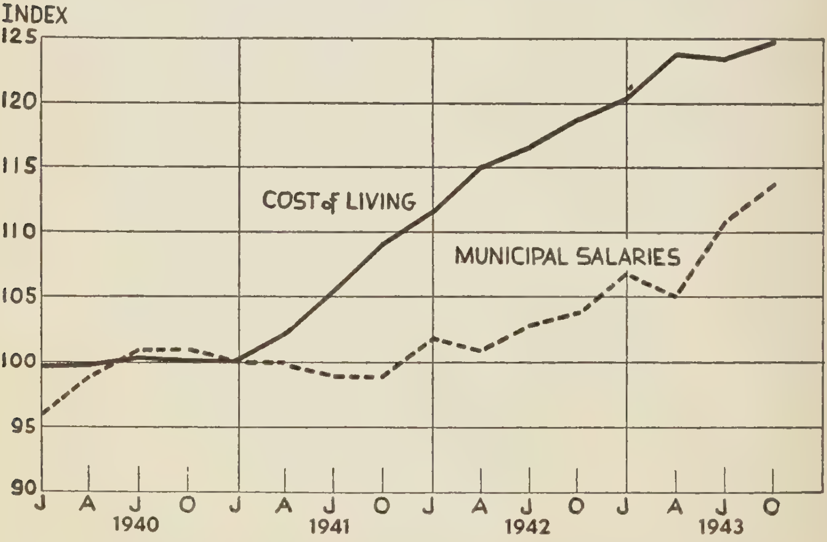
(Two-year average 1940–1941 = 100)

Population Group	1940		1941		1942				1943			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES												
Cities over 100,000	97	102	100	103	101	102	102	98	97	102	99	97
25,000 to 100,000	98	104	96	106	99	102	104	98	95	97	99	95
All cities over 25,000	97	102	99	105	101	102	103	98	96	101	99	97
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT*												
Cities over 100,000	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	97	96	96	96	95
25,000 to 100,000	98	101	98	102	100	101	103	102	100	100	101	99
All cities over 25,000	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	98	97	96	97	96
TOTAL PAYROLL												
Cities over 100,000	93	102	100	105	104	104	106	103	104	107	111	112
25,000 to 100,000	97	103	98	105	101	103	109	105	104	107	115	111
All cities over 25,000	93	103	99	104	103	103	106	102	103	106	110	111

* From January, 1940, to October, 1942, permanent full-time indexes include data for general governmental functions only.

total. Data for January, 1943, have been selected since January is a month in which employment is usually not affected by such occasional or seasonal factors as elections or construction work.

Before any conclusions or comparisons are made on the basis of the employment and payroll data in Table 2 or Table VI it should be recognized that allowance must be made for the size of the city. This factor influences employment and payroll figures in several important respects. First, the proportion of total employees who are employed on a permanent full-time basis varies directly with the size of the city. The general rule is: the larger the city the larger the proportion of permanent full-time employees. This in turn means that the larger cities as a rule have less pronounced seasonal variations in employment and payrolls, higher average earnings per employee, and higher per capita payments for personal services. It should also be noted that the very largest cities in the United States thoroughly dominate all total figures for cities. New York City alone can appreciably raise or lower the index number for all cities by such ac-



Source; Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1943

The "cost-of-living" index is the index of cost of goods purchased by moderate income groups in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 25,000 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1940–41 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study relative rates of change of the two curves.

tions as the inauguration of municipal operation of subways, which added thousands of employees to the city payroll.

Several features of employment and payroll trends may be noted in Table 2. The reporting of data for a four-year period permits certain observations as to seasonal trends. The seasonal fluctuations for the first three years are parallel, with the July period as the peak period for cities in all groups. In 1943, however, employment reached a peak in April; this April peak applies to total employment but not to permanent full-time employment because of the addition of a large number of temporary election employees in a number of cities holding elections in that month. These data show a substantial decline in the number of permanent full-time employees, particularly for cities of more than 100,000 population. The payroll index is markedly above the employment indexes, which indicates that municipal salaries are being adjusted upward to meet the increases in the cost of living. Average earnings of municipal employees rose 11 per cent between October, 1942, and October, 1943, while the cost of living index rose 5.4 per cent in the same period. The chart on the preceding page shows in graphic form the spread between the cost-of-living index and municipal salaries.

TABLE 3

CREDIT UNIONS FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities in Pop. Group	No. of Cities with Credit Unions	Per Cent of Cities with Credit Unions	Total No. of City Credit Unions	Type of Credit Union Charter			
					Federal		State	
					No. of Cities	No. of Credit Unions	No. of Cities	No. of Credit Unions
Cities over 25,000	410	196	47.8	306	72	110	133	196
10,000 to 25,000	662	36	5.4	38	15	15	21	23
All over 10,000	1,072	232	21.6	344	87	125	154	219

Credit Unions for Municipal Employees. More than 200 cities have credit unions for some or all groups of municipal employees (not including those in which only teachers are members). These credit unions may be chartered either by the federal government or, in 42 states by the state government, and credit unions with both types of charters are found in some cities. A total of 232 cities of more than 10,000 population had one or more credit unions in February, 1944, as compared to 254 cities in 1942. Information on number of credit unions was submitted to the YEAR BOOK by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Credit Union National Association. The total number of credit unions in these cities is 344 compared to 349 in 1942. Of the 344 credit unions, 125 are federally chartered and 219 are state-chartered organizations (see Table 3). Twenty-six per cent of the 344 credit unions are for fire department employees; 16 per cent are for police department employees; 3 per cent are combined for fire and police employees; 3 per cent are city-county employee credit unions, and 52 per cent are "general"—for any or all groups of municipal employees. Table VI shows the total number of credit unions in each city (teachers' credit unions excluded), indicates which are chartered by the federal government and which by the state, and the classes of employees included in each type.

Retirement Systems. The data on retirement systems presented in Table VI and in the summary Table 4 were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census early in 1942 and were supplemented by information reported to the Year Book by municipal officials for the years 1942 and 1943. Data on state retirement systems for municipal employees were reported by the executive officers of the state systems.

All employees of every class shown are not necessarily members of the system, and "all" ordinarily excludes day laborers, elected officials, temporary employees, and other such miscellaneous classes. The symbol "PFOU" (police, fire, others, and utilities) is more specific but less inclusive than "all"; the symbol "PFO" (police, fire, and others) indicates one or more other groups in addition to police and fire but not all others. Those cities which maintain their own police and fire retirement systems but have joined state retirement plans for their other employees are shown by the symbol PF-OU in Table VI.

Table 4

Retirement Systems for City Employees: January, 1944

(Excluding school employees)

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent of Reptg. Cities	No.	Per Cent of Reptg. Cities					
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	1	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	100.0	16	69.4	7	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	54	98.2	31	56.4	18	0	1	4	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	97	91.5	44	41.5	46	2	2	3	9
25,000 to 50,000	212	188	88.7	68	32.1	100	8	9	3	24
All cities over 25,000	410	376	91.7	172	42.0	172	10	12	10	34
10,000 to 25,000	662	446	67.3	169	25.5	158	63	45	11	216
All cities over 10,000	1,072	822	76.7	341	31.8	330	73	57	21	250

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Bureau of the Census on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Other combinations" in every case includes fire and/or police.

Some municipal employees are covered by a retirement system in 822 cities over 10,000 population as compared to 806 cities last year. Thirty cities in which fire and/or police employees were the only groups covered last year now have extended their systems to cover other city employees. Thirteen of the 14 largest cities have all employees covered while one covers police and fire employees only. The percentage of cities covering some classes of employees varies directly with the size of the city, as does the percentage covering all employees (see

Table 4). It is interesting to note that 91.7 per cent of the cities over 25,000 have retirement systems for some of their employees. On the other hand, in this same group only 42 per cent have systems for all of their employees. Two-thirds of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population have retirement systems for some of their employees, but only 25.5 per cent have systems for all of their employees. Table 4 also demonstrates the effectiveness of the organized efforts of police and fire employees to secure the protection of retirement systems. Every one of the cities reporting any coverage included either police or firemen and most of the systems included both.

Although about three-fourths of the retirement systems for city employees are municipally operated, state-operated systems are growing in number. During 1943 the states of Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin set up state-wide plans for municipal employees. By the end of the year two cities over 10,000 in Colorado and 13 in Wisconsin had adopted the state system, but no cities in Pennsylvania had yet put the state system into effect. Other states which maintain extensive retirement systems under which municipal employees may be covered are: California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. In four more states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming) the retirement system covers only police and/or fire employees. In a number of cities both city- and state-operated systems are in operation. The percentage of state-operated systems covering police and/or fire employees only is not so high as in city-operated systems. This is due in part to the fact that in some cities long-established systems for policemen and/or firemen have been locally maintained after other employees have been given coverage by more recently established state-operated systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 5 and are complete as of January 1, 1944. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 5 for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Individual city data are shown for the first time for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population in Table VI.

At least one employee organization is found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in 82.4 per cent of the cities of more than 25,000 population. In the 10,000 to 25,000 group, however, only 39.4 per cent of the cities have organizations.

A total of 205, or one-half of the cities over 25,000, have local chapters of two or more national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table VI, therefore, cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

TABLE 5

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]						No. of Cities with Nonaffil Org'ns..
		Number	Per Cent	AFSCME	SCMWA	IAFF	FOP	NJCSA	NYCSA	
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	11	10	12	3	0	2	10
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	82.6	10	6	16	5	1	1	9
100,000 to 250,000	55	50	90.9	27	6	35	14	4	1	18
50,000 to 100,000	106	92	86.8	32	14	80	27	5	4	16
25,000 to 50,000	212	163	76.9	56	20	121	43	10	4	27
10,000 to 25,000	662	261	39.4	65	14	171	77	16	3	24
All cities over 10,000	1,072	599	55.9	201	70	435	169	36	15	104

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County, and Municipal Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; FOP, Fraternal Order of Police; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, New York Civil Service Association.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the New York Civil Service Association; the New Jersey Civil Service Association; and the Fraternal Order of Police (not affiliated with the labor movement).[1] In addition, there are several unaffiliated citywide organizations. During 1943 the employees of 25 cities over 25,000 organized chapters of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, and organizations in 17 cities were discontinued. Employees of 14 cities organized locals of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, and chapters in three cities were disbanded. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 20 cities in 1943 and three chapters disbanded. The New York Civil Service Association added three and removed one from its list, while there were no changes reported for the New Jersey Civil Service Association or the Fraternal Order of Police.[2]

[1] The addresses of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin; State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, 51 Chambers Street, New York City; International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.; Fraternal Order of Police, 709 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

[2] The cities over 25,000 having employees who are members of locals organized in 1943 together with cities whose employees were members of locals disbanded in 1943 are as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1943:* Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Alhambra and San Francisco, California; New Haven, Connecticut; Miami, Florida; Bloomington and Moline, Illinois; Indianapolis and Michigan City, Indiana; Davenport, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Shreveport, Louisiana; Cambridge, Lowell, Salem, and Taunton, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan, Auburn, New York; Massillon, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Allentown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Beaumont, Texas; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1943:* Bakersfield, Burbank, and Oakland, California; Washington, D.C.; Richmond, Indiana; Bay City and Detroit, Michigan; Roches-

Almost 56 per cent of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 have employees in one or more organizations (see Table 5). Information on the number of members, as of 1940, in each local chapter or organization of the national federations in each city, arranged by states without regard to population, is contained in the 1940 Year Book (pages 144–49), together with the date each organization was established or affiliated.

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Table VI and in summary Table 6 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The classes of employees under civil service in cities of more than 10,000 are summarized in Table 6, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. There was some gain in 1943 in the number of systems; the number with some employees covered was increased by 12 over 1942; the number with all employees covered gained by 15. Slightly more than 54 per cent of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system, and in the larger cities the percentage is very high. Eighty-four, or 70 per cent, of the cities over 100,000 have civil service systems for some classes. Approximately one-half of those cities having civil service systems cover all classes of employees. Sixty-three of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes rapidly until only 18.1 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have service-wide coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 4), employees of police and fire departments are the group of employees most commonly included in formal merit systems.

A total of 579 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these, 113 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 466 cities, the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state constitution, 122; state statute, 224; city charter, 88; and ordinance, 32.

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal civil service board or commission in almost one-half of the cities having such bodies. In one-third of the cities with boards the appointment is made by the city council, and in the re-

ter, Minnesota; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Durham, North Carolina; Elyria, Springfield, and Zanesville, Ohio; Altoona, Pennsylvania; Alexandria and Danville, Virginia; and Yakima, Washington.

State, County and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). *Organized in 1943:* San Francisco, California; Evanston and Waukegan, Illinois; Dearborn, Michigan; Rochester, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; New Brunswick and Trenton, New Jersey; New Rochelle and White Plains, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Warren, Ohio; Aliquippa, and New Castle, Pennsylvania. *Disbanded in 1943:* Garfield, New Jersey; Bethlehem and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1943:* Fresno, Glendale, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, California; Bristol and Hartford, Connecticut; St. Petersburg and Tampa, Florida; Evanston, Illinois; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bangor and Portland, Maine; Lynn and Revere, Massachusetts; Hamtramck, Michigan; East Orange, Elizabeth, Hackensack and Teaneck, New Jersey; and Albany, New York. *Disbanded in 1943:* Santa Barbara, California; Alton, Illinois; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

New York Civil Service Association (NYCSA). *Organized in 1943:* Auburn, Mount Vernon, and Watertown, New York. *Disbanded:* Poughkeepsie, New York.

mainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state, or by one or more other persons.

Many cities have more than one civil service board or commission, as indicated in Table VI, for different groups of employees. Most common are one commission for police employees and another for fire employees, or one for fire and police and a separate commission for all other employees. The data summarized in the preceding paragraphs and in Table 6 are for only one commission in each city having such a body. Data on other civil service boards or commissions for any city are found in footnotes at the end of Table VI.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	0	2	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	95.7	18	78.3	3	0	0	1	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	48	87.3	33	60.0	6	0	2	0	7	7
50,000 to 100,000	106	76	71.7	40	37.7	20	1	2	5	8	30
25,000 to 50,000	212	140	66.0	72	34.0	43	2	3	4	16	72
10,000 to 25,000	662	282	42.6	122	18.1	79	9	14	5	53	380
All cities over 10,000	1,072	582	54.3	297	27.7	151	12	21	15	86	490

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[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

TABLE VI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1944

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population listed in the 1940 Census. **Number of Employees** and **Total Monthly Payroll** data were obtained from local officials in October, 1943, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) indicates that the number of employees and corresponding payroll figures for that group of employees are taken from the quarterly report of the Bureau of the Census for July, 1943; a double dagger (‡) indicates figures from the report for April, 1943; and a section mark (§) indicates figures from the report for January, 1943. Information on state-chartered **Credit Unions** was furnished by the Credit Union National Association and on federally chartered credit unions by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The number preceding the letters (see code below) shows how many there are of each for city employees. The superior figures following the letters indicate type of employees covered as indicated in the footnotes at the end of the table. Data on **Retirement Systems** were reported by local officials to the Bureau of the Census early in 1942 and were supplemented by information reported to the YEAR BOOK for the years 1942 and 1943; data on state retirement systems for municipal employees were reported by the executive officers of the state systems. This column shows the classes of employees covered by one or more local or state pension or retirement systems (see code below); letters following a dash (–) indicate groups covered by state-administered pension systems; other groups are covered by city pension systems. A dagger (†) in this column indicates data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials or executive officers of the state systems. Data on **Employee Organizations** refer to organizations for governmental employees and were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1944 by the executive officers of the several national organizations. Data on **Civil Service** were obtained from *Civil Service Agencies in the United States* (Civil Service Assembly, July, 1940) and were supplemented by information from later publications and the files of the Assembly. "None" in this column shows that a survey by the Civil Service Assembly indicated that no agency existed (see code below). For further explanation of all columns see preceding discussion. Leaders (...) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of this table.

CREDIT UNIONS: "F" Federally chartered, "N" none, and "S" State chartered.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: "A" all classes, "F" fire, "N" none, "P" police, "U" utilities, and "O" other.

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS: "A" American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; "F" International Association of Fire Fighters; "J" New Jersey Civil Service Association; "N" None; "P" Fraternal Order of Police; "S" State, County, and Municipal Workers of America; "U" Unaffiliated; "Y" New York Civil Service Association.

CIVIL SERVICE: *Legal Basis*—"C" by charter, "N" by state constitution, "O" by ordinance, "S" by state law. *Departments Included*—"A" all, "F" fire, "P" police, and "O" other. *By Whom Appointed*—"A" city manager, "C" council, "G" governor, "J" judges, "M" mayor, "P" self-perpetuating, and "S" several persons or officials.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (000 omitted)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	30,624	...	...	$6,501	1F^{8}7S^{7,8}	A	AFSU	S95–A–3M3
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	24,595	15,662	8,933	5,903	3S	A	FSU	C13–A–4M4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	16,206	10,024	6,182	3,189	2F^{8}2S^{7}	A	AFSU	C03–A–5M5
New York, N.Y.	7,455	136,318‡	97,597‡	38,721‡	23,381‡	2S	A	AFSUY	N98–A–3M6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	19,501	18,671	830	1,752*	1F^{9}1S	A	APU	S06–A–3C4

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (000 omitted)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	859	10,273	9,643	630	1,584	1S	A	FSU	C20–A–3M6
Boston, Mass.	771	12,304	11,802	502	1,789	1S	A	AFS	..85–...–SCS[1]
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	6,578	6,209	369	1,156	4F[7, 8]	–A	AFUY	N85–A–3M6
Cleveland, Ohio	878	15,567	8,800	6,767	2,851	4S[7, 8]	PF–OU	AFPSU	N10–A–3M6
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	6,138	5,693	445	1,141	1S	A	AFU	S85–A[2]–5M5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	5,404	4,971	433	928	4F[7, 8]	A	AFPS	S06–A–3M..
St. Louis, Mo.	816	10,865	9,543	1,322	1,522	4S[7, 8]	PF	AFS	C16–A–3M6
San Francisco, Calif.	635	9,807†	7,789†	2,018†	2,402†	N	A	ASU	C00–A–3M6
Washington, D.C.	663	11,088	10,582	506	1,827	2F2S[7, 8]	PF–OU*	F	*
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,938	2,718	220	374	1S	A	AF	S39–A–3M6
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,430	1,419	11	213	2S[7, 8]	A	FPU	Jefferson Co. C. S.
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,890	4,316	574	806	4F[7, 8]	A*	AFP	N10–A–3S6
Columbus, Ohio	306	...	...	...	...	1F[9]	PF–OU	FPU	N10–A–3M6
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,479	2,200	279	367	1S[10]	A†	N	C31–A–3C2
Denver, Colo.	322	3,717	3,267	450	528	2F[7, 8]2S[10]	A	AU	C04–FP–3J6
Houston, Tex.	385	2,690§	2,363§	327§	369§	2F[7, 8]	A†	F	C31–A–3C2
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	...	...	...	...	1S[8]	PF	AFPS	S35–FP–5S4
Jersey City, N.J.	301	3,835‡	3,526‡	309‡	747‡	N	A	U	..11–A–SCS[1]
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,828	3,413	415	434	2S[8]	PF	F	C25–A–3M6
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,348	3,016	332	396	1S[9]	PF	FS	S30–FPO–3M4
Memphis, Tenn.	293	3,613	2,470	1,143	453	N	PF	N	S35–A–3C1
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,216	3,875	341	...	1S	A	AFS	C13–A–3M3
New Orleans, La.	495	...	...	...	...	4F	PF	F	S42–A–3S6
Newark, N.J.	430	6,150§	5,703§	447§	1,074§	3F[7, 8]	A	AFJSU	..10–A–SCS[1]
Oakland, Calif.	302	2,260	1,982	278	448	2S[10]	A	FSU	C11–A–3M6
Portland, Ore.	305	2,696	2,126	570	524	1S	PF	AFU	C03–A–3M6
Providence, R.I.	254	3,295	3,126	169	479	N	A	N	None
Rochester, N.Y.	325	3,599	3,376	223	575	1F[10]	–A	Y	N00–A–3A6
St. Paul, Minn.	288	2,060§	1,842§	218§	334§	2S[10]	PF–O*U	AFU	C14–A–*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	2,520	1,532	988	356	1F	PF	N	C31–FP–5C5
Seattle, Wash.	368	5,614	2,612	3,002	1,087	2S[7]	A	AFU	C96–A–3M3
Toledo, Ohio	282	1,995	1,679	316	371	2F[7, 8]	PF–OU	AFPS	N16–A–3M6
100,000 to 250,000									
Akron, Ohio	245	1,379	1,176	203	235	3S[7, 8]	PF–OU	FPS	N20–A–3M6
Albany, N.Y.	131	1,870	1,590	280	255	1F[7]	PF–OU†	F	N84–A–3M6
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,628	1,628	...	238	N	PF	N	C35–A–5M5
Cambridge, Mass.	111	1,610§	1,585§	25§	250§	2F[7]	A	AFU	..85–...–SCS[1]
Camden, N.J.	118	962	896	66	148	N	PF	JSU	..23–A–SCS[1]
Canton, Ohio	108	705	603	102	109	1S[9]	PF–OU	FPS	N10–FP–3M6
Charlotte, N.C.	101	684	620	64	93	1S[7]	F–P	AF	S29–FP–3C3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	699†	689†	10†	91†	1S[7]	A	A	None
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,414	...	...	243	2F[7]	PF–OU†	AFP	N14–A–3C6
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,062	1,046	16	162	3S[7, 8]	PF	FU	S08–A–3M6
Duluth, Minn.	101	928	693	235	149	3S[7, 8, 10]	PF–OU	AF	C13–A–3M6
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	889	838	51	160	3F[7, 8]	PF	FJSU	..13–A–SCS[1]
Erie, Pa.	117	762	587	175	141	N	PF	FP	S17–A–3M4
Fall River, Mass.	115	...	...	...	...	1S	A†	U	..85–...–SCS[1]
Flint, Mich.	152	1,373	1,261	112	210	1S	PF	SU	C35–A–3S6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	1,165	667	498	195	1S[7]	PFU	AFP	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1,402	1,245	157	209	1S	PFO	AF	C25–A–3C3
Gary, Ind.	112	601‡	601‡	...	88‡	2F[7, 8]	PF	FP	S39–P–3S3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	1,017	897	120	163	2S[8]	A	AFPU	C18–A–7S4
Hartford, Conn.	166	2,133	1,890	243	390	N	A	AF	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	2,200	1,589	611	376	4S[7, 8]	A	A	S35–A–3C3
Kansas City, Kan.	121	1,008	388	620	70*	1S[7]	A	AF	S10–A–3M4

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (000 omitted)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	1,231	828	403	155	1S	A	U	C12–A–3C6
Long Beach, Cal. . . .	164	2,123	1,614	509	419	1F1S[7]	PF	AFU	C21–A–3C6
Lowell, Mass.	101	962‡	863‡	99‡	154‡	1F1S[7]	A	A	. .85–. . .–SCS[1]
Miami, Fla.	172	2,037§	1,849§	188§	256§	4F[7, 8]	A	AF	C21–A–5S2
Nashville, Tenn.	167	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1S[7]	A	N	C43–A–5*
New Bedford, Mass. .	110	1,105	1,042	63	142	1S	A	N	. .85–. . .–SCS[1]
New Haven, Conn. . .	161	1,342	1,342	. . .	219	1F	A	A	C11–A–3M6
Norfolk, Va.	144	1,850§	1,447§	403§	231§	2F[7, 8]	A†	AU	C18–FP–3C6
Okla. City, Okla. . . .	204	1,117	. . .	. . .	192	1S	PF	APU	C11–A–3A6
Omaha, Neb.	224	1,716	1,027	689	263	2S[7, 8]	PFO	AF	C40–A–*3M4
Paterson, N.J.	140	1,002	1,002	. . .	159	N	PFO	J	. .12–A–SCS[1]
Peoria, Ill.	105	648	648	. . .	89	N	PF	F	S03–FP–3M3
Reading, Pa.	111	833	629	204	106	N	P	FP	S17–P–3*4
Richmond, Va.	193	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2S[7, 8]	N*	N	None
Sacramento, Cal.	106	1,038	975	63	200	1S	A	AFU	C13–A–3C6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	1,421†	1,274†	147†	212†	3S[7, 8]	P–F†	U	S21–FP–3M6
San Diego, Calif.	203	1,907	1,637	270	365	1S	A	AFU	C15–A–3M5
Scranton, Pa.	140	806	806	. . .	111	N	A	AFP	S07–FP–3M4
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	854	816	38	138	2F[7]	A	AU	. .85–. . .–SCS
South Bend, Ind. . . .	101	543	438	105	92	N	PF	FP	None
Spokane, Wash.	122	897	799	98	149	2S[7]	A†	AFU	C11–A–3C6
Springfield, Mass. . . .	150	2,406	2,272	134	361	2S	A	F	. .85–. . .–SCS[1]
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	2,795	2,626	169	336	N	PF–OU	F	N94–A–*
Tacoma, Wash.	109	1,593	727	866	326	1S	A	AFU	C07–A–3*6
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,297	1,179	118	153	1F	PF	F	S22–A–5S4
Trenton, N.J.	125	1,471	1,245	226	207	2F[7, 8]	PF	AJS	. .11–A–SCS[1]
Tulsa, Okla.	142	1,007§	902§	105§	136§	1S[8]	PF	AFP	None
Utica, N.Y.	101	930	855	75	140	3F[7, 8]	–A	F	N84–A–3M6
Wichita, Kan.	115	720	653	67	115	1F	PF	FU	O42–A–5S4*
Wilmington, Del. . . .	113	1,199†	997†	202†	160†	N	PF	P	None
Worcester, Mass. . . .	194	2,520	2,376	144	378	2S[7]	A	N	. .85–. . .–SCS[1]
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF–OU	FY	N84–A–3M6
Youngstown, Ohio. . .	168	907	741	166	150	N	PF–OU	AFP	N34–A–3M6
50,000 to 100,000					(in thousands)				
Allentown, Pa.	97	678†	569†	109†	93.5†	N	A	AFP	S17–FP–3C4
Altoona, Pa.	80	378§	318§	60§	58.6§	1F	A	FP	S18–FPO–5M4
Amarillo, Tex.	52	309	275	34	48.7	N	N	F	None
Asheville, N.C.	51	348	308	40	44.3	1S[7]	PF	N	S31–FP–3S*
Atlantic City, N.J. . .	64	1,071	977	94	163.9	2F[7, 8]	PFO	FJU	. .39–. . .–SCS[1]
Augusta, Ga.	66	565	503	62	75.1	3S[7, 8]	A†	AF	S14–FP–5C5
Austin, Tex.	88	1,219	995	224	147.7	N	A	N	None
Bayonne, N.J.	79	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF	F	None
Beaumont, Tex.	59	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N†	AF	None
Berkeley, Calif.	86	516§	516§	. . .	98.6§	1F	PF–OU†	S	C40–A–5M6
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	295	234	61	42.4	N	PF	FP	S19–FPO–3C5
Binghamton, N.Y. . .	78	1,159†	1,092†	67†	165.3†	N	PF–OU	FY	N94–A–3M6
Brockton, Mass.	62	778†	708†	70†	108.9†	1S[7]	A†	FU	. .85–. . .–SCS[1]
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. .	62	361	314	47	57.2	2S[7]	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M6
Charleston, S.C.	71	675	612	63	79.5	N	P*F	F	None
Charleston, W.Va. . .	68	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1S	PF†	FP	S37–P[5]–3S6
Chester, Pa.	59	218	218	. . .	32.6	N	PO	P	S17–P–3C4
Cicero, Ill.	65	468‡	437‡	31‡	75.0‡	N	PF	F	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	315	295	20	58.9	1S	PF–OU	AFP	N32–FP–3C6
Columbia, S.C.	62	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1F	PF†	N	S10–FP–3C6
Columbus, Ga.	53	573‡	531‡	42‡	. . .	1F	A	F	None
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	57	627	479	148	78.3	N	N†	F	C39–A–3C2
Covington, Ky.	62	401	336	65	57.9	1S	PFO	AFP	O20–FP–3A[4]

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Davenport, Iowa....	66	304	304	...	48.5	3S[7, 8]	PF	AF	S07–FP–3M6
Dearborn, Mich.....	64	698	673	25	159.0	1S	A†	FPSU	C36–A–3M6
Decatur, Ill.........	59	315	235	80	47.2	2S[7, 8]	PF	F	S35–FP–3M3
Durham, N.C.......	60	583	515	68	71.0	1S	F–P*	F	None
East Chicago, Ind...	55	450†	403†	47†	77.2†	1S[7]	PF	P	None
East Orange, N.J....	69	512	430	82	94.7	N	N†	FJ	..10–A–SCS[1]
East St. Louis, Ill...	76	313	313	...	46.8	1S	PF	F	None
El Paso, Tex........	97	722	635	87	80.3	1F	PF	AF	C35–A–5M2
Evanston, Ill.......	65	519	477	42	77.5	1S[7]	PF–OU†	FS	S95–A–3M3
Evansville, Ind......	97	754	574	180	115.5	1F[7]	PF	FP	None
Fresno, Calif........	61	573	513	60	105.8	2S[7]	A	FU	O22–A–3C[4]
Galveston, Tex......	61	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	None
Glendale, Calif......	83	603	...	...	116.4	1S	N	AFU	C33–A–5C4
Greensboro, N.C....	59	438§	390§	48§	58.3§	1S	–P	N	O40–A–3M6
Hamilton, Ohio.....	51	362	229	133	61.9	N	PFU–O†	AFP	C28–A–*
Hammond, Ind.....	70	465	420	45	80.7	1S[7]	PF	FPS	None
Harrisburg, Pa......	84	669	603	66	100.5	1F[8]	A†	FP	S13–FPO–3M5
Highland Park, Mich.	51	...	...	...	...	N	A†	AF	C38–A*–5M5
Hoboken, N.J.......	50	...	...	...	...	N	PF	J	None
Holyoke, Mass......	54	800	550	250	153.0	1S	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Huntington, W.Va...	79	331	...	...	49.2	1F[7]	PF	FP	S34–FP[5]–3M2
Irvington, N.J......	55	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FJ	..37–...–SCS[1]
Jackson, Miss.......	62	500‡	436‡	64‡	58.8‡	N	PF	F	None
Johnstown, Pa......	67	350	350	...	54.0	N	PF	FPS	S33–FPO–3M4*
Kalamazoo, Mich....	54	480	419	61	71.9	1F	A	FPU	C37–A–3C6
Lakewood, Ohio.....	69	526	505	21	87.5	2S[7, 8]	PF–OU	FPS	N12–A–3M3
Lancaster, Pa.......	61	310	228	82	44.8	2F[7, 8]	PF	AFP	S37–FHP*–3M4
Lansing, Mich......	79	1,041	618	423	221.0	1S	A	FPS	None
Lawrence, Mass.....	84	...	...	...	...	N	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Lincoln, Neb........	82	722	630	92	86.6	1S	F	AU	O38–A–3C3
Little Rock, Ark....	88	590§	488§	102§	69.6§	1S	PF	AFU	S33–FP–3P6
Lynn, Mass.........	98	924	844	80	129.4	2F[7, 8]1S	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
McKeesport, Pa.....	55	397	343	54	70.0	1F	PF†	FPS	S18–A–3M3
Macon, Ga.........	58	520	...	...	57.8	N	PF	F	None
Madison, Wis.......	67	724	663	61	115.5	3S[7, 8]	PFU–O†	AF	O37–A[2]–3M3
Malden, Mass.......	58	...	...	...	...	1S	A	N	..85–...–SCS[1]
Manchester, N.H....	78	...	...	...	...	N	POU–F†	N	None
Medford, Mass......	63	...	...	...	...	1S	A†	N	..92–...–SCS[1]
Mobile, Ala.........	79	...	...	...	...	N	A†	F	Mobile Co. C. S.
Montgomery, Ala....	78	...	...	...	...	N	A	A	None
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	575	549	26	97.3	N	–A	FY	N00–A–3M6
New Britain, Conn..	69	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	O30–A–5M2
New Rochelle, N.Y..	58	...	...	...	...	N	–A	FSUY	N99–A–3M6
Newton, Mass......	70	807	730	77	107.0	N	A	N	..55–...–SCS[1]
Niagara Falls, N.Y..	78	1,040	967	73	188.1	1F[8]1S[7]	–A	AFY	N98–A–3C6
Oak Park, Ill.......	66	285	261	24	50.7	N	PF	N	S33–FP–3M3
Pasadena, Calif.....	82	1,091	773	318	188.5	1F	PF	AU	O41–A–*
Passaic, N.J........	61	464	464	...	84.4	N	PF	J	None
Pawtucket, R.I.....	76	843	767	76	78.7	N	PF	N	None
Phoenix, Ariz.......	65	863	632	231	168.9	1F	PF	AFP	C33–A–3C6
Pontiac, Mich.......	67	606	556	50	94.0	N	N	AFS	S39–F–3S6
Portland, Me.......	74	795	691	104	116.6	2F[8]	PF–OU†	F	O24–A–3C3
Portsmouth, Va.....	51	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	F	C36–A–3C4
Pueblo, Colo........	52	392	385	7	37.5	1F	PFU–O†	AF	C11–A–3*6
Quincy, Mass.......	76	987	954	33	108.5	1S[7]	A†	U	..89–...–SCS[1]
Racine, Wis........	67	540	...	...	90.0	1S[8]	PFO–U†	AFS	C36–A[2]–5C5
Roanoke, Va........	69	677	595	82	84.8	2F[7, 8]	PF	N	None
Rockford, Ill	85	608	544	64	94.3	1S	PF–OU†	AFU	S03–FP–3M3

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Saginaw, Mich	83	587	543	44	94.3	1S	PF	FPSU	C36–A–3S[4]
St. Joseph, Mo	76	422†	422†	...	51.3†	1S[7]	PF	F	None
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	932	...	...	133.4	1S	PF	FU	S31–FP–3M3
San Jose, Calif	68	303	303	...	56.8	N	A	U	C16–A–3C6
Santa Monica, Cal	54	765	589	176	133.2	1F	N	AF	C37–A–5C6
Savannah, Ga	96	1,077	1,001	76	125.7	N	A	F	None
Schenectady, N.Y	88	962	904	58	170.8	1F	PF–OU†	AF	N93–A–*
Shreveport, La	98	756	615	141	94.8	1S[7]	PF	AF	S40–FP–5S6
Sioux City, Iowa	82	557	468	89	81.2	2S[7]	PF	AF	S12–FP–3M6
Springfield, Ill	76	691	465	226	108.0	1S[7]	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M3
Springfield, Mo	61	...	...	...	...	N	N	AF	S16–A–4M4
Springfield, Ohio	71	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	FP	N10–A–3M3
Stockton, Calif	55	454	454	...	87.2	1S	A†	A	..37–A–3C3
Terre Haute, Ind	63	420	...	...	44.7	1F	PF	FPU	None
Topeka, Kan	68	431	341	90	57.8	1S[7]	A†	AF	S38–FP–3C4
Troy, N.Y	70	904†	849†	55†	122.9†	N	PF–OU	F	N85–A–3M6
Union City, N.J	56	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa	57	233	233	...	41.4	N	N	N	None
Waco, Tex	56	470	420	50	47.6	N	PF	F	C36–A–3C3
Waterbury, Conn	99	1,087	1,039	48	169.9	2F[7, 8]	PF	S	None
Waterloo, Iowa	52	...	...	...	...	2S[7, 8]	PF	F	S12–FP–3M6
Wheeling, W.Va	61	410	349	61	61.5	N	PF	FP	O37–A[5]–3M3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	479	...	...	63.5	N	A†	FP	None
Winston-Salem, N.C.	80	...	...	...	...	2S[7, 8]	–PF	FS	None
York, Pa	57	289	289	...	34.0	N	P	AFP	S14–PF*–4M4
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex	27	210	...	...	27.4	N	N	N	None
Alameda, Calif	36	...	...	...	...	1S	PFOU	FU	O38–A–5M5
Albuquerque, N.M	35	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Alexandria, La	27	511‡	406‡	105‡	62.5‡	N	N	AF	S40–FP–5S6
Alexandria, Va	34	398§	398§	...	50.8§	N	N	N	None
Alhambra, Calif	39	247	224	23	37.0	1F	N	AU	C27–A–5M4
Aliquippa, Pa	27	128	124	4	16.3	N	N	PS	None
Alton, Ill	31	108	108	...	12.1	N	PF	N	O26–A–3M3
Amsterdam, N.Y	33	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	N	N00–A–3M6
Anderson, Ind	42	464‡	263‡	201‡	64.6‡	N	PF	APS	None
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	220	194	26	43.2	N	PF	AF	None
Anniston, Ala	26	147	145	2	21.3	N	PF	F	S39–FP–3G3
Appleton, Wis	28	224	194	30	27.0	N	PF	F	S97–FP–5M5
Arlington t, Mass	40	...	...	...	...	N	A	U	..11–...–SCS[1]
Ashland, Ky	30	148	118	30	19.5	N	PF†	FP	None
Auburn, N.Y	36	431	377	54	49.6	N	–A	AY	N21–A–3C6
Aurora, Ill	47	237	201	36	35.4	2S[7, 8]	PF	F	S43–A*–3M3
Bakersfield, Calif	29	245	245	...	43.1	1F	F	N	C31–A*–5C4
Bangor, Me	30	276‡	225‡	51‡	37.8‡	N	PFOU	F	C32–FP–3C..
Baton Rouge, La	35	203	198	5	29.8	1F[7]	PF	F	S40–FP–5S6
Battle Creek, Mich	43	312	275	37	54.9	1S	PF	AFS	None
Bay City, Mich	48	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FPS	None
Belleville, Ill	28	123	123	...	14.1	N	PF	N	None
Belleville, N.J	28	144‡	129‡	15‡	33.5‡	N	PF	F	None
Bellingham, Wash	29	234†	195†	39†	32.4†	1S	PF	AFU	C04–A–3M3
Belmont t, Mass	27	287	225	62	47.7	1F	A	N	..15–...–SCS[1]
Beloit, Wis	25	265	265	...	36.2	1S	PF–OU†	F	S36–FP–5A5
Berwyn, Ill	48	190	163	27	25.6	N	PF	F	None
Beverly, Mass	26	394	370	24	46.9	N	A†	N	..94–...–SCS[1]
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	311	284	27	49.1	N	–A†	A	S37–A–3C3
Bloomfield, N.J	42	259	236	23	47.2	N	PF	J	..40–A–SCS[1]

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Bloomington, Ill.	33	255	197	58	33.9	1S[9]	PF	AF	S34–FP–3M3
Boise City, Idaho	26	163	159	4	20.3	1S	P	F	O40–P–3M6
Bristol, Conn.	30	...	...	...	...	N	A†	F	O36–F–3M1
Brookline t, Mass.	50	730	650	80	108.7	1F	PF*OU	N	..94–...–SCS[1]
Burbank, Calif.	34	536	378	158	101.5	1F	N	U	O39–A–5C6
Burlington, Iowa	26	232	182	50	28.3	N	PF	F	S07–FP–3M6
Burlington, Vt.	28	300	217	83	50.0*	N	A	N	None
Butte, Mont.	37	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	None
Central Falls, R.I.	25	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	None
Chelsea, Mass.	41	377	360	17	65.9	1F	A	U	..85–...–SCS[1]
Chicopee, Mass.	42	396	316	80	67.8	N	A	N	..91–...–SCS[1]
Clarksburg, W.Va.	31	200	149	51	28.8	N	PF†	AFPS	S33–FP[5]–3S4
Clifton, N.J.	49	205	201	4	39.5	N	PF	J	..33–A–SCS[1]
Clinton, Iowa	26	115	115	...	16.1	N	PF	AF	S10–FP–3M6
Colorado Spgs., Colo.	37	568	411	157	73.5	N	PF–OU†	A	C10–A–3C6
Concord, N.H.	27	290†	268†	22†	36.9†	N	–PF	N	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	41	256‡	194‡	62‡	36.7‡	N	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M6
Cranston, R.I.	47	540‡	539‡	1‡	59.5‡	N	P	U	None
Cumberland, Md.	39	244†	211†	33†	32.2†	N	PF	F	C16–FP–3M6
Danville, Ill.	37	143	143	...	20.2	1S[7]	PF	F	S35–FP–3M3
Danville, Va.	33	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Dubuque, Iowa	44	273	232	41	37.7	2S[7, 8]	PF	AF	S21–A–3C6
E. Cleveland, Ohio	39	159	159	...	29.4	1S	PF–OU†	FP	N18–A–3A6
E. Providence t, R.I.	32	231	209	22	28.1	N	PF	N	None
Easton, Pa.	34	237	205	32	32.7	N	PF	FP	S20–PF*–3C4
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	258	244	14	35.2	1S	PF–OU†	AF	S10–FP–6M5
Elgin, Ill.	38	183	150	33	29.3	1S	PF	F	S39–A*–3M3
Elkhart, Ind.	33	175	175	...	24.8	N	PF	FP	None
Elmira, N.Y.	45	416†	416†	...	64.5†	N	PF–OU†	AFY	N93–A–3C6
Elyria, Ohio	25	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FP	N12–A–3M6
Enid, Okla.	28	133	96	37	18.5	N	P†F	F	C30–FP*–3M5
Everett, Mass.	47	...	...	...	...	2S[7, 8]	A	N	..93–...–SCS[1]
Everett, Wash.	30	243	200	43	37.6	1S	PF	AF	C12–A–3C6
Fargo, N.D.	33	185	150	35	27.0	1F	PF	F	S37–FP–3C5
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	600	569	31	76.1	N	A	N	..85–...–SCS[1]
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	222	201	21	28.0	1S	PF	F	S97–FP–6M5
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	206†	...	...	24.1†	N	PF	AF	S33–FPO*–3P6
Gadsden, Ala.	37	271	229	42	32.6	N	PF	F	S32–FP–3G3
Galesburg, Ill.	29	185	159	26	24.7	N	PF–OU†	F	None
Garfield, N.J.	28	110	97	13	16.2	N	P	N	None
Great Falls, Mont.	30	238	194	44	39.2	N	PF	F	None
Green Bay, Wis.	46	354	332	22	49.6	2S[7, 8]	PF	AF	S98–FP–6M5
Greenville, S.C.	35	504‡	457‡	47‡	51.2‡	1F	P*F	N	S39–FP–3C6
Hackensack, N.J.	26	225	220	5	35.2	N	PF	FJS	None
Hagerstown, Md.	32	290	215	75	38.5	N	PF	P	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	470	453	17	93.1	N	PF	FPS	C43–A–5S5
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	94*	94	...	17.9*	N	P	N	None
Haverhill, Mass.	47	688‡	641‡	47‡	64.2‡	2S[7, 8]	A	N	..85–...–SCS[1]
Hazleton, Pa.	38	250	...	...	23.8	N	PF†	FP	S17–A–3M4
High Point, N.C.	38	306	270	36	39.8	1S	PF	F	C37–A–5C5
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	142	142	...	26.2	N	N	U	O38–A–3C6
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	142	132	10	18.0	N	PF	AF	S35–A–3C3
Inglewood, Calif.	30	173	135	38	27.0	1F	N	A	O38–A–..C..
Jackson, Mich.	50	343*	297	46	59.8*	N	PF	APU	O35–A–3C3
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	582§	468§	114§	79.4§	1S	–A	U	N16–A–3M6
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	108	94	14	11.1	N	N	N	S29–A–3C6
Joliet, Ill.	42	...	...	...	...	1S[7]	PF	F	S28–FP–3M3
Joplin, Mo.	37	232	229	3	26.9	N	F	AF	C14–A–4M4

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Kearny, N.J.	39	357	326	31	85.4	N	A†	J	..37–A–SCS[1]
Kenosha, Wis.	49	386	347	39	71.2	2S[9]	PF	AF	C43–A[6]–3A6
Kingston, N.Y.	29	406	377	29	49.9	N	–A	FY	N18–A–3M6
Kokomo, Ind.	34	176†	176†	...	25.0†	N	PF	AFP	None
La Crosse, Wis.	43	338	304	34	45.6	2S[7]	PF–OU†	A	S97–FP–5M5
Lafayette, Ind.	29	200	169	31	26.0	N	PF	FP	None
Laredo, Tex.	39	200	200	...	16.6	N	N	N	None
Lebanon, Pa.	27	139†	126†	13†	16.0†	N	P	P	S18–P–3C4
Lewiston, Me.	39	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	U	S17–P–3G6
Lexington, Ky.	49	345	345	...	49.1	1S	A	F	S39–A*–3C3
Lima, Ohio	45	264	218	46	41.8	N	–A†	AFPS	C16–A–3S3
Lorain, Ohio	44	281§	239§	42§	46.8§	N	PF–OU	FP	N16–A–3M6
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	284	284	...	51.3	N	P	N	None
Lubbock, Tex.	32	229‡*	164‡	65‡	33.9‡*	N	N	N	None
Lynchburg, Va.	45	451‡	426‡	25‡	52.8‡	N	N	N	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	AP	N10–A–3M6
Marion, Ind.	27	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AFP	None
Marion, Ohio	31	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FSP	N10–A–3M6
Mason City, Iowa	27	137	113	24	19.4	1S	PF	FU	S38–FP–3C3
Massillon, Ohio	27	144	144	...	20.8	N	PF–OU	AF	N13–A–3M6
Maywood, Ill.	27	118	96	22	15.1	N	PF	F	S33–FP–3M3
Melrose, Mass.	25	251†	233†	18†	38.0†	N	A	A	..00–...–SCS[1]
Meriden, Conn.	39	...	...	...	...	N	F†	F	None
Meridian, Miss.	35	276	217	59	27.3	N	PF	N	None
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	381‡	351‡	30‡	69.2‡	1F	A	U	C38–A–5C4*
Michigan City, Ind.	26	153	153	...	21.6	N	A†	AFP	None
Middletown, Conn.	26	207	195	12	26.4	N	PF	N	None
Middletown, Ohio	31	166	146	20	26.4	N	PF–OU	FP	N96–A–3C6
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	215	167	48	30.9	N	PF	FP	None
Moline, Ill.	35	265	237	28	29.9	1S[7]	PF–OU†	AF	S40–FP–3M3
Monroe, La.	28	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AF	S40–FP–5S6
Montclair, N.J.	40	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	None
Muncie, Ind.	50	215	215	...	33.9	N	PF	PS	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AFP	C37–A–3M6
Muskogee, Okla.	32	195	...	...	28.8	N	PF	AF	None
Nashua, N.H.	33	234	...	...	31.3	N	–PF	N	None
New Albany, Ind.	25	130	...	...	16.5	N	PF	F	None
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	357	310	47	51.9	N	PF	FJS	None
New Castle, Pa.	48	290†	290†	...	39.6†	1F	PF	FPS	S*–FPO–3C4
New London, Conn.	30	341	309	32	45.4	N	PF	U	None
Newark, Ohio	31	178	143	35	26.5	N	PF–OU	F	N32–A–3M6
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	F	N85–A–3C6
Newport, Ky.	31	239	204	35	32.0	N	A	AFP	S39–A*–*
Newport, R.I.	31	320*	251	69	52.1*	N	PF	N	None
Newport News, Va.	37	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Norristown, Pa.	38	113	107	6	16.5	N	N	N	None
N. Bergen tp, N.J.	40	277	277	...	53.2	N	PF	N	None
Norwalk, Conn.	40	229	229	...	32.8	N	PF	N	S36–FP–3M6
Norwood, Ohio	34	...	...	...	...	1S[9]	PF–OU	F	N10–FP–3M6
Ogden, Utah	44	...	...	...	...	1S[9]	PF†	F	None
Orange, N.J.	36	254§	206§	48§	49.2§	N	–PF	FJ	..37–A–SCS[1]
Orlando, Fla.	37	...	...	...	...	1F	F	N	S35–FP–5*3
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	332	312	20	40.1	N	PF	AFU	S98–FP–5M5
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	...	...	...	...	N	PF	A	S08–FP–3M6
Owensboro, Ky.	30	282	181	101	38.5	N	A	U	S39–A*–3M3
Paducah, Ky.	34	276	243	33	30.5	1S[7]	PF	F	None
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	289	252	37	20.9	N	PFU	FP	C11–A[6]–3C3
Pensacola, Fla.	37	265	241	24	38.6	N	A	FU	S31–A–3S2

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retire-ment Systems	Employee Organi-zations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Govern-mental Functions	Public Service Enter-prises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Perth Amboy, N.J...	41	373	308	65	66.5	N	-PF	FJ	None
Petersburg, Va......	31	305	281	24	37.7	1F	PF	N	None
Pittsfield, Mass.....	50	...	...	...	...	N	A	U	..91-...-SCS[1]
Plainfield, N.J......	37	231	231	...	38.7	1F[9]	PF†	JU	..40-A-SCS[1]
Port Arthur, Tex....	46	...	...	...	...	N	F	AF	None
Port Huron, Mich...	33	268	242	26	42.0	N	PF	AFPS	C42-A-3C6
Portsmouth, Ohio...	40	349†	313†	36†	41.8†	N	A†	FP	O30-A-3C6
Poughkeepsie, N.Y..	40	385	385	...	61.1	N	-A†	F	N09-A-3M6
Quincy, Ill..........	40	238§	174§	64§	29.4§	N	PF-OU†	F	None
Raleigh, N.C.......	47	...	...	...	...	1S	-PF	F	S39-A*-3S3
Revere, Mass.......	34	330	308	22	48.8	N	A	F	..01-...-SCS[1]
Richmond, Ind......	35	297	181	116	42.5	N	PF	P	None
Riverside, Calif.....	35	404	291	113	68.6	N	N	AU	None
Rochester, Minn....	26	273	208	65	36.5	1S	F-POU†	FS	S31-PF*-3M3
Rock Island, Ill.....	43	...	...	...	...	1S[9]	PF	F	S19-FP-3M3
Rocky Mount, N.C..	26	268	186	82	34.1	N	PFOU	N	None
Rome, Ga..........	26	174†	147†	27†	20.2†	N	A†	F	None
Rome, N.Y.........	34	348	316	32	40.5	1S	-A	F	N93-A-3M6
Royal Oak, Mich....	25	272	258	14	34.0	N	A†	AFP	C37-A-3C3
Salem, Mass........	41	539	497	42	61.6	1F[9]	A	A	..85-...-SCS[1]
Salem, Ore.........	31	...	...	...	...	N	N	AF	C32-FP-3C6
San Angelo, Tex.....	26	186	155	31	23.0	1F	F	N	None
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	399	303	96	59.0	N	N	AU	O25-A-3M6
Santa Ana, Calif....	32	269	241	28	43.2	N	N	FU	S37-FP-3C6
Santa Barbara, Cal..	35	359†	316†	43†	54.9†	N	PF	A	C37-FP-5M5
Sharon, Pa.........	26	118	...	...	19.3	N	P†	AF	S20-FPO-3C4
Sheboygan, Wis.....	41	404	359	45	55.4	2S[7, 8]	PF	FU	O40-A[2]-3M3
Sioux Falls, S.D.....	41	...	...	...	...	1F	A	APU	S38-A-3C5
South Gate, Calif....	27	156	141	15	24.8	N	N	A	S36-A-[6]
Spartanburg, S.C....	32	252	252	...	29.9	N	PF	F	S16-A-3M[4]
Stamford, Conn.....	48	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None
Steubenville, Ohio...	38	286†	242†	44†	37.8†	N	-A†	FPS	N08-A-3M6
Superior, Wis.......	35	300	299	1	43.4	1S[7]	PFO	F	S00-FP-6M5
Taunton, Mass......	37	...	...	...	...	N	A	A	..85-...-SCS[1]
Teaneck tp, N.J.....	25	168	168	...	25.4	N	PF-OU	FJ	..38-A-SCS[1]
Torrington, Conn....	27	184†	184†	...	30.8†	N	PFO	N	None
Tucson, Ariz........	37	360	295	65	52.7	1F	PF	AFP	C31-A-3M6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	27	152	118	34	16.2	N	PF†	AF	S31-FP-3G3
Tyler, Tex..........	28	218	188	30	24.9	N	F	N	None
University City, Mo.	33	162	162	...	25.2	N	PF	N	None
Waltham, Mass.....	40	512	477	35	51.5	N	A	N	..85-...-SCS[1]
Warren, Ohio.......	43	240	191	49	42.7	N	-A	FPSU	N16-A-3M6
Warwick, R.I.......	29	...	...	...	...	N	P†	U	None
Washington, Pa.....	26	101	...	...	14.0	N	PF	FP	S24-FP-3M4
Watertown t, Mass..	35	353	330	23	52.4	1S	A	N	..12-...-SCS[1]
Watertown, N.Y....	33	323†	278†	45†	50.4†	N	-A	FY	N00-A-3M6
Waukegan, Ill.......	34	...	...	...	...	1S	PF	FS	S10-A-3M3
Wausau, Wis.......	27	325‡	302‡	23‡	29.4‡	1S[7]	A†	FPSU	S97-FP-5M5
Wauwatosa, Wis....	28	261	241	20	41.1	N	PF	AS	C36-A[2]-3M3
West Allis, Wis.....	36	350	340	10	54.7	1S	PF-OU†	A	C39-A[2]-5M5
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	271	271	...	43.1	N	N	N	None
W. Haven t, Conn...	30	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	S13-PF*-3S6
W. New York, N.J...	39	315§	315§	...	52.3§	N	PF	N	None
W. Orange, N.J.....	26	171	171	...	31.7	N	PF	FJ	..38-A-SCS[1]
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	...	...	...	...	1S	PF	AF	S39-A-5S2
White Plains, N.Y...	40	...	...	...	...	N	PF-OU	FS	N16-A-3C6
Wichita Falls, Tex...	45	350	298	52	44.9	N	N	F	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	30	83	83	...	13.8	N	F	P	None

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Williamsport, Pa....	44	175	175	...	25.2	N	PF	FP	S17–FPO–3C4
Wilmington, N.C....	33	...	...	...	...	N	A†	F	S11–FP–5S3
Woodbridge tp, N.J..	27	...	...	...	...	N	–P	F	None
Woonsocket, R.I....	49	403	374	29	51.0	N	PF†	F	None
Wyandotte, Mich...	31	297	233	64	58.9	N	N†	FP	C36–F–3S6
Yakima, Wash......	27	208†	178†	30†	29.8†	1S[7]	PF	F	S35–FP–3C6
Zanesville, Ohio.....	38	276	208	68	31.3	N	–A	FP	N13–A–3M3
10,000 to 25,000									
Aberdeen, S.D......	17	132	112	20	14.7	1F	A†	F	None
Aberdeen, Wash.....	19	132‡	106‡	26‡	22.2‡	N	PF†	F	C32–A–3M2
Abington tp, Pa.....	21	87	...	...	11.9	N	P	N	.....
Ada, Okla..........	15	61	49	12	7.5	N	F	N	None
Adams t, Mass......	13	112†	...	...	11.4†	N	A	N	..39–...–SCS[1]
Adrian, Mich.......	14	87†	...	...	12.5†	N	N	AF	S37–F–3C6
Albany, Calif.......	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	C35–FP–*
Albany, Ga.........	19	208‡	161‡	47‡	24.0‡	N	N†	N	.....
Albert Lea, Minn....	12	86	80	6	8.4	1S[10]	PF†	N	None
Alliance, Ohio.......	22	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	A	N14–A–3M6
Alpena, Mich.......	13	188	168	20	22.8	N	N	FP	None
Ambridge, Pa.......	19	128§	99§	29§	12.2§	N	N	N	None
Ames, Iowa.........	13	180	130	50	19.6	1S	PF	FU	S32–FP–3M6
Amesbury t, Mass...	11	149†	141†	8†	16.5†	N	A	N	..38–...–SCS[1]
Anaconda, Mont....	11	49	...	...	7.2	N	PF†	F	None
Anaheim, Calif......	11	170	145	25	20.4	N	N	N	None
Anderson, S.C......	19	144	...	...	11.7	N	PFO	N	None
Andover t, Mass....	11	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	S35–...–SCS[1]
Annapolis, Md......	13	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None
Ansonia, Conn......	19	...	...	...	...	N	P	N	.....
Ardmore, Okla......	17	108	90	18	12.2	N	PF	U	None
Arkansas City, Kan..	13	84	71	13	10.0	N	F	N	None
Arnold, Pa.........	11	26	...	...	3.5	N	PF	N	S40–FP–3C4
Asbury Park, N.J...	15	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FJ	..40–...–SCS[1]
Ashland, Ohio.......	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	P	N12–A–3M3
Ashland, Wis.......	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF	A	S97–FP–5M5
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	21	122	97	25	17.9	N	PF–OU	FP	N16–A–3C3
Astoria, Ore........	10	82	70	12	11.9	N	N	AF	C37–F–3C6
Atchison, Kan......	13	79	...	...	6.9	N	F	F	None
Athens, Ga.........	21	119	114	5	12.2	1S[7]	F	N	S18–A–3M6
Athol t, Mass.......	11	126	113	13	11.2	N	A	N	..16–...–SCS[1]
Attleboro, Mass.....	22	212	196	16	27.6	N	A	N	..15–...–SCS[1]
Auburn, Me........	20	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	C17–FPO–3S2
Augusta, Me........	19	...	...	...	...	N	F†	N	S38–P–3M3
Austin, Minn.......	18	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	F	S39–FP*–3C3
Barberton, Ohio.....	24	...	...	...	...	1S	PF–OU	AFP	N14–A–3M6
Barre, Vt..........	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Bartlesville, Okla....	16	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Batavia, N.Y.......	17	112	...	...	...	N	–A†	Y	N15–A–3M6
Bath, Me...........	10	129	...	...	9.5	N	N	N	None
Beacon, N.Y........	13	85	80	5	11.3	N	–A†	N	S13–A–3M6
Beatrice, Neb.......	11	99	82	17	9.2	N	N	A	None
Beaver Dam, Wis...	10	93	88	5	7.5	N	P	AF	S10–FP–5M5
Beaver Falls, Pa....	17	59	...	...	8.8	N	PF	P	S30–FPO–3C4
Beckley, W.Va......	13	52	...	...	4.6	N	PF	P	S37–P–3S6
Bedford, Ind........	13	81	58	23	8.9	N	PF†	FP	.....
Bell, Calif..........	11	90	...	...	7.2	N	N	N	S38–A–[6]
Bellaire, Ohio.......	14	104†	88†	16†	9.6†	N	F–POU	N	N10–A–3M6
Bellevue, Pa........	10	29	...	...	3.7	N	N†	N	None

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Bend, Ore	10	52	41	11	7.2	N	N	N	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AFP	C32–A–3M1
Bergenfield, N.J	10	58‡	...	...	7.6‡	N	PF	N	.....
Berlin, N.H	19	188	180	8	19.1	N	–PF	N	None
Berwick, Pa	13	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Bessemer, Ala	23	105	88	16	13.9	N	N	N	Jefferson Co. CSC
Biddeford, Me	20	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	.....
Big Spring, Tex	13	80	62	18	10.8	N	A	N	None
Billings, Mont	23	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AF	.....
Biloxi, Miss	17	112‡	95‡	17‡	13.4‡	N	PF	N	.....
Birmingham, Mich	11	121	116	5	17.9	N	N	P	None
Bismarck, N.D	15	92	70	22	10.9	N	F†	N	S40–A–3C5
Bloomington, Ind	21	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AFP	None
Blue Island, Ill	17	...	...	...	7.1†	N	PF	N	S40–A–3M3
Bluefield, W.Va	21	96	...	...	11.3	N	PF	FP	S37–P[5]–3S6
Blytheville, Ark	11	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	.....
Bogalusa, La	15	112	82	30	11.9	N	A	AF	S42–FP–5S6
Boone, Iowa	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	A	S18–FP–3M6
Borger, Tex	10	39‡	...	...	3.5‡	N	N	N	None
Boulder, Colo	13	77	66	11	8.6	N	PF	N	None
Bowling Green, Ky	15	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	S39–A–...M3
Braddock, Pa	18	111	98	13	15.9	N	N	P	None
Bradford, Pa	18	126	110	16	19.2	1F	PFO	AFP	S17–FP–3M4
Brainerd, Minn	12	141	111	30	11.7	N	–A	A	S30–FP–3M3
Braintree t, Mass	16	227§	171§	56§	32.3§	N	A	U	..24–...–SCS[1]
Brawley, Calif	12	71	62	9	10.9	N	N	N	None
Bremerton, Wash	15	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	S35–FP–3C6
Bridgeton, N.J	16	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	.....
Bristol, Pa	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Bristol t, R.I	11	73‡	...	...	5.2‡	N	P	N	None
Bristol, Tenn	14	74	62	12	7.0	N	N	N	.....
Brookfield, Ill	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	.....
Brownsville, Tex	22	295	170	125	24.5	N	N	N	None
Brownwood, Tex	13	110	94	16	12.0	N	F†	N	.....
Brunswick, Ga	15	160†	...	...	16.2†	N	A†	N	None
Bryan, Tex	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Burlingame, Calif	16	108§	99§	9§	14.3§	N	–A†	U	O36–A–3C3
Burlington, N.J	11	79	68	11	7.2	N	FP–OU†	J	None
Burlington, N.C	12	95	80	15	12.8	N	N	N	None
Butler, Pa	24	90	...	...	11.7	N	A†	F	S18–A–3C4
Cairo Ill	14	55	...	...	5.5	N	N	F	None
Calumet City Ill	13	...	...	...	6.0	N	PF	P	.....
Cambridge Md	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	76‡	...	...	8.7‡	N	PF–OU	AP	N13–A–3M6
Campbell, Ohio	14	73	63	10	9.5	N	PF–OU	P	N22–A–3M5
Canonsburg, Pa	13	26‡	...	...	2.1‡	N	P†	P	None
Canton, Ill	12	61	56	5	6.1	N	F	N	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo	19	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Carbondale, Pa	19	73	...	...	7.1	N	N	N	S21–FP–3M4
Carlisle, Pa	14	56	42	14	5.6	N	N	N	None
Carnegie, Pa	13	37	...	...	5.9	N	F	F	None
Carteret, N.J	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	None
Carthage, Mo	11	186	96	90	15.4	1S	N	N	.....
Casper, Wyo	18	130‡	86‡	44‡	19.0‡	N	P†	N	S33–FP*–3M3
Centralia, Ill	16	101	84	17	11.0	N	F†	F	None
Chambersburg, Pa	15	122	96	26	16.9	N	N	P	None
Champaign, Ill	23	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	.....
Chanute, Kan	10	66‡	29‡	37‡	8.2‡	N	N	N	None

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Charleroi, Pa.......	11	32	...	...	4.3	N	N	N	None
Charlottesville, Va...	19	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Cheltenham tp, Pa..	19	105	...	...	16.8	N	P	N	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	22	180	128	52	25.2	N	PF†	F	S33–FP–3M3
Chicago Heights, Ill..	22	...	...	...	...	N	...	F	.....
Chickasha, Okla.....	14	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Chillicothe, Ohio....	20	105	83	22	12.4	N	PF–OU	FP	N12–A–3S6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	AF	S10–FP–5M5
Clairton, Pa........	16	125	...	...	18.8	N	P	FP	S34–F–3C6
Claremont t, N.H...	12	...	...	...	...	N	–PF	N	.....
Clarksdale, Miss....	12	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	.....
Clarksville, Tenn....	12	102	76	26	9.9	N	N	N	None
Clayton, Mo........	13	113	...	...	12.3	N	PF	N	None
Clearwater, Fla.....	10	142	105	37	17.4	1S	F	N	S41–A–5S3
Cleburne, Tex.......	11	42	25	17	5.8	N	F	N	None
Cleveland, Tenn.....	11	55	...	...	4.2	N	...	N	None
Cliffside Park, N.J...	17	...	...	...	...	N	PF	J	.....
Clinton t, Mass.....	12	85	74	11	8.6	N	A†	N	..14–...–SCS[1]
Clovis, N.M........	10	40	...	...	5.2	N	N	N	None
Coatesville, Pa......	14	87	80	7	7.8	N	P	N	S17–P–3C4
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	52	...	...	5.2	N	N	F	.....
Coffeyville, Kan.....	17	192	126	66	23.2	1F[10]	FU†	AF	None
Cohoes, N.Y........	22	234†	194†	40†	27.7†	N	–A	N	N09–A–3M6
Collingswood, N.J...	13	96	78	18	12.3	N	P	N	None
Columbia, Mo......	18	170	108	62	21.0	1S	N†	N	.....
Columbia, Pa.......	12	15	...	...	1.7	N	N	N	O40–A–3C6
Columbia, Tenn.....	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Columbus, Ind......	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	P	.....
Columbus, Miss.....	14	102	70	32	10.2	N	PF†	N	None
Compton, Calif.....	16	88	76	12	12.9*	1F	N	N	O40–A–3C6
Concord, N.C.......	16	...	...	...	...	N	–P	N	None
Connellsville, Pa....	14	55	...	...	6.1	N	PF	N	S..–A–3C3
Connersville, Ind....	13	87‡	67‡	20‡	10.3‡	N	N	P	None
Conshohocken, Pa...	11	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Coraopolis, Pa......	11	51	...	...	7.7	N	N	S	.....
Corning, N.Y.......	16	...	...	...	...	N	–PFOU	N	N07–A–3M6
Corsicana, Tex......	15	...	...	...	...	N	F†	N	None
Cortland, N.Y......	16	85	74	11	10.8	N	–A	N	N01–A–3M6
Coshocton, Ohio.....	12	141	130	11	11.2	N	PF–OU	AFP	N07–A–3M6
Cranford tp, N.J....	13	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Crawfordsville, Ind..	11	136	93	43	16.7	N	PF	P	None
Cudahy, Wis........	11	67‡	63‡	4‡	9.5‡	N	PF–OU†	N	S33–FP–5M5
Cumberland t, R.I...	11	45	44	1	4.3	N	N	N	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	139	88	51	22.5	N	PF–OU	AF	N22–A–3M6
Dalton, Ga.........	10	121	76	45	9.0	N	N	N	None
Danbury, Conn.....	22	...	...	...	...	N	F	N	None
Danvers t, Mass....	14	185§	168§	17§	10.6§	N	A	N	..10–...–SCS[1]
Darby, Pa..........	10	23	...	...	2.7	N	N	N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	337	258	79	36.4	N	F	F	None
Decatur, Ala........	17	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Decatur, Ga........	17	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	None
Dedham t, Mass....	16	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..11–...–SCS[1]
Del Rio, Tex........	13	48	38	10	4.8	N	N	N	.....
Denison, Tex.......	16	120	93	27	13.6	N	F†	N	.....
Denton, Tex........	11	119	67	52	12.7	N	F	N	None
Derby, Conn........	10	63‡	...	...	5.8‡	N	N	N	None
Dickson City, Pa....	12	11	...	...	.7	N	N	N	.....
Dixon, Ill..........	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Donora, Pa.	13	49	...	...	6.2	N	N	N	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	36	...	...	4.8	N	N	N	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	147	111	36	18.3	N	N	N	None
Dover, N.H.	15	...	...	...	...	N	–PF	N	None
Dover, N.J.	10	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	J	..37–...–SCS[1]
Du Bois, Pa.	12	57	41	16	6.0	N	P	P	S25–P–3C4
Dunkirk, N.Y.	18	184	121	63	27.7	N	–A	F	N12–A–3M6
Dunmore, Pa.	23	61†	...	...	8.0†	N	N	N	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	90	74	16	15.1	N	P†	F	S20–A–3C4
Durant, Okla.	10	50	42	8	4.9	N	F	N	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	96†	60†	36†	12.4†	N	N	N	None
E. Hartford t, Conn.	19	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	None
East Liverpool, Ohio.	24	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	AFP	N13–A–3M6
East Moline, Ill.	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	N	.....
East Point, Ga.	12	...	...	...	...	1S	N	N	.....
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	110	88	22	11.8	N	A	N	..11–...–SCS[1]
Ecorse, Mich.	13	137	133	4	30.1	N	PF	F	None
El Centro, Calif.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16	74	...	...	7.7	N	PF†	N	S33–A–3M6
El Dorado, Kan.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
El Reno, Okla.	10	62	51	11	6.5	N	PF	N	None
Elizabeth City, N.C.	12	111	73	38	14.1	N	N	N	None
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	61	54	7	9.5	N	N	N	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	113	98	15	13.1	N	N	N	S34–FP–3M3
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	71	55	16	9.5	N	PF	N	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	...	...	...	...	N	F	P	None
Emporia, Kan.	13	88	75	13	10.1	N	P†	N	.....
Endicott, N.Y.	18	251	230	21	31.1	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Englewood, N.J.	19	178	...	...	30.7	N	PF	J	None
Escanaba, Mich.	15	165	...	...	21.1	1F	N	AFP	C40–A–3C6
Euclid, Ohio.	18	153	135	18	26.7	N	PF–OU	FP	N31–A–3M6
Eugene, Ore.	21	195	70	125	32.4	N	N	N	O36–FP–3M6
Eureka, Calif.	17	142	117	25	18.2	N	PF	F	None
Fairfield, Ala.	12	38*	...	...	3.1*	N	N	N	Jefferson Co. CS
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	178	177	1	8.6	N	A	N	..38–...–SCS[1]
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	130‡	...	...	19.9‡	N	PF†	FPS	S37–P–3S4
Faribault, Minn.	15	83	72	11	9.9	N	PF–OU†	AF	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	70	...	...	8.4	N	PF	P	S32–FPO–3C4
Fayetteville, N.C.	17	151	...	...	18.4	N	N	N	S39–P–3S3
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	118	...	...	6.4	N	N†	N	O40–P–3M3
Ferndale, Mich.	23	152	147	5	33.5	N	A†	A	None
Findlay, Ohio.	20	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FP	N14–A–3M6
Floral Park, N.Y.	13	...	...	...	...	N	–A	N	..37–A–SCS[3]
Florence, Ala.	15	...	...	...	...	N	N	F	None
Florence, S.C.	16	129†	119†	10†	12.1†	N	P†	N	None
Forest Park, Ill.	15	67‡	55‡	12‡	9.8‡	N	PF	N	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	120	81	39	13.5	N	PF	U	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	23	141	109	32	20.0	N	PF	AF	S17–FP–3M6
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	C41–A–3S6
Fort Madison, Iowa.	14	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	S17–FP–3M6
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	...	...	...	...	1S	F	N	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	50	...	...	5.6	N	PF†	N	None
Fostoria, Ohio.	13	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	AFP	N13–A–3M6
Framingham t, Mass.	23	...	...	...	...	1F	A	N	..08–...–SCS[1]
Frankfort, Ind.	14	128	78	50	17.5	N	PF	FP	None
Frankfort, Ky.	11	70	...	...	5.6	N	PF	N	None
Frederick, Md.	16	130§	114§	16§	13.2§	N	N	N	None

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Fredericksburg, Va..	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Freeport, Ill........	22	102	...	...	12.1	N	PF	F	.....
Freeport, N.Y......	20	195	126	69	42.5	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Fremont, Neb.......	12	103	59	44	13.4	N	N	N	None
Fremont, Ohio......	15	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FPS	N14–A–3M6
Fullerton, Calif.....	10	90	80	10	14.3	N	N	U	None
Fulton, N.Y........	13	204	192	12	21.2	N	–A	N	N13–A–3M6
Gainesville, Fla.....	14	192	...	...	24.0	N	PF†	N	None
Gainesville, Ga......	10	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	.....
Garden City, N.Y...	11	133	123	10	25.1	N	–P	N	N41–A–[3]
Gardner, Mass......	20	198	171	27	19.0	N	A	N	..12–...–SCS[1]
Garfield Hgts., Ohio.	17	51	...	...	10.9	N	PF–OU	F	N32–FP–3M3
Gastonia, N.C......	21	...	...	...	...	N	–PF	N	None
Geneva, N.Y.......	16	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	N	N21–A–3M6
Glen Cove, N.Y.....	12	105	...	...	17.9	N	–A	N	N18–A–3C6
Glens Falls, N.Y....	19	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	N	N08–A–3M6
Gloucester, Mass....	24	...	...	...	...	2S[7]	A	AF	..85–...–SCS[1]
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	...	...	...	...	N	PF	JS	..33–A–SCS[1]
Gloversville, N.Y....	23	150	126	24	22.0	N	–A	F	N00–A–3C6
Goldsboro, N.C.....	17	100	88	12	12.2	N	–P	N	None
Goshen, Ind........	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF	P	.....
Grand Forks, N.D...	20	152	123	29	19.2	1F[10]	A	AFU	S37–A–3C5
Grand Island, Neb...	19	196	135	61	25.4	N	F	AF	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None
Granite City, Ill.....	23	87	...	...	10.3	N	PF	F	None
Greeley, Colo.......	16	193†	137†	56†	14.8†	N	PF	N	S40–FP–3C6
Greenfield t, Mass...	16	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	..17–...–SCS[1]
Greensburg, Pa.....	17	68‡	...	...	9.2‡	N	P	P	S28–...–3C4
Greenville, Miss.....	21	118	101	17	15.1	N	PF	N	None
Greenville, N.C.....	13	...	...	...	...	N	–P	N	S37–FP–5S3
Greenville, Tex......	14	82‡	...	...	8.6‡	N	F	N	None
Greenwood, Miss....	15	164§	124§	40§	16.9§	N	PF†	N	.....
Greenwood, S.C.....	13	...	...	...	...	N	P†	N	None
Gretna, La.........	11	41	29	12	2.8	N	N	N	None
Griffin, Ga..........	13	130†	...	...	12.0†	N	A	N	.....
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich .	13	...	...	...	...	N	N	AF	S37–F–3S6
Gulfport, Miss......	15	93	86	7	11.0	N	PF	N	None
Guthrie, Okla.......	10	...	...	...	...	N	F†	N	None
Hannibal, Mo.......	21	...	...	...	...	N	U†	F	.....
Hanover, Pa........	13	39	...	...	5.6	N	N	N	None
Hanover tp, Pa.....	16	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Harlingen, Tex......	13	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	.....
Harrisburg, Ill......	11	80	70	10	5.0	N	N†	N	.....
Harrison, N.J.......	14	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	FJ	None
Harrison tp, Pa.....	13	28	...	...	3.4	N	N	N	.....
Harvey, Ill.........	18	93	69	24	13.0	N	PF	F	S43–A–3M3
Hastings, Neb......	15	212§	155§	57§	22.9§	N	N†	F	O37–FP–3M3
Hattiesburg, Miss...	21	162	143	19	18.3	N	PF	F	None
Hawthorne, N.J.....	13	...	...	...	...	N	P	J	None
Helena, Mont.......	15	120	101	19	17.4	N	PF	F	S16–A–3C6
Hempstead, N.Y....	21	192	170	22	37.3	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Henderson, Ky......	13	197§	129§	68§	19.3§	N	N	N	S22–FP–..*..
Hibbing, Minn......	16	400	305	95	55.2	N	PF†	AFS	S29–FP*–3C3
Hickory, N.C.......	13	136	131	5	10.5	N	–P	N	None
Highland Park, Ill...	14	76	63	13	13.1	N	PF–OU†	N	S31–A–3C3
Highland Park, Tex..	10	79	70	9	11.8	N	F	N	None
Hillside tp, N.J.....	19	97	...	...	17.8	N	PF	N	None
Hobbs, N.M........	11	18	...	...	2.4	N	N	N	.....

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Holland, Mich......	15	273	223	50	32.8	N	N	AF	None
Homestead, Pa......	19	...	...	...	...	N	N	P	None
Hopkinsville, Ky....	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Hoquiam, Wash.....	11	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	S35–FP–3M6
Hornell, N.Y.......	16	107	94	13	21.0	N	–A	N	N21–A–3M6
Hot Springs, Ark....	21	131‡	...	...	10.2‡	N	PF	N	.....
Hudson, N.Y.......	12	104	88	16	9.8	N	–A	N	N91–A–3M6
Huntington, Ind....	14	89	70	19	11.1	N	PF	FP	None
Huntsville, Ala......	13	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Huron, S.D.........	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	A	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho...	15	148	118	30	20.0	N	N	N	None
Independence, Kan..	12	89	75	14	8.6	N	N	N	None
Independence, Mo...	16	114†	80†	34†	16.0†	N	N	N	None
Indiana, Pa.........	10	29	...	...	3.9	N	N	N	None
Iowa City, Iowa.....	17	70	...	...	8.4	N	PF	F	S19–FP–3M6
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	96	79	17	10.1	N	PF	F	None
Irondequoit t, N Y..	23	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	N41–A–^{3}
Ironton, Ohio.......	16	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	F	N10–FP–3C6
Ironwood, Mich.....	13	161	139	22	16.9	N	A†	AFS	S38–F–3S6
Ithaca, N Y........	20	181	146	35	28.4	N	–A	F	N88–A–3M6
Jackson, Tenn......	24	137§	95§	42§	16.5§	N	PF†	N	None
Jacksonville, Ill.....	20	108	70	38	14.7	N	PF	N	S43–FP–3M3
Janesville, Wis......	23	121	114	7	20.6	2S	PF–OU†	F	S36–FP–5A5
Jeannette, Pa.......	16	...	...	...	...	N	PF	PS	S38–A–3C4
Jefferson City, Mo...	24	83	...	...	8.3	N	N	F	None
Jeffersonville, Ind...	11	58	...	...	6.2	N	N†	F	None
Johnson City, N.Y..	18	...	...	...	...	N	–A	N	N41–A–^{3}
Johnston t, R.I.....	11	23†	...	...	2.8†	N	N	N	.....
Johnstown, N.Y.....	11	...	...	...	...	N	–A	N	N10–A–3M6
Jonesboro, Ark......	12	51	...	...	3.6	N	F	N	None
Kankakee, Ill.......	22	108	...	...	11.6	N	PF†	F	S28–FP–3M3
Keene, N.H........	14	122	...	...	10.8	N	–PF	N	None
Kenmore, N.Y......	19	97	...	...	13.0	N	–A	U	N41–A–^{3}
Keokuk, Iowa.......	15	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	S10–FP–3C6
Kewanee, Ill........	17	87	78	9	10.9	N	N	AF	None
Key West, Fla......	13	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	.....
Kingsport, Tenn....	14	...	...	...	...	1S	N	N	None
Kingston, Pa.......	21	...	...	...	...	N	A†	N	.....
Kinston, N.C.......	15	142§	108§	34§	14.1§	N	–P	N	None
Kirksville, Mo......	10	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Kirkwood, Mo......	12	132	97	35	15.2	N	N	N	None
Klamath Falls, Ore..	16	86	...	...	12.1	N	N	N	C28–FP–3M6
La Grange, Ga......	22	119	99	20	14.1	N	N	N	None
La Grange, Ill.......	10	60‡	50‡	10‡	7.9‡	N	P–OU	N	None
La Porte, Ind.......	16	...	...	...	...	1S	PF†	FP	None
La Salle, Ill.........	13	73§	67§	6§	6.5§	N	P†	N	None
Lackawanna, N.Y...	24	424	...	...	56.1	N	–A†	F	N09–A–3M6
Laconia, N.H.......	13	155	...	...	12.1	N	–PF	N	None
Lafayette, La.......	19	185	133	52	19.9	N	PF	F	S40–FP–5S6
Lake Charles, La....	21	81	...	...	9.6	N	N	N	S40–FP–5S6
Lakeland, Fla.......	22	353	...	...	42.1	1F	A†	N	S39–A–3*3
Lancaster, Ohio.....	22	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	AFP	N15–A–3M6
Lansdowne, Pa......	11	33	...	...	5.0	N	N	N	.....
Laramie, Wyo......	11	50	...	...	8.0	N	–F	N	S36–F–3M3
Latrobe, Pa.........	11	26	...	...	3.6	N	N	P	None
Laurel, Miss........	21	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	F	.....
Lawrence, Kan......	14	...	...	...	...	N	F	N	None
Lawton, Okla.......	18	138	121	17	17.5	N	F	N	None

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	None
Leominster, Mass.	22	231	215	16	32.4	N	A	N	..15–...–SCS[1]
Lewiston, Idaho	11	110	79	31	11.7	N	N	AF	None
Lewistown, Pa.	13	25	...	...	3.2	N	N†	N	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..11–...–SCS[1]
Lexington, N.C.	11	...	...	...	...	N	–P	N	.....
Lincoln, Ill.	13	52	...	...	5.3	N	N	F	None
Lincoln t, R.I.	11	48†	...	...	3.0†	N	N	N	.....
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	91	80	11	16.4	N	PF†	PSU	C39–...–3M6
Linden, N.J.	24	286	...	...	47.1	1F[9]	PF†	N	SCS[1]
Little Falls, N.Y.	10	122	93	29	12.1	N	–A	N	N90–A–3M6
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	66	62	4	5.3	N	PF†	N	None
Lockport, N.Y.	24	366	339	27	44.9	1S	–A	N	N99–A–3M6
Lodi, Calif.	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	U	O41–A–3C6
Lodi, N.J.	12	75	63	12	13.4	N	...	N	None
Logan, Utah	12	174	137	37	16.5	1S	P–F	U	S32–FP–3M6
Logansport, Ind.	20	281	186	95	33.4	N	P–F	AFP	None
Long Branch, N.J.	17	132	...	...	18.9	N	P	F	None
Longview, Tex.	14	...	...	...	...	N	F	N	None
Longview, Wash.	12	80	69	11	11.5	N	F	A	S37–FP–3M6
Lynbrook, N.Y.	15	91	...	...	13.4	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Lyndhurst tp, N.J.	17	150	143	7	12.6	N	P	N	None
Lynwood, Calif.	11	63	55	8	11.0	N	N†	N	O34–FP–3C6
McAlester, Okla.	12	92	79	13	9.7	N	F	N	None
McAllen, Tex.	12	63	...	...	4.5	N	N	N	.....
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	72	...	...	9.3	N	N	FP	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	43	...	...	4.7	N	N	N	.....
Mamaroneck, N.Y.	13	...	...	...	...	N	–A†	N	N41–A–[3]
Manhattan, Kan.	12	60	51	9	6.2	N	N	N	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	344‡	...	...	36.8‡	1S	PF–OU†	AF	S01–FP–5M5
Mankato, Minn.	16	113	102	11	15.1	N	N	AF	S32–FP*–3C3
Maplewood, Mo.	13	69	...	...	8.0	N	N	N	.....
Maplewood tp, N.J.	23	106	...	...	23.3	N	PF	J	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..30–...–SCS[1]
Marietta, Ohio	15	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FP	N12–A–3M6
Marinette, Wis.	14	112	...	...	11.3	N	PF	AF	S96–FP–5M5
Marlborough, Mass.	15	141	124	17	15.9	N	A	U	..91–...–SCS
Marquette, Mich.	16	205§	150§	55§	25.8§	N	N	AF	None
Marshall, Tex.	18	100	76	24	11.6	N	F	N	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	117	92	25	13.7	N	PF	F	S22–FP–3M6
Marshfield, Wis.	10	93	...	...	9.2	N	N	N	S10–FP–5M5
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	136§	68§	68§	14.8§	N	P–OU†	N	N10–A–3M6
Martinsburg, W.Va.	15	64§	52§	12§	6.3§	N	PF†	P	S37–FP[5]–3M4
Martinsville, Va.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Massena, N.Y.	11	64	58	6	7.7	N	F–P†	N	N41–A–[3]
Mattoon, Ill.	16	87	69	18	9.8	N	F	F	None
Maywood, Calif.	11	32	...	...	4.6	N	N	N	S36–A–[6]
Meadville, Pa.	19	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FP	S13–FPO–3C4
Medford, Ore.	11	84	65	19	12.4	N	N	N	C36–F–3M6
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	92	77	15	6.9	N	P†	N	None
Menasha, Wis.	10	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	FU	S33–FP–5M5
Menominee, Mich.	10	125	113	12	11.4	N	N	F	None
Merced, Calif.	10	59	...	...	8.0	N	N	N	None
Methuen t, Mass.	22	...	...	...	...	N	PFU	N	..11–...–SCS[1]
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	24	...	...	2.6	N	PF	N	None
Middletown, N.Y.	22	200	152	48	22.2	N	–A	N	N99–A–3M6
Midland, Mich.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	U	.....
Milford t, Mass.	15	138‡	...	...	11.3‡	N	A	N	..25–...–SCS[1]

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE*
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Millburn tp, N.J. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF	N	. . 38–A–SCS[1]
Millville, N.J.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	–P	N	None
Milton t, Mass.	19	208	190	18	31.1	N	A	N	. . 00–. . .–SCS[1]
Mineola, N.Y.	10	16†	. . .	. . .	1.3†	1F[8]	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Minot, N.D.	17	89	79	10	9.7	1F[10]	A†	AF	S38–A–3C5
Missoula, Mont.	18	76	. . .	. . .	10.7	N	PF	F	S11–FP–3C5
Mitchell, S.D.	11	91	76	15	9.3	N	N	N	None
Moberly, Mo.	13	115	93	22	11.1	N	N	N	None
Modesto, Calif.	16	121	. . .	. . .	23.1	1F	PF	N	S39–A–3C6
Monessen, Pa.	20	74	. . .	. . .	9.5	N	N	P	None
Monroe, Mich.	18	180§	159§	21§	23.3§	N	N	FS	C36–A–3C3
Monrovia, Calif.	13	101	86	15	12.8	N	N	U	None
Monterey, Calif.	10	104	. . .	. . .	17.0	N	N	N	None
Morgantown, W.Va. .	17	110†	103†	7†	14.0†	N	PF	F	S34–FP[5]–3S4
Morristown, N.J. . . .	15	115§	94§	21§	13.6§	N	PF	J	. . 37–. . .–SCS[1]
Moultrie, Ga.	10	102	90	12	12.0	N	N	N	None
Moundsville, W.Va. .	14	37	. . .	. . .	4.0	N	N	N	S37–P[5]–3S6
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	18	27†	. . .	. . .	3.0†	N	N	N	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	85	65	20	15.1	N	PF	S	None
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	70	. . .	. . .	11.6	N	A	P	None
Mount Vernon, Ill. . .	15	66	. . .	. . .	6.1	N	PF†	N	S39–FP–3M3
Mount Vernon, Ohio.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF–OU	F	N31–A–3M6
Munhall, Pa.	14	68†	67†	1†	12.2†	N	N	N	None
Muscatine, Iowa. . . .	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF	AF	S32–FP–3M5
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	101	86	15	14.4	N	N	F	None
Nampa, Idaho.	12	77	. . .	. . .	9.2	N	N	N	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF†	N	S31–P–3C4
Natchez, Miss.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF	N	. . . . .
Natick t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	A	N	. . 23–. . .–SCS[1]
National City, Calif.	10	62‡	. . .	. . .	8.7‡	N	N	U	None
Naugatuck, Conn. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	F†	N	. . . . .
Needham t, Mass. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	A	N	. . 26–. . .–SCS[1]
Neenah, Wis.	11	113	102	11	13.4	N	PF–OU†	F	S10–FP–5M5
Neptune tp, N.J.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	P	N	None
New Bern, N.C.	12	119	80	39	13.7	N	. . .	N	None
New Castle, Ind.	17	103	86	17	16.2	N	PF	P	None
New Iberia, La.	14	61	. . .	. . .	4.8	N	N	F	S42–FP–5S6
New Kensington, Pa.	24	95	. . .	. . .	13.8	N	P	PS	S34–FPO–3C4
New Philadelphia, O.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	PF–OU	N	N11–A–3M6
Newburyport, Mass. .	14	173	154	19	16.1	N	–A	N	. . 85–. . .–SCS[1]
Newton, Iowa.	10	43	28	15	6.6	N	PF	N	S31–FP–3M6
Newton, Kan.	11	84†	64†	20†	9.0†	N	F†	N	None
Niles, Mich.	11	125	70	55	16.3	N	N	AP	None
Niles, Ohio.	16	128†	96†	32†	18.6†	N	PF–OU	AFP	N13–A–3M6
Norfolk, Neb.	10	65	59	6	7.2	N	N	N	None
Norman, Okla.	11	82§	66§	16§	8.2§	N	F†	N	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	A	N	. . 95–. . .–SCS[1]
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	10	138‡	112‡	26‡	11.5‡	N	A	N	. . 37–. . .–SCS[1]
North Braddock, Pa.	16	70	. . .	. . .	8.3	N	. . .	N	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	21	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	AF	S34–FP–3P6
North Plainfield, N.J.	11	58	. . .	. . .	5.2	N	PF	N	None
North Platte, Neb. . .	12	101	61	40	11.5	N	N	N	None
N. Providence t, R.I.	12	58	. . .	. . .	4.4	N	N†	N	None
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	228	208	20	32.8	N	–A	N	N98–A–3M6
Northampton, Mass.	25	205	184	21	30.7	N	A	FU	. . 85–. . .–SCS[1]
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	A	N	. . 36–. . . SCS[1]

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Norwich, Conn.	24	362	213	149	59.5	N	A†	N	None
Norwood t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..05–...–SCS[1]
Nutley, N.J.	22	...	...	...	...	N	PF†	J	..37–A–SCS[1]
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	16	...	...	...	...	N	–A	F	N13–A–3M6
Oil City, Pa.	20	136	103	33	17.3	N	PF	AFP	S17–A–3C4
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	63	53	10	7.8	N	F	N	None
Old Forge, Pa.	12	51	50	1	2.0	N	N	N	None
Olean, N.Y.	22	190	166	24	16.5	N	–A	N	N99–A–3M6
Olympia, Wash.	13	118	94	24	16.7	N	F	F	S35–FP–3M6
Oneida, N.Y.	10	...	...	...	...	N	–A	F	N14–A–3M6
Oneonta, N.Y.	12	86	79	7	11.3	N	–A	N	N09–A–3M6
Ontario, Calif.	14	113	...	...	15.6	N	N	A	None
Orangeburg, S.C.	11	147	129	18	14.6	N	P†	N	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	S17–FP–3M6
Ossining, N.Y.	16	...	...	...	...	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Oswego, N.Y.	22	226	200	26	28.5	N	–A	F	N00–A–3M6
Ottawa, Ill.	16	136	119	17	13.3	N	F†	F	None
Ottawa, Kan.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Owosso, Mich.	14	...	...	...	...	N	N	F	None
Painesville, Ohio	12	165	105	60	24.1	1S	PF–OU	FP	N17–A–3C6
Palestine, Tex.	12	103	87	16	10.1	N	N†	N	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	203‡	161‡	42‡	34.8‡	N	–A†	N	None
Pampa, Tex.	13	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	None
Panama City, Fla.	12	93§	...	...	7.4§	N	F	N	None
Paris, Tex.	19	152	129	23	13.8	N	F	N	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	89	80	9	7.9	N	PF	N	None
Parma, Ohio	16	77†	...	...	9.4†	N	PF–OU†	FP	N32–FP–3M6
Parsons, Kan.	14	85	64	21	10.8	N	FU	N	S37–FP*–3M4
Peabody, Mass.	22	...	...	...	...	N	A	AS	..10–...–SCS[1]
Peekskill, N.Y.	17	166	...	...	19.2	N	–A	Y	N41–A–3M6
Pekin, Ill.	19	71	50	21	8.7	N	F†	F	None
Pennsauken tp, N.J.	18	...	...	...	...	N	P†	N	None
Peru, Ind.	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FP	None
Phenix City, Ala.	15	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Phillipsburg, N.J.	18	68	...	...	8.6	N	P	N	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	36	32	4	5.3	N	N	N	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	81‡	...	...	8.6‡	N	PFO	AF	None
Piqua, Ohio	16	134	78	56	22.3	N	PF–OU	FP	N35–FP–3M6
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	...	...	...	...	N	PFU	F	.....
Pittston, Pa.	18	163	...	...	16.2	N	N	FP	S26–A–4M4
Plains tp, Pa.	16	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	None
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	16	...	...	...	...	N	–A	U	N02–A–3M6
Pleasantville, N.J.	11	86	...	...	11.9	N	PF	N	None
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	208	196	12	20.8	N	A	N	..17–A–SCS[1]
Plymouth, Pa.	16	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	160	136	24	20.0	N	N	F	S23–FP–3M6
Pomona, Calif.	24	193	172	21	25.1	N	N	N	None
Ponca City, Okla.	17	132	98	34	18.6	N	P–F	N	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	None
Port Chester, N.Y.	23	151§	...	...	21.2§	N	PF–OU	N	N41–A–[3]
Portsmouth, N.H.	15	...	...	...	...	N	–PF†	N	None
Pottstown, Pa.	20	76	...	...	6.5	N	P†	N	None
Pottsville, Pa.	25	85	...	...	11.5	N	A†	P	S14–P–3C Indef.
Provo, Utah	18	...	...	...	...	1S	–F	F	S37–FP–3C6
Rahway, N.J.	17	...	...	...	...	N	PF	FJS	..36–...–SCS[1]
Rapid City, S.D.	14	90	74	16	10.7	N	N	P	None
Reading t, Mass.	11	...	...	...	...	N	A†	N	..18–...–SCS[1]
Red Bank, N.J.	11	...	...	...	...	N	P	N	None

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thouaands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Redlands, Calif.	14	120	94	26	19.2	N	N†	N	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	70	...	...	8.9	N	N	U	S39–A–[6]
Redwood City, Calif.	12	205	107	98	33.8	N	–A†	N	O40–A–3C6
Reidsville, N.C.	10	54	48	6	6.8	N	–P	N	None
Reno, Nev.	21	198	...	...	35.0	N	A	F	S39–FP–3C4
Rensselaer, N.Y.	11	101	...	...	12.9	N	–A	N	N00–A–3M6
Richmond, Calif.	24	388	...	...	77.2	N	A	F	None
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	85	...	...	9.7	N	N	N	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	58	...	...	6.7	N	P	N	None
Ridgewood, N.J.	15	120	93	27	21.2	N	PF	J	..40–...–SCS[1]
River Rouge, Mich.	17	149	146	3	25.3	N	PF	F	None
Rochester, N.H.	12	84	71	13	9.3	N	–PF	N	None
Rock Hill, S.C.	15	234†	213†	21†	21.7†	N	P	N	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	191	128	63	36.5	N	–A†	N	N41–A–[3]
Roselle, N.J.	14	29	23	6	2.8	N	PF	N	None
Roswell, N.M.	13	70	56	14	8.9	N	N	N	None
Rutherford, N.J.	15	97	...	...	12.6	N	–P	J	..38–A–SCS[1]
Rutland, Vt.	17	100	86	14	12.9	N	A	N	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	72	60	12	10.0	N	F	N	S38–FP–5S*
St. Charles, Mo.	11	72†	52†	20†	7.8†	N	N	F	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	80	72	8	11.1	N	N	N	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	156	121	35	18.6	1S[10]	F–POU†	AF	S35–FP–3M3
Salem, Ohio	12	82	59	23	10.4	N	PF-OU	F	N13–A–3M6
Salina, Kan.	21	110	90	20	13.9	N	F	N	None
Salinas, Calif.	12	93	...	...	14.0	N	N	N	None
Salisbury, Md.	13	80	67	13	9.0	N	N	N	.....
Salisbury, N.C.	19	156‡	130‡	26‡	16.7‡	N	N	N	None
San Buenaventura, Calif.	13	155	106	49	25.9	N	N	U	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	59	...	...	8.1	N	N	N	S38–FP–5M4
San Leandro, Calif.	15	77	...	...	13.6	N	N	N	C39–A–3C6
San Mateo, Calif.	19	139	...	...	22.6	N	–A†	U	C43–A–3C6
Sandusky, Ohio	25	159	134	25	25.8	N	PF–OU	FP	N10–A–..*..
Sanford, Fla.	10	70†	64†	6†	7.0†	N	F	N	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	143	111	32	21.1	N	N	N	C41–A–3C6
Santa Fe, N.M.	20	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	.....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	105	78	27	15.5	N	N	N	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	59	49	10	7.3	N	P–F	N	None
Sarasota, Fla.	11	116	...	...	12.8	N	PF	N	None
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	14	193	162	31	23.7	N	–A	FY	N15–A–3C6
Saugus t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..10–...–SCS[1]
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	131	121	10	...	N	PF†	N	None
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	...	...	...	...	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	...	...	...	...	N	F	N	.....
Sedalia, Mo.	20	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Selma, Ala.	20	146	126	20	14.6	N	N	N	None
Seminole, Okla.	12	52†	46†	6†	4.8†	N	F†	N	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	151	...	...	30.1	1F	PF-OU	FP	N32–A–3M6
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	46	...	...	4.4	N	N	N	None
Shamokin, Pa.	19	47§	...	...	3.4§	N	...	N	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	155	125	30	21.1	N	PF	N	None
Shelby, N.C.	14	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	91	...	...	8.0	N	PF	P	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	40	...	...	6.3	N	N	P	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	91	78	13	6.9	N	F	AF	S33–F–3M3
Sherman, Tex.	17	155	130	25	15.9	N	F	N	None
Shorewood, Wis.	15	119	114	5	18.9	N	PF	A	O39–*–5M5

Table VI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	85	...	...	7.4	N	N	P	S37–P–3S6
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	78	67	11	12.2	N	PF–OU†	N	S10–FP–5M5
South Orange, N.J.	14	123§	113§	10§	21.4§	N	PFO	J	..11–A–SCS[1]
South Pasadena, Cal.	14	109	...	...	17.1	N	N	N	None
South Portland, Me.	16	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	S35–FP–5A3
South River, N.J.	11	63‡	42‡	21‡	10.7‡	N	–P	N	None
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	...	...	...	...	N	–A	F	S36–P–3C3
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	113	...	...	14.5	N	A	U	..39–...–SCS[1]
Statesville, N.C.	11	107	79	28	8.6	N	–P†	N	None
Staunton, Va.	13	...	...	...	...	N	N†	N	None
Steelton, Pa.	13	75	57	18	8.7	N	N	N	None
Sterling, Ill.	11	101	...	...	7.9	N	PF	N	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	AF	S33–FP–5M5
Stillwater, Okla.	10	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	..10–...–SCS[1]
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	.....
Streator, Ill.	15	81	...	...	8.9	N	PF	F	S10–FP–3M3
Struthers, Ohio	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU†	P	N22–FP–3M5
Suffolk, Va.	11	118‡	...	...	14.2‡	N	N	N	None
Summit, N.J.	16	139	...	...	20.9	N	–PF	N	.....
Sumter, S.C.	16	107	98	9	10.3	N	P	N	None
Sunbury, Pa.	15	66	...	...	4.4	N	P	P	S30–P–3C4
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	117	110	7	...	N	A	N	..20–...–SCS[1]
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	115†	91†	24†	10.1†	N	F	N	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	46	...	...	7.0	N	N	N	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	242	212	30	32.0	1F	A†	N	.....
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	P	.....
Temple, Tex.	15	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	.....
Terrell, Tex.	10	79	55	24	5.3	N	N	N	None
Texarkana, Ark.	12	53	...	...	...	N	PF	F	S33–FP–3P6
Texarkana, Tex.	17	107	...	...	12.6	1F	F†	F	None
Thomasville, Ga.	13	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Thomasville, N.C.	11	77	71	6	5.7	N	PF†	N	None
Tiffin, Ohio	16	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FP	N14–A–3M6
Tonawanda, N.Y.	13	105	86	19	17.9	N	–A†	N	N03–A–3M6
Traverse City, Mich.	14	...	...	...	...	N	N	FP	None
Trinidad, Colo.	13	96	69	27	9.6	N	PF	F	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	104	74	30	9.5	N	N	N	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	200	180	20	20.0	1S	PF	AF	S34–FP–5A5
Union tp, N.J.	25	...	...	...	...	N	PF	J	..29–A–SCS[1]
Uniontown, Pa.	22	142	...	...	17.3	N	PF	P	S17–FP–3C4
University Park, Tex.	14	102	...	...	16.5	N	F†	N	None
Urbana, Ill.	14	50	...	...	5.1	N	PF	F	C32–A–3M3
Valdosta, Ga.	16	...	...	...	...	N	A	N	None
Vallejo, Calif.	20	...	...	...	...	N	A	F	C41–A–5C6
Valley Stream, N.Y.	17	77	...	...	12.3	N	–A	N	N41–A–[3]
Vancouver, Wash.	19	...	...	...	...	N	F†	AF	S36–FP–3M6
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	206	144	62	23.0	N	PF†	N	None
Victoria, Tex.	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Vincennes, Ind.	18	...	...	...	...	N	PF	F	None
Virginia, Minn.	12	607	510	97	60.1	N	PF–OU	AF	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	188	134	54	23.0	N	PFOU	N	..08–...–SCS[1]
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	...	...	...	...	N	F	F	S35–FP–*3M6
Wallingford, Conn.	11	154	107	47	18.6	N	PFOU†	N	None
Warren, Pa.	15	60	...	...	8.8	N	PF	F	None
Watertown, S.D.	11	131	80	51	11.5	N	F	AP	None

TABLE VI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Total Monthly Payroll (in thousands)	Credit Unions	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		Total	General Governmental Functions	Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Depts. Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Watertown, Wis.....	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	S97–FP–5M5
Waterville, Me......	17	84	...	...	9.2	N	PF	N	.....
Watervliet, N.Y.....	16	...	...	...	...	N	–A	F	N99–A–3M6
Waukesha, Wis.....	19	...	...	...	...	N	PF	AF	S10–FP–5M5
Waycross, Ga.......	17	101	90	11	11.1	N	A†	F	None
Waynesboro, Pa.....	10	36	...	...	3.8	N	N	N	None
Webster t, Mass.....	13	205	195	10	11.7	N	A	N	..37–...–SCS¹
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	None
Weehawken tp, N.J..	14	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	.....
Wellesley t, Mass....	15	...	...	...	...	N	A	A	..08–...–SCS¹
Wenatchee, Wash...	12	100†	...	...	14.0†	1S	F	F	None
West Chester, Pa....	13	48	46	2	6.8	N	N	N	None
West Frankfort, Ill..	12	42	30	12	3.5	N	N	N	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	...	...	...	...	N	PFOU	U	..02–...–SCS¹
West Warwick t, R.I.	18	59§	...	...	5.3§	N	N	N	None
Westbrook, Me.....	11	62‡	...	...	6.1‡	N	PF	N	None
Westerly t, R.I......	11	...	...	...	...	N	P	N	None
Westfield, Mass.....	19	...	...	...	...	N	A	A	..09–...–SCS¹
Westfield, N.J......	18	...	...	...	...	N	–PF	N	.....
Wewoka, Okla......	10	48§	42§	6§	4.6§	N	F	N	None
Weymouth t, Mass..	24	...	...	...	...	N	A	A	..12–...–SCS¹
Whiting, Ind........	10	...	...	...	...	N	PF	P	.....
Whittier, Calif......	16	255	228	27	34.0	N	N	U	None
Willimantic, Conn...	12	...	...	...	...	N	PF	N	None
Wilmette, Ill........	17	127	116	11	20.0	N	PF–OU†	N	None
Wilson, N.C........	19	273‡	217‡	56‡	20.0‡	N	PF	N	.....
Winchester t, Mass..	15	167	159	8	22.0	N	A	N	..11–...–SCS¹
Winchester, Va......	12	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	.....
Winnetka, Ill.......	12	122	94	28	23.0	N	PF–OU†	N	None
Winona, Minn......	22	154	140	14	18.9	N	PF–OU	AF	None
Winthrop t, Mass...	17	162	150	12	18.1	N	A	N	..10–...–SCS¹
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis............	11	111	...	...	11.5	N	PF	F	S21–FP–5M5
Woburn, Mass......	20	133	125	8	15.5	N	A	A	..88–...–SCS¹
Wooster, Ohio......	12	142†	122†	20†	13.8†	N	PF–OU	F	N03–A–3M6
Xenia, Ohio........	11	...	...	...	...	N	PF–OU	FP	N18–FP–3C6
Ypsilanti, Mich...	12	244†	182†	62†	36.2†	N	PF†	FS	C36–F–*

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[1] In Massachusetts and New Jersey the personnel functions for cities and towns are performed by the state civil service agency. In Massachusetts any town may accept civil service for the police or fire department or both, or for all their employees. New Jersey cities decide by referendum to accept the provisions of the state law and the services of the state commission.

[2] In Wisconsin cities, civil service for police and fire personnel is administered by police and fire commissions of five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms. Such commissions are independent of civil service systems which have been established for other city personnel.

[3] In New York State, town and village civil service functions are performed by the agency authorized by the county in which the town or village is located—a county civil service commission, a county personnel officer, or the state civil service commission.

[4] No fixed term is specified for members of the civil service board.

[5] A West Virginia law of 1937 provides that cities set up a civil service commission for police employees, independent of any civil service commission which may cover other city personnel. Such commissions are composed of three members, appointed for six-year terms, one by the governor, one by the chamber of commerce, and one by the fraternal order of police.

[6] Technical services are supplied on contract by the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

[7] Fire department employees credit union.

[8] Police department employees credit union.

[9] Fire and police department employees credit unions.

[10] Joint city-county employees credit union.

Notes on Personnel Data, Table VI

Albany, California: The civil service board is made up of the president of the city council, the city treasurer, and the city clerk, who serve ex officio.

Asheville, North Carolina: One member of the civil service board has a two-year term, two have indefinite terms.

Aurora, Illinois: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police established by statute in 1903 having a board of three members appointed by the mayor for a four-year term.

Austin, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Bakersfield, California: There are two separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, both established by state law in 1931 and both having three members appointed by the council for six-year terms.

Brookline t, Massachusetts: State law requires metropolitan district to pension policemen and firemen.

Burlington, Vermont: Information shown for pay roll includes a 10 per cent pay increase retroactive to July 1, 1943.

Casper, Wyoming: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Charleston, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Municipal court and public works employees, the only groups not covered by the city system, are covered by the state system.

Compton, California: Information for pay rolls does not include the earnings of fourteen street and highway employees.

Durham, North Carolina: Part of police are under city and part under state.

Easton, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1932, having three members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Elgin, Illinois: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1903, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Enid, Oklahoma: There is a separate civil service board for police, established by charter in 1937, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Fairfield, Alabama: Information for streets and highways not included.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: There is a separate civil service commission for water and street employees, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Greenville, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Hamilton, Ohio: The city manager administers the civil service system.

Haverford tp, Pennsylvania: Information for streets and highways not included.

Henderson, Kentucky: The civil service commission is composed of the mayor and council acting ex officio.

Hibbing, Minnesota: There is a separate police civil service commission, established by state law in 1929, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Highland Park, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1936, having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by the fire department, for six-year terms.

Jackson, Michigan: Information for hospitals, public welfare, and recreation not included.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: The civil service information shown applies to three identical but separate boards for police employees, fire employees, and electrical and engineering employees.

Kansas City, Kansas: Pay roll information does not include salaries of water-supply and electric light or power employees.

Lakeland, Florida: Members of the civil service board are elected by the voters.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for police employees, established by state law in 1934, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Lexington, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees, established by ordinance in 1930, having three members appointed by the city manager for indefinite terms.

Lubbock, Texas: Information does not include data for highways.

Mankato, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Miami Beach, Florida: The director, a member of the personnel board, is the city manager.

Nashville, Tennessee: Members on board are self-perpetuating for an indefinite term. Electrical employees have their own commission appointed by the mayor, two having four-year terms; two having eight-year terms; and one having a 12-year term.

New Castle, Pennsylvania: There are three separate civil service boards: a board for electrical and engineering employees, established in 1934 by state law, consisting of three members appointed by the council for four-year terms; an identical board established the same year for firemen and sanitary police; and a board for policemen, established by state law in 1935, having three members appointed for four-year terms by the council.

Newport, Kentucky: All civil service duties and powers for general governmental employees are vested in the city manager; there is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1920, having three members appointed by the city manager for two-year terms.

Omaha, Nebraska: Civil service covers all employees except police and fire.

Orlando, Florida: Members of the civil service commission are appointed by the city commission with the exception of one member each elected from fire and police departments.

Owensboro, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1938, having four members appointed by the mayor for one-year terms.

Parsons, Kansas: There is a separate fire civil service commission for firemen, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Pasadena, California: The city manager administers the civil service system.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Reported payroll is for one-half month.

Pueblo, Colorado: Members of the civil service commission are elected by the voters.

Raleigh, North Carolina: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police, established by state law in 1935, having five members appointed by the fire department, the police department, and three civic organizations, for three-year terms.

Reading, Pennsylvania: The members of the civil service board are appointed by the director of the department of public affairs.

Richmond, Virginia: "All employees with 15 or more years of service are, if disabled, eligible for a retirement pension," according to the city comptroller.

Rochester, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service board for firemen, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

St. Augustine, Florida: Three members of the civil service commission are appointed for four-year terms and two for one-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Police, fire, and health employees are under a city pension system. There is no civil service board; the city comptroller acts ex officio as chief personnel officer and is assisted by a full-time examiner.

Sandusky, Ohio: The city council acts ex officio as civil service commission.

Schenectady, New York: Civil service functions are administered by the Schenectady County Civil Service Commission.

Shorewood, Wisconsin: Civil service system covers all except police and fire employees.

Syracuse, New York: Civil service functions are administered by the Onondaga County Civil Service Commission.

Tacoma, Washington: Members of the civil service board are elected by the voters.

Walla Walla, Washington: There is a separate but identical civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937.

Washington, D. C.: The "O" and "U" groups are covered by the federal civil service retirement system. Certain personnel functions are performed by the United States Civil Service Commission.

West Haven, Connecticut: The civil service data shown are for the separate police board. There is also a fire civil service board, established by state law in 1937; additional information about this latter board was not reported.

Wichita, Kansas: Four members of the board appointed for four-year terms; the other is elected for one year by the employees council.

York, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire employees, established by state law in 1940, having four members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Ypsilanti, Michigan: The civil service commission is made up of the board of fire commissioners who serve ex officio.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Administration
Assessment
Budgeting
Purchasing
New Sources of Municipal Revenue
Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures
Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1943 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT
BUDGETING PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

The financial condition of most United States cities improved during 1943. The more favorable status was due to good tax collections, reduction of long-term and short-term debts, favorable money rates, reduction of capital outlays and expenditures for maintenance, and creation of reserves for postwar use. In spite of the general improvement a few municipalities still have top-heavy debt structures, some cannot carry any added postwar burdens, and many small communities have not cleared up their old defaults—their hangover from the 1929-33 depression. The current picture in general is good with many shadows in the background including postwar conversion in war-industry cities and other dislocations resulting from impending cessation of some war industry.

Reserve Funds. Twenty-one states and at least three provinces of Canada have specific laws authorizing municipalities to set up reserve funds for postwar capital improvements, repair of public improvements, or equipment replacement. Several of these states had such laws before the war, while the majority of states adopted the legislation in 1943. In addition to the reserve funds which are authorized by statute, various municipalities throughout the United States and Canada have set up reserve funds without specific statutory authority.

The reserve funds are intended generally to be available in the postwar years and are designed to eliminate borrowing through long-term debt for capital improvements or deferred maintenance. They are usually set up from specific tax levies, unencumbered balances at the close of a fiscal year, or from budgetary appropriations made specifically for the reserve. These funds must be protected in such a way that they may be used only for their intended purpose and so that the governing body of a municipality may not use the funds to reduce taxes for political purposes. The states and provinces which have specific authority for reserves are Arizona, British Columbia, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Municipal Revenues. Municipal revenue matters continue to draw the most discussion from municipal finance officers in spite of the fact that money is plentiful and most municipalities have sufficient money for operating purposes at the present time. Some significant 1943 developments were the extension of admissions taxes, the more extended use of garbage collection charges, an attempt to tax the excess profits of private utilities, and new formulas for the distribution of state aid on the basis of need.

The Philadelphia wage tax continued to draw attention. Although the rate was reduced from 1½ per cent in 1942 to 1 per cent in 1943, the yield of the tax declined only slightly, i.e., from $24,762,041 in 1942 to $20,761,883 in 1943. Several municipalities in the Detroit area, including Detroit itself, passed ordinances aimed to capture as municipal revenues amounts which the private utilities would otherwise pay as federal excess profits taxes. The legislation is still tied up in the courts. Several California cities, including Richmond and Berkeley, passed business license ordinances imposing a license tax based on the number of employees. There was a basic license of $10 plus $1 for each employee. Several states gave evidence of more widespread use of state-shared taxes and state grants-in-aid. Arkansas cities share in the sales tax for the first time. Alabama municipalities will get part of the state liquor monopoly profits. Cigarette stamp tax collections in Kansas will be distributed substantially to the cities and counties. Road user revenues in Oregon in excess of $11,000,000 per year will be shared with local governments. More liberal provisions for maintenance of state highways inside cities were made by North Carolina and Minnesota.

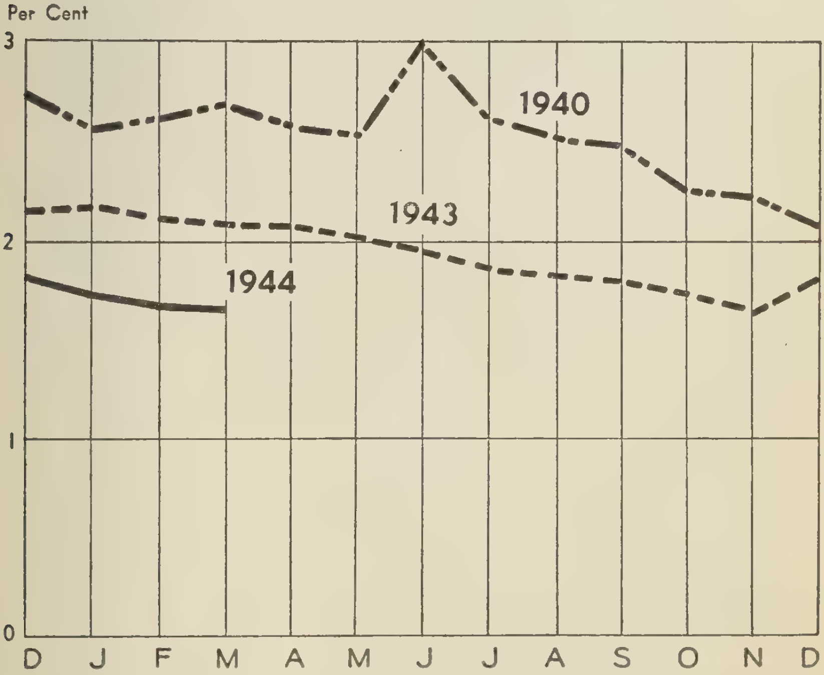
The state of Washington took several unique steps with respect to municipal revenues. Municipalities in the state were granted $2,000,000 from the state's general fund. One million dollars was to be distributed in 1943 and a like amount in 1944. One half of the appropriation will be distributed to all cities on the basis of population. The other half will be distributed, on the basis of population increases, among those cities whose populations increased more than 3 per cent since 1940. The state of Washington also withdrew from the amusement tax field in order that municipalities might adopt local amusement taxes which probably will yield the cities more than $1,000,000 a year.

During 1943 there was a marked increase in the use of sewer rental charges, admissions taxes, and parking meters. Some of the cities reporting parking meters as a substantial source of income were Seattle, Washington; Lincoln and North Chicago, Illinois; and several Indiana communities. Garbage collection charges were also instituted in at least nine Washington cities and other cities scattered throughout the country.

Payments in lieu of taxes on public housing projects were liberalized on the older slum clearance housing. Substantial payments which approximate actual taxes were paid on wartime housing projects.

Real Estate Taxes. The real property tax continued to be the chief support of local governments, although the wave of resentment against it continued to grow. Even the United States Treasury Department's Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations had nothing to suggest as an alternative to the property tax except a rental tax on occupiers. Assessed valuations in many cities and states continued downward in spite of the rising price level. Virginia, for instance, reported that the true value of real estate declined appreciably from 1931 to 1939 and was likely to continue to decline immediately after the war. Tax exemption continues to be revealed as one of the principal difficulties in connection with property tax administration. The president of the New York City Tax Commission reported to Mayor La Guardia in January, 1944, that the assessed valuation of tax exempt real estate in that city alone was $5,513,000,000, against a total real estate valuation of $21,525,000,000.

Municipal Debt. The most significant happenings in municipal debt during 1943 were the continuance of low interest rates on municipal bonds and the extensive liquidation of municipal bonds by insurance companies, public sinking funds, and public retirement systems. The 49 life insurance companies which are members of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reduced their holdings of "municipals" from $1,777,386,000 at the close of 1940 to an estimated $1,190,000,000 on December 31, 1943. Likewise the commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (which includes most such institutions)



Source: The Bond Buyer

Municipal Bond Yields: 1940, 1943, January to March, 1944

This index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

reduced holdings of "municipals" from $3,651,628,000 on December 31, 1941, to $3,533,486,000 on December 31, 1942, in spite of a long period of increases and greatly expanded deposits.

The liquidation of municipal bonds by various groups was not an indication of weakness of this type of security, but was brought about by the exactly opposite characteristic. Municipal bonds reached new high prices which permitted the holders of the securities to sell them at a large profit. Institutions which could not profit further from holdings of exempt securities did most of the liquidating. In most cases the funds received from the sale of these municipal securities were reinvested in federal government obligations.

The total volume of municipal financing reached a ten-year low during 1943. According to *The Bond Buyer* the total long-term municipal financing during the year amounted to $505,331,466, compared with a yearly average of more than $1,000,000,000 for the previous nine years. Short-term loans also reached a new low against a ten-year average also approximately $1,000,000,000. While reported short-term loans, according to *The Bond Buyer,* were $711,162,906 the figure would have been much lower had it not included $449,000,000 housing authority notes. The so-called "Shamberg Case" involving the taxability of the income from the bonds of the Port of New York Authority was tried before the tax court of the United States. A decision was handed down in January, 1944, holding that the income from the bonds was not taxable because the statute specifically exempted income from the bonds of states and their political subdivisions. The court did not rule on any constitutional issues.

Late in 1943 the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census reported that the gross debt of the states and local governments had decreased from $19,467,000,000 in 1942 to $18,492,000,000 at the end of 1943. The year closed with bond prices close to the highest level in history, accompanied by a strong desire on the part of municipal officials to keep their debts at a minimum through the adoption of a pay-as-you-go policy.

Several cities approached or accomplished a debt-free status. Among these communities were Lansing, Michigan, which has no county or school debt and has reduced its other debt to $2.75 per capita. In the Milwaukee area the city of Milwaukee itself now has a reserve about equal to its entire outstanding debt. South Milwaukee will be debt free in 1948, and West Allis has a sinking fund sufficient to pay off its entire debt. Furthermore, Lansing owns $5,633,900 in federal securities, while West Allis and South Milwaukee both have substantial invested reserves.

Accounting. The cities of the country in general were unable to make radical improvements in their accounting procedures because of the shortage of skilled help and their inability to secure accounting machines. However, some constructive steps were taken. The state of Iowa adopted legislation permitting municipalities to consolidate many separate funds into a single fund. Small municipalities in Michigan in large numbers set up new accounting systems. Earlier provisions for expensive accounting forms by small Oklahoma cities were eliminated. Among the large cities Wichita, Kansas, made a great advance by a complete revision and modernization of its accounting procedures. Other public bodies which conducted, started, or completed accounting installations during the year were Providence, Rhode Island, Hartford, Connecticut, Nashville, Tennessee, and Kansas City, Missouri. The latter was a public works cost accounting installation.

While the technical changes in accounting procedures may have been relatively few, still every municipality in the United States was required to make some change in its payroll accounting procedure. Under the new federal tax law, municipalities as well as private corporations were required to withhold part of each employee's pay to apply on his federal income tax. Cities with poor payroll procedures were required to make extensive revisions. Cities with adequate procedures were able to handle this additional deduction without any great revision of their procedure. In the larger municipalities, however, considerable extra help was required because of the new deductions. The necessity for withholding for federal tax purposes brought to light the fact that some municipalities were already making too many deductions for private interests and suggested the advisability of a stricter policy with respect to payroll deductions for non-public purposes.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

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Perhaps the most significant thing that happened in the field of municipal budgets during 1943 was the publication by the Municipal Finance Officers Association of a special bulletin on "Factors in Making Wartime City Budgets." This bulletin emphasized the fact that the problems of budgetary planning and estimating are greatly magnified by wartime conditions. It explained in some detail just how these conditions affect city revenues and expenditures, and pointed to budgetary steps which may be taken to meet developing situations. On the revenue side of the budget, it listed the causes of decreasing municipal income, such as reduced valuations of real and personal property, tax delinquencies, dwindling of license and permit fees, and falling off of state-collected locally shared taxes. It indicated methods of making existing revenues yield more and of giving greater flexibility to municipal fund resources. On the expenditure side of the budget, it dwelt on the causes of increased expenditures and the possibilities of making some reductions in personnel costs, operating services, and debt charges. It concluded by suggesting that any city which found itself in the fortunate position of having a surplus at the end of its fiscal year might set this surplus aside to meet the contingencies of the postwar period.

Here and there over the country certain local happenings in city budgeting were of sufficient importance to warrant mention in this annual summary. Providence, Rhode Island, created the office of city budget director in March,

1943. This officer is appointed by and responsible to the mayor. In preparing the city budget he is empowered to approve all expenditures including those for personnel. He is authorized to examine all personal service requests for additional officers and employees and to offer recommendations with respect thereto. In preparing the budget of Los Angeles the mayor called for expenditure estimates segregated into two groups—those for normal operations and those for expenditures related to the war effort. Owing to the large amount of war production and military work in and around the city, it was thought that this segregation would reveal some significant facts with respect to the financing problem—a problem which must be handled within the limitations of an almost inflexible revenue structure. Milwaukee inaugurated, through a special committee, a study of budgetary procedure in the larger cities of the country preparatory to drafting a new city budget law.

The New York City council, for the first time since it was reconstructed by the 1938 charter, exercised its power to reduce the "expense" budget of the city government after that budget had been presented by the mayor and approved by the board of estimate. The council reduced Mayor LaGuardia's budget for 1943-44 by some $10,000,000, which the mayor promptly vetoed. Thereupon the council overrode the mayor's veto (which it may do under the charter by a three-fourths vote) on items totaling about $3,000,000, but failed to do so on the remaining $7,000,000. This action by the council was commended by most of the local newspapers. The *New York World-Telegram* said editorially: "It will be extra good news to New York City taxpayers in wartime that they have not only a city legislature but one spunky enough to use its pruning knife on mayoral budgets and see the job through."

City Manager Austin P. Hancock of Amarillo, Texas, completely recast the budget document of that city to bring it into conformity with the latest approved form. This is the second Texas city to make the change, Port Arthur's city manager, Bill N. Taylor, having previously recast his budget. The Amarillo budget is notable for its excellent budget message, its informative summary tables, and its comprehensive treatment of city funds.

In the field of state legislation on local budgeting, there comes word from Iowa that a law has been enacted to permit the consolidation of practically all of the many operating funds which bedeviled the local authorities in budgeting their requirements. Oregon passed a law for a simplified statement of each local budget for publication, requiring only a summary of revenue and expenditure estimates and indebtedness.

Special budget laws were enacted in Tennessee applying to Robertson and Rutherford counties. Great need exists in this state for a general local budget law, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the Tennessee Taxpayers Association. W. R. Pouder, secretary of the Association, in his latest "annual survey of local government in Tennessee," issued on May 1, 1943, said: "Failure to employ that thoughtful advance planning which is required to keep the financial program in balance is one of the largest deficiencies in the management of local government in Tennessee. The result has been the widespread and continuous creation of deficits and the issuance of funding bonds to liquidate such deficits. In this respect the counties have been the worst offenders; they having issued $22,960,246 of funding bonds. Out of this amount $14,281,331 remained outstanding in 1942 and represented 15 per cent of the counties' total bonded debt. . . . The issuance of such bonds is widespread among most of the counties, 81 of the 95 having incurred debt for this purpose. In 1929 only 28 Tennessee counties had issued such funding bonds."

In New Jersey the cash basis budget act for local governments was attacked by the 1943 legislature. A group of legislators, mainly from Atlantic City, introduced a bill and succeeded in passing it under suspension of the rules, which would have suspended the cash basis act in numerous New Jersey municipalities along the Atlantic seaboard by permitting anticipation of 100 per cent collection of property taxes in the year levied without any tax overlay. The bill also removed the municipalities from the supervision of the state department of local government, and exempted them from the fiscal supervision act and the municipal finance commission statutes. Governor Edison vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto. However, an amendment was immediately enacted through the efforts of the Princeton Surveys and other interested groups, which limited the application of the law to Atlantic City and removed some of its more objectionable features. The effect of the law is to permit Atlantic City to omit from its budget a $910,000 reserve for tax delinquency, thus anticipating 100 per cent collection during the fiscal year, and to retain $660,000 expected from delinquent taxes. The city's assessed valuation was sharply reduced in 1943, and an increase in the tax rate from about $5.95 to $7.40 per $100 was in prospect. By unbalancing the 1943 budget nearly $1,000,000, the tax rate may be held at the former level.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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State tax departments in 1943 stepped up their programs of assistance to local assessors; in-service training held its ground and took a few steps forward; local, state, and national association activities reflected a definite increase in professional attitude; assessors were more alert in the matter of exemptions, whether private or governmental; and a good job was being done in developing short-cut procedures and better appraisal techniques.

As was to be expected, problems having their origin in the war effort caused the most worry in 1943. There were personnel problems as a result of loss of trained staff members to the armed forces and to war work; appraisal problems having their origin in shortages, inflation, war industries, limitation and stop-production orders; problems in legal interpretations, such as involved in the assessment of real estate owned by the RFC; and, finally, problems in federal relations.

Organization. The two most important changes occurred in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In Maryland a new law provided for a plan of continuous reassessment and gave legal recognition to county supervisors as assessing rather than supervising officers. The Pennsylvania legislature created a board of assessment in each county and granted it the power to prescribe assessment methods, as well as to review, coordinate, and equalize the work of township and borough assessors—who will continue to make original assessments. Any overlapping city assessment district may have its roll prepared by the county board if it so elects. This is an interesting experiment looking toward the eventual creation of county assessment departments.

The attack on small part-time assessment districts was continued in other states but without success. In Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, measures were presented to the legislatures seeking to establish full-time county assessors and abolish part-time township and precinct assessors. Florida also moved against overlapping assessment districts but ran into cautious legislative reaction and none of the bills was passed. However, the legislature did approve two constitutional amendments for the same purpose, but limited application to three counties.

In the state of New York a joint legislative committee after two years of study issued its final report on assessing and reviewing. Its two most important recommendations were for more adequate state supervision of local assessments and better reviewing procedures. Measures covering the committee's recommendations will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

Personnel. Some advances were made toward the improvement of qualifications of assessing officials. A Connecticut bill vetoed by the governor would have provided a single assessor appointed on a merit basis for the city of Waterbury. Milwaukee abolished the district residence requirement for its assessors. The Iowa Supreme Court upheld a law which placed the Des Moines city assessor and his deputies under a merit system.

Of great significance in the personnel field was the increased interest and energy displayed in training programs at local, state, and national levels. A considerable number of city and county assessors started staff training programs, while those which had previously established such programs continued them. Some of the work was directly traceable to the personnel losses which required recruitment of new personnel, mainly over draft age, 4-F's, and women. As an illustration, the Los Angeles county assessor employed a large number of temporary personal property deputies, mostly women, and then put them through an intensive course. The board of assessors of Richmond, Virginia, organized a continuous program for its staff, with classes held one day each week. A mock trial was held in Newark, New Jersey, as a method of training staff members. State universities cooperated in providing training institutes for assessors in Alabama, Illinois, Maine, and Minnesota. The Pennsylvania State Department of Education held eight-week training schools on a county basis. Other training ventures, organized by state tax departments, associations of assessors, or state municipal leagues, were held in California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Appraisals. The effects of the war on real estate values have been extremely varied and have created some difficult problems in appraisal. The shortage of housing, coupled with increased purchasing power, resulted in substantial increases in market prices, which to some extent nullified rent control. Business establishments which seem to be "enjoying" the war include many hotels and warehouses, large department stores, and those dealing in merchandise which is unrationed or free of price control, as well as places of entertainment—taverns, bowling alleys, and theaters. On the other hand, there was a decrease in rental income from sites occupied by radio stores, hardware stores, and similar business places. Suburban properties were substantially affected by the gasoline, automobile, and tire shortages, although not to the extent at first feared. The virtual halt in home building served to emphasize the plight of vacant lots. The erection of thousands of new industrial plants of improved designs and new materials has undoubtedly rendered numerous older establishments obsolete. Much peacetime machinery and equipment which has been stored away may have little value later because of technological developments during the war.

Court Decisions. The Court of Appeals of New York last year held that telephone hand sets, located on subscriber's premises, but owned by the telephone company, were assessable as real estate under the property tax law (*Matter of New York Telephone Co.* v. *Canough,* June 18, 1943). Of even greater significance, because of its application to federally owned property, was the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Mesta case (for a full discussion see "Municipal Legal Problems" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK), in which it was held that federally owned machinery leased to a manufacturer could be assessed as real estate. There are many states, however, which cannot legally tax the real estate of the RFC or its subsidiaries, even though Congress expressly permits it. The reason is simply that in such states a complete exemption from taxation is granted to the federal government. In some states this exemption is unfortunately imbedded in the state constitution; in the remainder it is a matter of statute law. In the latter group the difficulty may be corrected by legislative action. During 1943 at least four states (Iowa, North Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin) amended their laws to break down this barrier.

Certain jurisdictional questions also came into the spotlight in 1943. Although several states experienced such problems, they are best illustrated by one case in Oklahoma. The federal government acquired a large tract of land for the purpose of erecting a munitions plant. The assessor sought the opinion of the attorney general who held this property was not assessable because in enacting its cession statute Oklahoma had made the mistake of ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the federal government. In a recent decision (*James* v. *Dravo Contracting Co.,* 302 US 134), the United States Supreme Court held this to be unnecessary, but the fact remains that many states have taken such action.

Another problem that promises to increase in importance after the war is the one involving the sale of federal property to private purchasers. Many such sales will be made under the so-called installment plan, with the federal government retaining legal title until the full purchase price has been paid. Two illustrative cases arose during the year. The facts in both were almost identical, but they were tried in different states in different courts with different results. In St. Paul, Minnesota, and Birmingham, Alabama, the United States sold abandoned post office sites, retaining title but surrendering possession to the vendee. The Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that the entire property was taxable to the vendee in possession because the interest of the government was merely that of a mortgagee (*S.R.A., Inc.* v. *Minnesota,* December, 1942). The Alabama case was tried in a federal district court and eventually reached the circuit court of appeals. Its decision separated the equities of the government and the vendee, holding the first exempt and the latter taxable (*Ken Realty Co.* v. *Johnson,* USCCA, 5th, November, 1943). It is needless to add that assessors hope the situation is clarified before the federal government starts disposing of its wartime property on a large scale. Moreover, it should be clarified in such a way that full taxation will be permitted from the day on which possession is surrendered.

There were only two other cases of national significance. The Minnesota Supreme Court held that all planes of an airline company having its principal office in St. Paul were taxable in Minnesota until the state legislature provided otherwise (*Minnesota* v. *Northwest Airlines,* December, 1942). This decision was appealed to the United States Supreme Court whose findings are expected shortly. In the other case the Georgia Supreme Court held that a contractor's accounts receivable from the federal government were assessable as the tax was levied against the contractor and imposed no burden on the federal government (*Davis* v. *Smith,* Georgia Supreme Court, October, 1943).

Federal Relations. The scope of relations with federal agencies increased during the year. In general they remained fairly good with a few bad spots here and there. Nevertheless, nearly all assessors frequently voiced their alarm and irritation at the constantly increasing federal exemption of real and personal property. One special grievance of local officials is the huge amount of exempt tangible personal property which is of a nature that is ordinarily privately owned and taxable.

It has recently been estimated that during the war program the federal government has acquired in excess of 25 billion dollars of real and personal property. The Defense Plant Corporation has commitments in excess of 10 billion dollars of which only about one-third is in the form of real estate. By way of contrast the total assessed value of all property in Detroit, real and personal, is only slightly more than two billion dollars, or one-fifth of what this mammoth federal corporation holds. Assessors see no reason why tangible personal property should be exempt and believe it should be taxable to the same extent as real estate. Likewise, war industrial establishments and shipyards cannot be taxed and the net result is to force the citizens of the county or city in which they are located to pay more than their share of the cost of the war.

Public housing is another area in which local assessors and federal officials do business. All war housing projects pay an amount that is intended to be the equivalent of what state and local taxes would be if the projects were privately owned. Although the commissioner of FPHA, acting through his representatives, is authorized to determine the amount, he has sought the advice of assessors in making his decisions. In numerous instances this has resulted not only in substantial agreement on the amount due but has done much to encourage better relations.

Two other excellent examples of cooperation were reported during the year. In Wyoming county assessors made an inventory of all junked automobiles and farm machinery for the WPB, while OPA informed assessors that they could inspect rental statements filed by landlords.

State Supervision. Emphasis on active assistance to local assessors by state tax departments continued to increase. California reported that "requests from assessors for assistance have become so numerous that it has been impossible to comply with all of them." The Michigan Tax Commission gave active assistance in the re-assessment of the city of East Lansing. Kentucky assigned field representatives to work with county tax commissioners and developed a motor vehicle valuation schedule for their use. Washington provided technical assistance to local assessors in the appraisal of public utility and industrial properties, as well as making available other information in its possession. The activities of other state tax departments along similar lines have been previously mentioned.

Professional Organization. Membership in the National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) passed the one thousand mark, three state associations became affiliate members, and the tenth national conference was the best attended and most successful in the Association's history.

Municipal Purchasing

By Joseph W. Nicholson

City Purchasing Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PRIORITIES. Public purchasing agents during 1943 continued to be concerned with the problems of priorities. Three distinct plans of priority operation were progressively prescribed for the use of municipalities by the War Production Board. At the outset of 1943 most cities operated under blanket priority orders for the procurement of maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. In general, blanket orders granted ratings to expedite deliveries of material, other than capital equipment required for the continuance of essential public services. Operation under this plan required the use of PD-1a applications for obtaining capital equipment and for supplemental and emergency assistance.

Later during the year many large cities operated under the "governmental requirements plan" which provided a very satisfactory priorities and allocations procedure. The scope of this plan included requirements for equipment, materials and maintenance, and repair and operating supplies for a three months' period. Estimated requirements were based upon actual expenditures during the previous two quarters, with adequate provisions for seasonal requirements, supplemental assistance, and emergency assistance. This plan was the most practical approach to priority problems yet offered by the War Production Board. On September 30, however, this plan was suspended and cities were required to come under the "controlled materials plan."

At the end of the year all cities were operating under Regulation CMP-5a, except sewer departments which operate under Preference Rating Order P-141 and municipally owned utilities which operate under Utilities Order U-1. This regulation evaluates public services; the most essential services are favored with the very high AA-1 rating. Other important but less essential services are assigned an AA-2 rating; while still other services, regarded by the War Production Board to be of lesser importance, are prescribed a rating of only AA-5 with which to accomplish the purchase and delivery of materials required for maintenance, repair, and operating supply purposes. Operation under this plan has been reasonably successful but has been complicated through the requirement of the use of a great number and variety of special application forms. Some of the larger municipalities employed specialists on federal regulations to handle such matters as priorities and rationing. At the end of the year there were extreme shortages of certain articles used in municipal institutions, such as textiles and some food supplies.

Centralized Purchasing. Only one city, Ironwood, Michigan, reports the establishment of a centralized purchasing system; several other cities were authorized in 1943 to set up such systems. The Port of New York Authority, which has had a centralized purchasing system for a number of years, established a centralized stores system during 1943 under the direction of the purchasing agent. A New Hampshire law gives city councils power to centralize all purchasing either in the mayor or in some other municipal official designated by the council. Watertown, Massachusetts, has been authorized by the state legislature to establish a purchasing department upon approval by a majority of the town meeting members. In Toronto, Canada, the city council has authorized the establishment of a centralized purchasing department, but a purchasing agent has not yet been appointed. Hartford, Connecticut, and Columbus, Ohio, have been considering setting up a central purchasing office.

In the field of county government the Wisconsin legislature passed a law permitting county boards to establish centralized purchasing of supplies for all departments; this authority previously applied only to Milwaukee and Dane counties. In Tennessee purchasing commissions were created for DeKalb, Lincoln, and Rutherford counties, purchasing agents were appointed in McMinn and Robertson counties, and the purchasing agent law for Campbell County was repealed. The Minnesota legislature adopted substantially the model purchasing act for St. Louis County, Minnesota, and a purchasing agent has been appointed.

Purchasing Manuals. The Michigan State Administrative Board has approved and adopted "General Rules and Regulations for Control of the Process of Purchasing Materials For Use of All State Agencies, and the Disposition of

Salvage and Other Personal Property." The state purchasing agent of Alabama and the city purchasing agent of Milwaukee are working on an instructional bulletin for use by the clerical staffs and administrative officers in the various state departments. The state of Rhode Island has established a standardization committee to improve its buying techniques and effect long-range savings; rules formulated by this committee are now before the governor for his consideration. The Cook County "budget survey staff" has prepared and issued a *Manual of Purchasing Organization and Procedure* for the office of the purchasing agent of Cook County, Illinois; this manual is very well prepared, covering the authority, procedures, and activities of the purchasing department and embodying the latest approved principles and procedures.

Postwar Planning. Considerable thought has been given to the possibility of cities acquiring motorized and other surplus materials and equipment from the federal government at the conclusion of the war. After World War I private concerns obtained on assignment from the government similar types of merchandise which remained government property until sold by the dealer. Thus no local taxes could be collected on this stock of merchandise although dealers realized handsome profits. Many officials believe that local governments should be given priority in the purchase of this equipment.

Other Developments. Up to December 1, 1943, cities were liable for a four-cent per ton transportation tax on coal if freight charges were paid to anyone except the carrier. A bill passed by Congress now provides exemption from this tax for state and local government units.

Large and diverse stocks of surplus properties from various federal departments were made available late in the year to state and local governments.

The city attorney of San Diego, California, drafted a "federal hindrance" clause to be inserted in all contracts by the city for the purchase of wartime material or equipment or for construction work. The purpose of the clause is to provide a reasonable procedure to be followed when specified conditions arise as a result of any federal law, rule, or regulation, so that any difficulties in probable litigation can be avoided.

During the year ending in May, 1943, the Governmental, Educational, and Institutional Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents conducted a survey on the availability of equipment owned by public agencies. This information was made available to each member of the Group, and it facilitated the exchange and sale between public agencies of equipment that is no longer manufactured because of the needs of the armed forces. Information was also supplied to the members regarding federal regulations affecting governmental purchasing. The Group also assisted the National Bureau of Standards in the formulation of a new specification for bituminous sewer pipe.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue

Municipal officials continue to show a great deal of interest in new sources of revenue even though most cities have sufficient money for operating purposes. One reason for this interest is the continued decline in assessed valuations. Eighty-five cities, or 10 per cent of the cities of 10,000 or more population which reported information for The Municipal Year Book, indicated that a new locally collected revenue had been adopted during 1943 or that some old sources other than property tax had been increased. Some significant developments in 1943 were the increased use of garbage collection charges and sewer rentals, the adoption of admission taxes, an extension of business license fees, and an attempt to tax gross receipts or excess profits of private utilities. There were some developments in local sharing of state revenues.

Service Charges. Many cities adopted refuse collection service charges either for garbage alone or for all refuse. Cities adopting such charges in 1943 include Denton, Gatesville, Forth Worth, and Pecos, Texas; Garden City, Kansas; Crown Point, Indiana; Ironwood and Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Compton and Tulare, California; Columbus, Portsmouth, and Youngstown, Ohio; Downey and Stillwater, Oklahoma; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Glencoe, Illinois; and Enumclaw, Ephreta, Leavenworth, Moses Lake, North Bend, North Bonneville, Oak Harbor, and Vancouver, Washington. Some of these cities are below 10,000 population.

Columbus anticipated a revenue of $360,000 a year, Youngstown $150,000, and Fort Worth $300,000. Charges usually range from 50 cents to $1 a month for homes in residential areas. Stillwater, Oklahoma, charges 30 cents a month for residences and higher charges for business places which is estimated to bring in a revenue of $1,430 a month, and Glencoe, Illinois, anticipates a revenue of $8,000 a year. In Minnesota where a new law permitted the imposition of garbage collection charges against properties served on a special assessment basis, Northfield and St. Louis Park proceeded to finance their refuse collection expenditures by this method.

Sewer rentals as a means of financing large-scale sewer improvements were studied in a number of large cities, including Philadelphia, San Francisco, Toronto, and Los Angeles. In Philadelphia it was proposed that the sewer rental equal 115 per cent of the water bill and in Los Angeles that the sewer service charge be $3.60 per water service a year. Sewer rentals were adopted at Hillsboro, Mascoutah, Morrison, and Norris City, Illinois; Childersburg, Grove Hill, and Sulligent, Alabama; Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania (to war housing only); Lakeland, Florida, $30,000 a year; Seminole, Oklahoma, $10,000 a year; Concord, New Hampshire, $10,000 a year; Laramie ,Wyoming; and Renton and Kirkland, Washington.

Licenses. A number of cities adopted new licenses or increased the amount of old license fees. Elkhart, Indiana, set up license fees for taxicabs and taxicab operators; La Grange, Illinois, levied a $10 annual license fee upon places selling milk; Charleston, South Carolina, will receive $12,480 from a special license for the Sunday operation of motion picture theaters; Muscatine, Iowa, raised the beer license from $100 to $200 a year; New York City adopted a $25 a year license for inhalation therapy services; Newark, Ohio, received $1,660 from a new bicycle license; Wilmette, Illinois, adopted licenses for bathing beaches and bicycles; Thomasville, North Carolina, adopted a $15 license for taxicabs; Butler, Pennsylvania, levied a bus license of $100 per bus. Chicago increased all licenses 10 per cent, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Wichita Falls, Texas, increased some license fees. Amarillo, Texas, adopted a charge of $1 for health certificates, the revenue from which will be about $5,000 a year; a 25-cent charge is made for certified copies of birth certificates.

Columbus, Ohio, adopted a comprehensive ordinance providing for the licensing and regulating of minor street privileges which the city estimates will bring in approximately $125,000 a year.

Several cities adopted new business licenses based on the number of employees or volume of business or both. Alameda, California, adopted a business license tax which will raise $50,000. Richmond, California, anticipates a revenue of $85,000 a year from a new license of $10 per year for each business plus $1 for each employee. Seattle, Washington, adopted a new business license and occupation tax which is expected to yield $1,200,000 a year. It provides for a license fee of $1 per year for each person or company doing business in the city and in addition a tax of one mill on each dollar of gross income except that businesses with gross incomes of less than $600 bimonthly are exempt. Portland, Oregon, raised all of its $6 and $10 occupational taxes to $12 in 1943. Fort Myers, Florida, levied a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of every business and service in the city. Half of the revenue will be used for reduction of ad valorem taxes and the other half for a postwar planning fund.

Parking Meters. Cities which received the first full year of revenue from parking meters in 1943 were: Vallejo, California, $45,000; Janesville, Wisconsin, $12,000; Huntington Park, California, (130 installed in November, 1943); Newark, New Jersey, $40,000; Enid, Oklahoma, $12,000; Waukegan, Illinois, $22,800; Wooster, Ohio, $5,762; Santa Ana, California, $60,000; Muskegon, Michigan, $35,000; Joplin, Missouri, $30,000; Newark, Ohio, $15,000; Evansville, Indiana, $90,000; Rochester, New York, $100,000; Lincoln and North Chicago, Illinois; Union township and Connellsville, Pennsylvania; and Bryan, Texas (no revenue figures given).

Utilities. Three Michigan cities, Dearborn, Detroit, and Hazel Park, enacted ordinances levying a 20 per cent excise tax on the gross revenue of local gas and electric utilities. Detroit estimated an annual revenue of $10,000,000 and Hazel Park $60.000 a year. The utilities have brought legal action against the Detroit ordinance; if it is held valid the *Wall Street Journal* believes that as many as 100 other communities will adopt similar measures.

Kansas City, Missouri, late in 1942 increased the occupational license fee for local utilities with the result that the 1943 city revenue from the license fee on local gas, electric, telephone, and street railway utilities totalled $1,086,050 as compared to $596,269 in 1942. The new license for the gas and electric companies is 5 per cent of the gross receipts on domestic and commercial sales excluding industrial sales; for the local telephone exchange business the license is 4 per cent of gross receipts excluding governmental sales; for the street railways one mill per revenue passenger; and for buses 3 per cent of the gross receipts based on route mileage in the city.

Springfield, Missouri, adopted a 5 per cent gross receipts license tax on local utilities which is estimated to bring in a revenue of $102,500. Maplewood, Missouri, also levied a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on utilities. Richmond Heights, Missouri, levied a 2 per cent franchise license tax on the local electric company, and Cape Girardeau, Missouri, receives $3,600 a year from a new 20-year franchise with the Frisco Railroad.

San Antonio, Texas, adopted a street rental charge levied on the local transit company for buses using city streets which will bring in a revenue of $210,000 a year. Denison, Texas, imposed a 2 per cent gross revenue tax on utilities from which a yearly income of $11,000 is anticipated. Charleston, South Carolina, will receive $10,000 a year from a levy of 5 to 10 per cent on local power and gas company sales. Yakima, Washington, raised the occupation tax on telephone and electric companies within the city from 2 to 3 per cent of their gross earnings which will increase city revenue by about $10,000 a year.

Wichita, Kansas, increased by $216,000 the franchise taxes to be paid to the city by the local public utilities. The local gas, electric, and water utilities are to pay a franchise of 3 per cent of their gross revenue instead of 1 per cent as in the past, and the transportation companies will pay 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent, and the telephone company will pay 3 per cent of gross revenues. Pasadena, California, received $30,000 from a 3 per cent tax on the gross income of the telephone company, another $30,000 from a 2 per cent tax on the gas utility, and $5,000 from a 1 per cent tax on the local bus company. Columbus, Ohio, recently enacted a utilities tax of 4 per cent of the net rate charged for natural gas, electrical energy, telephone service, and water. The tax is added to the bills and collected by the utility companies.

Miscellaneous. Jefferson City, Missouri, adopted a two cents per package tax on cigarettes from which the city anticipates $24,000 a year revenue. It is an occupational license at $1 per thousand cigarettes on retail sales and an annual license permit of $1 for retail distributors. Mobile County, Alabama, also adopted a tax on cigarettes, graduated by size of cigarettes, those between three and six inchs long being taxed $1 per thousand. Vancouver, Washington, increased the tax on pinball machines and card tables from which a revenue of $160,000 a year is anticipated.

Cities in Washington expect to receive $1,440,000 a year from admission taxes, a tax field which the state government vacated in 1943. It is estimated that a city with a population of 20,000 or more will collect about 75 cents per capita while cities of less than 20,000 population may expect a collection of about 50 cents per capita a year.

During 1943 a total of 67 cities in the state of Washington, including all cities of more than 10,000 population, adopted taxes on admissions to theaters, athletic fields and other amusements averaging about 5 per cent of the price of admission. The city of Wenatchee received $9,368 in 1943 from this source; Bellingham, $25,000; Yakima, $30,000; Spokane, $78,500; Everett, $18,500 (eight months); Tacoma anticipates $100,000 a year, Seattle $45,000 a year, and Walla Walla $22,000. Outside of Washington state, two cities in Alabama (Gadsden and Talladega) adopted a 10 per cent tax on admissions and Clarksburg, West Virginia, adopted a one cent theater admission tax. Local collection costs and administrative expenses in connection with admission taxes are very low and the tax is reported to be proving highly advantageous.

Gloucester City, New Jersey, received $7,000 from a levy on tax title certificates that are two years old. Beatrice, Nebraska, received $2,000 rental on land acquired for an airport site. Benton Harbor, Michigan, adopted a pinball machine ordinance which will bring in an annual income of $1,500. Cheyenne, Wyoming, metered the water system which increased revenues $85,000 a year.

Payments in lieu of taxes on public housing projects were liberalized on low cost housing and substantial payments which approximate actual taxes were paid to cities on wartime housing projects. It was estimated that the Federal Public Housing Authority in 1943 paid to local governments in lieu of taxes on government financed war housing projects a total of $13,000,000.

Several cities in war camp areas received federal aid for various services under the Lanham Act. For example, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, received about $7,300 for the operation of the city's fire and police departments and $58,900 for the construction of a recreation building.

Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a new policy of providing fire protection service outside the city, the new charge to be equal to two mills per dollar on the total value of the taxable property of the owner to whom service is to be provided.

Sharing of State-Collected Taxes. Arkansas cities for the first time received a share of the state sales tax, Alabama municipalities received a part of the state liquor monopoly profits, Kansas cities received a substantial portion of the state cigarette stamp tax, and in Oregon the road-user revenues in excess of $11,000,000 per year are to be shared with local governments as a result of 1943 legislative action. The state of Washington granted municipalities in that state $2,000,000 from the state's general fund, one-half of which was distributed in 1943 and one-half in 1944. South Carolina allocated approximately $300,000 annually to cities and towns from motor vehicle license fees on the basis of population, and with a limit of $10,000 to each municipality.

Conclusion. Some of the new sources of revenue indicate an attempt on the part of cities to secure increased revenue from businesses whose income has increased as a result of war activities and increased population. Examples of such taxes are the special business license fees in some of the western cities and the taxes on the income of local utilities. While the additional revenue in a few cities amounts to a considerable proportion of their revenue, these miscellaneous sources are still only a small percentage of the total revenue of American cities. The continued development of state grants-in-aid and local sharing of state-collected taxes in general offers more hope than can ever be expected from locally developed miscellaneous sources.

Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures of Cities Over 25,000

The revenue of cities over 25,000 population averaged $49.79 per capita in 1942, but varied widely among individual cities and among population groups. In general, per capita revenue increased directly with the size of the city as shown in Table 1. Average per capita expenditures of all these cities in 1942 were $38.23, of which $22.80 was for operation (both figures exclusive of school and welfare costs) with the larger cities showing higher per capita expenditures (see Table 2). The data for Table VII below and for this summary are taken, with some adaptations, from the Bureau of the Census reports on "City Revenue in 1942" and "City Expenditure in 1942" (*City Finances: 1942,* Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 3, respectively).

Per capita figures rather than dollar amounts have been presented for individual cities in Table VII because they are somewhat more comparable as between cities. The per capita expenditure figures afford a rough measure of differences among cities in the number and cost of services provided by the city government. The per capita revenue figures are useful in showing the relative amount of income in each city from different sources. In interpreting these statistics, however, and especially in making comparisons between cities, a number of limitations must be kept in mind. The more general considerations which apply to the interpretation of all per capita figures are fully explained in the section on "How to Use the Year Book" (page 13) and need not be reviewed here. One fact, however, ought to be repeated. Per capita expenditures for operation do not reflect levels of service and cannot therefore be used as indices of efficiency. High per capita costs may indicate either that the level of service is high or that the service is being administered inefficiently, or it may only indicate that population is not an adequate measure of problem magnitude.

In addition, when analyzing the revenue and expenditure figures presented below, it must be noted that there is wide variation among communities in the number and nature of units of government which collect revenue and provide services in the area covered by the corporate limits of the city. Counties, and independent school, park, or sanitary districts are examples. For instance, New York City in 1942 had a per capita tax revenue of $73; Los Angeles had about $18. New York, having largely absorbed county functions, had overlying governments of negligible fiscal importance, whereas a substantial part of the revenue collected within the city boundaries of Los Angeles went to the county and independent school districts for their functions carried out within the city limits.

The most important example of such differences, and one which applies to all population groups, is that of the schools. In some states, such as Massachusetts, the cities bear the entire cost of providing education; in others the county or an independent school district with power to levy taxes provides this service. The "total expenditure" and "operation expenditure" columns of Table VII have been adjusted so that the amount spent for schools is not included and intercity comparisons can be made. It was not possible, however, to exclude from the revenue figures amounts collected in taxes or aid received where the city has some financial jurisdiction over the schools. To assist in interpreting the figures, all those cities which had significant expenditures for schools ($1 or more per capita) are indicated by an "S" on the assumption that they likewise had significant revenues for schools. The revenues of cities which had such expenditures should therefore not be used for intercity comparisons. Where a city does have jurisdiction over school finances the amount expended varies widely: the range among cities over 100,000 population is from $1.89 in New Orleans to $21.65 per capita in Paterson, New Jersey.

The same situation obtains in the field of welfare. Public assistance is not generally considered a city function, but rather a responsibility primarily of county or state and of the federal government. The major exception to this statement is found in the case of Massachusetts where the cities bear most of the general assistance costs. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the state carries the burden of all forms of public assistance; in the other states these costs are borne by the state and the counties in varying ratios.

The "total expenditure" and "operation expenditure" columns of Table VII have been adjusted to exclude welfare expenditures so that intercity comparisons can be made with these figures. It was not possible to separate revenues received for welfare purposes from the revenue data in Table VII but those cities which spent more than $5 per capita and which therefore had a significant responsibility for welfare costs are indicated by a "W." Revenue figures for these cities are not comparable with other cities. New York, for example, spends $17.10 per capita for welfare, Boston $18.70, San Francisco $14.59, and Denver $21.52. On the other hand, Los Angeles spends only four cents, and Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Oakland, three cents or less per capita for welfare.

City Revenue in 1942. The chart on page 255 shows that each population group derived about the same proportion of revenue from property and other taxes. As can be seen from the chart, taxes provided 76.6 per cent of all revenue for the five cities with populations over a million; for cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population the ratio was 72 per cent; the other four city groups were within this narrow range.

Individual cities showed considerable differences in the percentages of total revenue provided by taxes. For instance, within the one group of five cities having more than one million residents there was the contrast between Philadelphia with 91 per cent of total revenue derived from taxes and Los Angeles with only 66 per cent. Philadelphia's collections were augmented by the productive income tax, which supplied 31 per cent of the city's revenue.

Among the cities with populations less than a million a few had ratios of tax to total revenue as high as 95 to 98 per cent. On the other hand, there were ratios considerably less than 60 per cent. State aid accounted for many of the contrasts between cities of different states, especially when shared taxes were from income or from sales. For instance, in 1942 state aid to local governments in Massachusetts was about $89,000,000, or 42 per cent of total state expenditure. Almost half of this sum was from state-collected individual and corporation income taxes, motor fuel sales taxes, and certain licenses. In neighboring Connecticut, on the other hand, state aid was only 8 per cent of the state's total expenditure, and the shared taxes were mainly from unimportant sources.

TABLE 1

PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE, BY MAJOR SOURCE AND BY CITY POPULATION GROUP: 1942

Population Group	Total	Taxes		Aid Received from Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous	
		Total	General and Selective Property only	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services only
Cities over 1,000,000	$66.35	$50.81	$42.38	$12.28	$11.92	$3.26	$1.81
500,000 to 1,000,000	63.19	46.76	39.98	12.49	10.86	3.93	2.21
250,000 to 500,000	42.19	31.14	27.58	6.67	6.31	4.39	2.29
100,000 to 250,000	40.38	29.93	27.60	6.62	6.20	3.83	1.89
50,000 to 100,000	34.86	26.29	23.98	4.55	4.25	4.03	1.87
25,000 to 50,000	34.09	24.56	22.50	5.57	4.87	3.96	1.77
All cities over 25,000	49.79	37.34	32.45	8.65	8.09	3.80	1.95

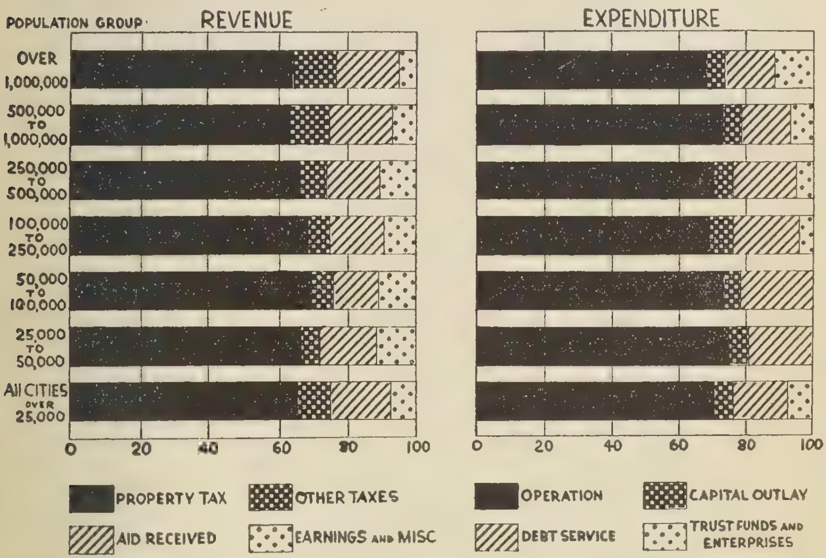
Per capita tax revenue figures (Table 1) make evident the contrast among the six city population groups. There is an unbroken decrease from the $50.81 of the largest cities to the $24.56 of the smallest. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the individual taxpayer in a major city carried a heavier tax burden than the taxpayer in a smaller city, for three reasons: (1) A city benefits in tax revenue from nonresidents who purchase goods or services within the city; (2) per capita tax revenue will be raised appreciably by even a small number of valuable industrial or commercial concerns located within the city limits; (3) "tax burden" must take into account the number and quality of the governmental services which citizens receive.

Analysis of property tax collections for the six city population groups closely parallels the foregoing comments on total tax revenue because a large percentage of such revenue comes from property taxes. Whereas total tax revenue was in general 75 per cent of all revenue, property tax collection was about 65 per cent of total revenue, with but slight deviation from this figure by the respective population groups.

Substantial differences appear in a city-by-city comparison of property tax collections as percentages of total revenue. There were, however, larger patterns. For instance, in some states state aid was an important source of revenue thereby reducing the percentage of revenue from local tax sources. Also, on a regional basis, the cities in a number of the southeastern states, such as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, relied more heavily upon sales and license taxes than on the general property tax.

New York City alone accounted for 60 per cent of sales tax collections by cities having populations over 25,000. As a whole, municipalities do not rely much upon the sales tax, whether charged directly against the retail sales of goods and services or collected as a license tax measured by gross receipts. The 397 cities in 1942 collected only 4.7 per cent of their total revenue from sales taxes, though individual cities, such as St. Louis, Washington, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Kansas City (Missouri), received between 15 and 25 per cent of their respective total revenues from this source. In the majority of the cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants no revenue from sales taxes was reported.

Revenue from licenses presented a somewhat different story because licenses are important as a source of revenue for the smaller urban places. In absolute amount Chicago easily led the list with $16,600,000 (19 per cent of total license taxes for the 397 cities), but in general the smaller the city the larger was the license collection as a proportion of total revenue. As was mentioned in the discus-



Source: United States Bureau of the Census

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CITY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, BY POPULATION GROUP: 1942

The bar chart on the left shows the distribution of general city revenue by major source and by population group for 1942, obtained from the data gathered by the United States Bureau of the Census and published in "City Revenue in 1942," *City Finances: 1942,* Volume 2, No. 1; the bar chart on the right shows the percentage distribution of city expenditure by character and by population group, obtained from data gathered by the United States Bureau of the Census and published in "City Expenditure in 1942," *City Finances: 1942,* Volume 2, No. 3. Data on contributions to trust funds and public service enterprises are not available for the cities under 100,000; per cent distribution for the remaining categories is therefore not comparable with the larger cities.

sion of property taxes, licenses were a more important part of municipal revenue in certain sections of the country, such as the southeast, than in other areas. Even with such prominence in the revenue system as was given to licenses by some cities, in no case did this source provide more than about one-third of a city's total revenue; the average for all cities was only 3.4 per cent.

Aid from other governments accounted for about 17 per cent of the total revenue of these 397 cities, and of this 17 per cent all but 1 per cent came from the respective states in the form of shared taxes or grants.

On a percentage distribution basis (see chart) the first two groups of cities (over 500,000 inhabitants) had a slightly larger percentage of total revenue from aid than did the other groups. More conspicuous contrasts were apparent between individual cities and also between cities in those states sharing such taxes as sales and income and in states which made almost no use of shared taxes. Among cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants (excluding Washington, D. C.) only San Antonio and Fort Worth received no state aid in 1942. In Iowa and Kentucky no aid went to cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population.

Per capita figures for the six city population groups and for cities grouped by states afford contrasts and similarities of the same kind as those shown by percentage distribution figures. A few cities received aid as high as $25 per person; for many cities the per capita aid was negligible or zero.

For all groups of cities included in Table VII the total of earnings and miscellaneous revenue accounted for 7.6 per cent of total city general revenue, and of this percentage the largest source was charges for services. The broad category of "earnings and miscellaneous" as a percentage of total revenue was twice as important for cities under 500,000 inhabitants as it was for cities with more than one million inhabitants, although on a per capita basis there was not much difference among the six city population groups. A few municipalities received between 30 and 40 per cent of their total revenue from charges for services. On a state-wide basis such charges were generally an important source of revenue for the cities in Michigan, Ohio, and Texas.

Contributions to the cities from municipally owned utilities were less than 5 per cent of respective revenues in most of the large cities but for some municipalities with populations between 25,000 and 250,000 such enterprises provided a considerable part of total revenue. The most conspicuous instance was Rocky Mount, North Carolina, whose city-owned water, power, and gas utilities contributed $412,000 to the general government, 73 per cent of the total revenue. Jacksonville, Florida, received almost 54 per cent of its total revenue from its city-owned utilities, and several cities with populations between 25,000 and 50,000 received nearly as much. However, a majority of the 397 cities did not receive money from city government enterprises.

City Expenditures in 1942. Like revenue, per capita expenditures showed a definite relation to the size of the city. Table 2 shows per capita general expenditure for operation by function (exclusive of school and welfare expenditures for the reasons noted above) and by city population groups. The bar chart on page 255 shows the percentage distribution of expenditure by character and by population group. The school and welfare figures are included because it was possible to separate these expenditures from the figures shown for debt service or for contributions to trust funds.

During 1942 the 397 cities having populations over 25,000 spent $2,720,000,000, of which 70 per cent was for the operation of the city government, about 6 per cent for capital outlays, 17 per cent for debt service, and 7 per cent for contributions to trust funds and public-service enterprises.

Total operation costs as a percentage of total expenditure were within a range of 68 to 75 per cent for each of the six city population groups; capital outlays also showed but little variation between the city groups. In contrast, as can be seen from the chart, debt service (interest and provision for debt retirement) required a larger share of all expenditures for the groups of cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, whereas contributions to trust funds and public-service enterprises by the largest cities were almost four times those of the smaller cities. Data on contributions to trust funds and public-service enterprises are not available for cities under 100,000. Per capita figures for these population groups are shown for net expenditures after deduction of contributions.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA GENERAL EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION, BY FUNCTION AND BY CITY POPULATION GROUP: 1942

Function	POPULATION GROUP						
	All Over 25,000	Over 1,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000
General Control	$ 3.03	$4.28	$3.54	$2.32	$2.16	$2.26	$2.30
Public Safety:							
Police	4.72	6.71	5.80	3.80	3.57	3.37	2.89
Fire	3.46	3.68	3.79	3.38	3.45	3.29	2.89
Other	.52	.70	.57	.41	.38	.45	.44
Highways	2.58	2.40	3.01	2.34	2.27	2.83	2.98
Sanitation	2.57	3.30	3.03	2.35	2.20	2.02	1.73
Health	.73	.72	.98	.80	.71	.62	.54
Hospitals	2.01	2.96	3.86	1.86	1.12	.89	.49
Correction	.35	.67	.75	.18	.10	.03	.08
Libraries	.52	.52	.78	.50	.54	.41	.39
Recreation	1.35	1.31	2.10	1.43	1.30	1.13	.91
Miscellaneous	.95	.69	1.20	.47	1.11	1.35	1.27
Total Operation*	$22.80	$27.91	$29.40	$19.83	$18.90	$18.65	$16.91

* Because of rounding, figures may not add up to total shown.

Per capita expenditures for normal operation are of course by far the most important of the four principal municipal expenditure categories shown in Table VII. The operational costs of the various municipal functions, however, expressed individually as percentages of total expenditure, were not similar for each of the six city population groups. General control (general administrative, legislative, and judicial activities), police, and sanitation costs showed only slight differences between the city population groups. Those cities which themselves provided school or welfare services or both spent a large percentage of their revenue for these functions. For comparative purposes, however, these two functions have been eliminated from population group summaries, as explained above. Table 2 shows that among the very largest cities about one-fourth of all expenditures were for police protection, while for the other cities the average per capita expenditure for such protection was about one-sixth of all expenditures. General control accounted for over one-sixth of all expenditures, on a per capita basis, for the cities over a million, and ranged from one-tenth to one-eighth of all expenditures for the other city groups. Hospitals accounted for over one-tenth of all expenditures for the cities between 500,000 and one million inhabitants, but were less important for the other groups. Sanitation accounted for well over 10 per cent of expenditures in all groups. Highway expenditures, on the other hand, as a percentage of the total steadily increased as cities on a group basis became smaller. A similar tendency, though not so consistent, was evident for fire protection. On a per capita basis, however, highways and fire protection were the only functions for which there was almost no difference between city population groups in per capita expenditure (Table 2).

Revenue-Expenditure Relationships. Since cities operate on a basis which in general balances income with outgo there is a close correspondence between per capita figures for revenue and expenditure. Such figures, however, can give no indication of the potential financial resources of the community or of the level of efficiency with which services are administered. In analyzing the per capita revenue and expenditure figures shown in Table VII several things must be kept in mind. The elimination of all school and welfare expenditures from the "total expenditure" and "operation expenditure" columns accounts for the large discrepancy between "total revenue" and "total expenditure" for those cities which administer these functions. For those cities which do not administer one or both of these functions it is still necessary, in comparing total revenue with total expenditure, to remember that "capital outlay" expenditures are often made out of the proceeds from the sale of bonds and that these same expenditures will be reported again at a later time as "debt service."

A comparison of groups of cities on a population basis shows that in all except the very largest cities total per capita revenue exceeded per capita expenditures for operation, debt service, and contributions to trust funds and public-service enterprises by amounts which ranged from $3.83 per capita for the cities from 500,000 to 1,000,000 population to $0.69 for the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population. New York, which reported the high figure of $14.48 per capita for debt service, accounts for the excess of $2.12 per capita of expenditure over revenue among the cities with over a million population.

Table VII

PER CAPITA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA, CITIES OVER 25,000: 1942

The data in this table for the 397 cities over 25,000 population (the urban places over 25,000 not included are listed at end of table) are based on data collected by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census and published in *City Finances: 1942*, Vol. 2, No. 1, "City Revenue in 1942," January, 1944, and Vol. 2, No. 3, "City Expenditure in 1942," February, 1944. The data are for the year 1942 or fiscal year ending in 1942, except that Portland, Oregon, data are for 1941. **Total Revenue** excludes revenue of trust and sinking funds and government enterprises but may include city school district revenues or aid for welfare. An S after the amount in this column indicates that more than $1 of the per capita expenditures as compiled by the Bureau of the Census were for schools; W indicates that more than $5 per capita was spent for welfare. **General and Selective Property Tax** includes all forms of property taxation; the other major taxes included in **Total Tax Revenue** are mostly sales and licenses taxes. **Total Earnings and Miscellaneous** include contributions from public-service enterprises. **Charges for Current Services** include court costs, protective inspection costs, highway department charges, sanitation and hospital costs. **Total Expenditures and Operation Expenditures** have been adjusted to exclude expenditures for schools and welfare reported in the Census totals (see **Total Revenue** above). **Debt Service** includes both interest and provision for debt retirement. **Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises** include the city's payment into an employee pension fund or retirement system, as well as subsidies to non-self-supporting public-service enterprises, such as cemeteries, airports, or utilities; these data are not shown separately for cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population but where known these figures were deducted from the total per capita expenditure column.

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	$33.79W	$25.73	$19.19	$6.17	$6.08	$1.89	$1.26	$28.41	$18.02	$1.79	$5.19	$3.41
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	64.67S	45.33	44.67	11.94	11.71	7.39	5.53	40.70	27.19	2.37	9.37	1.76
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	26.48	17.56	15.27	3.67	2.83	5.24	1.62	24.38	17.21	3.06	1.78	2.32
New York, N. Y.	7,455	95.86SW	73.39	62.72	19.56	19.06	2.91	1.38	71.64	35.21	6.92	14.48	15.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	42.15	38.25	23.81	1.90	1.90	1.99	1.51	40.86	26.09	.82	8.87	5.07
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	859	59.27SW	43.80	41.20	13.57	13.47	1.90	1.04	43.10	27.13	2.51	11.07	2.39
Boston, Mass.	771	100.70SW	72.42	69.55	24.95	24.94	3.33	1.69	62.60	42.43	1.64	14.85	3.67
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	66.74S	49.93	48.47	13.79	13.79	3.01	2.11	47.91	29.11	2.85	14.76	1.19
Cleveland, Ohio	878	40.13	25.65	25.10	8.11	8.08	6.36	5.05	38.36	24.11	1.92	10.81	1.52
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	58.39S	36.72	34.98	17.11	16.45	4.56	1.57	34.74	22.84	2.33	5.36	4.21
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	31.94	26.81	25.55	2.00	1.30	3.14	1.01	33.10	21.26	1.83	8.34	1.66
St. Louis, Mo.	816	37.27	32.29	23.39	.82	.38	4.16	2.23	36.74	25.05	1.69	9.01	1.00
San Francisco, Cal.	635	84.84SW	59.40	57.50	21.23	21.22	4.21	2.54	53.23	33.33	2.60	9.78	7.51
Washington, D.C.	663	82.62S	67.33	32.53	11.55	...	3.74	1.78	58.82	33.41	12.65	.99	11.77
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	33.27S	24.85	20.00	3.35	2.96	5.06	3.71	25.64	18.71	2.38	2.31	1.25
Birmingham, Ala.	268	30.84S	20.36	12.28	6.62	4.06	3.85	1.14	20.46	11.70	1.08	7.17	.52
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	44.89S	25.13	24.52	10.10	9.90	9.66	5.26	38.69	20.54	4.06	11.71	2.38
Columbus, Ohio	306	25.75	12.99	12.06	7.13	7.12	5.63	2.65	25.48	14.63	1.14	8.34	1.38
Dallas, Tex.	295	37.23S	27.95	25.42	5.92	5.92	3.37	1.97	29.27	13.17	4.41	8.94	2.76
Denver, Colo.	322	49.96W	24.11	20.87	22.30	22.01	3.55	2.20	27.55	22.00	1.74	2.36	1.45
Houston, Tex.	385	22.78	20.42	18.06	.15	.15	2.22	1.29	22.83	13.54	1.23	7.32	.75
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	23.91	18.37	17.95	3.47	3.28	2.06	.85	22.61	16.22	2.23	2.89	1.26
Jersey City, N.J.	301	89.14S	63.92	58.65	21.09	21.09	4.13	3.22	60.13	38.92	.83	17.67	2.72

Table VII.—Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure Data—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
250,000 to 500,000—continued													
Kansas City, Mo.	399	$26.43	$24.63	$17.21	$ .08	$ .08	$1.73	$1.03	$29.26	$18.94	$3.96	$5.82	$ .54
Louisville, Ky.	319	45.23S	33.21	29.88	3.64	2.95	8.38	3.17	28.93	16.02	3.46	9.08	.38
Memphis, Tenn.	293	34.31S	25.81	23.17	5.90	3.48	2.60	.93	25.02	14.07	2.35	8.31	.29
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	53.24S	40.56	38.70	6.78	6.71	5.90	3.24	35.99	17.91	1.51	13.61	2.96
New Orleans, La.	495	36.63S	29.73	18.07	3.10	1.93	3.80	2.59	36.04	22.30	2.22	10.74	.79
Newark, N.J.	430	87.13S	76.35	69.76	8.71	8.71	2.06	.94	57.45	34.60	1.41	16.16	5.28
Oakland, Calif.	302	24.61	19.26	17.45	2.39	2.39	2.96	1.04	23.93	17.55	2.49	1.22	2.66
Portland, Ore.	305	30.21	25.36	23.08	.42	.42	4.43	1.38	31.56	16.58	5.99	6.54	2.45
Providence, R.I.	254	64.40SW	53.57	51.88	8.65	8.65	2.19	1.70	42.77	25.89	2.82	11.68	2.37
Rochester, N.Y.	325	72.97SW	52.83	51.52	15.20	15.20	4.94	4.23	47.44	32.29	2.64	9.44	3.07
St. Paul, Minn.	288	45.20S	33.20	30.03	6.79	6.79	5.22	2.80	27.83	16.15	.51	9.44	1.72
San Antonio, Tex.	254	18.58	17.61	16.37	...	...	.97	.80	21.22	11.17	.65	8.82	.58
Seattle, Wash.	368	33.61	19.65	15.95	5.73	5.47	8.23	1.47	31.49	20.59	2.77	6.13	1.99
Toledo, Ohio	282	28.66S	14.51	13.61	8.36	7.98	5.79	4.00	24.38	15.82	.35	7.26	.95
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	29.58S	18.42	17.91	6.18	6.05	4.98	2.07	25.64	12.88	.60	11.09	1.07
Albany, N.Y.	131	58.03S	48.90	47.64	8.16	8.14	.97	.47	44.85	26.94	1.45	14.69	1.77
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	59.09S	49.97	47.82	3.87	3.09	5.24	3.51	38.37	25.58	2.77	8.39	1.64
Cambridge, Mass.	111	92.30SW	67.21	65.25	22.20	22.18	2.89	2.80	67.37	35.79	3.24	27.53	.80
Camden, N.J.	118	58.42S	48.93	42.88	4.68	4.68	4.81	.66	33.67	18.64	.48	13.07	1.48
Canton, Ohio	108	30.29	8.99	8.01	17.67	17.67	3.63	1.67	19.99	13.05	1.05	5.11	.77
Charlotte, N.C.	101	24.94S	20.06	18.44	2.83	.89	2.04	1.17	17.86	11.95	1.85	3.54	.53
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	34.00S	20.53	18.91	10.14	3.99	3.33	2.00	24.42	13.82	1.71	8.33	.57
Dayton, Ohio	211	26.15	15.38	14.85	6.82	6.82	3.96	2.76	25.51	14.26	4.84	5.45	.97
Des Moines, Iowa	160	22.60	17.27	15.37	2.03	2.03	3.30	2.00	21.89	14.85	1.69	4.57	.78
Duluth, Minn.	101	27.75	22.23	20.65	.66	.41	4.86	4.02	28.22	17.76	1.63	6.72	2.11
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	62.44S	54.15	49.10	7.27	7.27	1.02	.75	34.58	21.45	1.53	10.49	1.11
Erie, Pa.	117	18.70	16.39	16.16	1.06	1.06	1.25	.78	20.02	13.74	1.74	4.37	.18
Fall River, Mass.	115	54.65SW	33.15	31.55	20.60	20.54	.89	.58	33.43	20.53	.84	11.28	.78
Flint, Mich.	152	27.49	15.51	14.62	3.60	3.44	8.39	6.45	26.11	18.92	1.38	5.67	.14
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	19.66	9.44	8.69	2.81	2.81	7.41	3.99	19.11	14.64	1.41	1.90	1.17
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	23.69	19.15	17.29	...	...	4.53	2.73	23.64	13.96	3.14	6.55	...
Gary, Ind.	112	17.25	13.10	12.79	2.92	2.92	1.24	.32	18.24	14.11	2.03	1.60	.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	20.17	13.45	12.33	3.21	3.12	3.51	1.98	19.74	14.74	1.16	3.65	.19
Hartford, Conn.	166	76.79SW	69.30	66.84	4.14	3.87	3.34	2.53	52.54	31.00	4.75	15.68	1.11
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	27.74	11.07	8.89	.01	.01	16.66	.82	27.23	21.47	1.85	1.88	2.02
Kansas City, Kan.	121	18.31	16.59	15.34	.36	.20	1.36	.16	19.75	9.72	3.72	5.31	1.00
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	45.38S	36.46	34.76	6.66	2.84	2.27	1.82	27.65	15.44	.74	11.22	.25
Long Beach, Calif.	164	33.34	20.22	16.91	2.91	2.28	10.20	1.59	31.63	25.85	3.54	2.06	.18
Lowell, Mass.	101	64.61SW	43.32	41.71	20.18	20.11	1.11	.95	35.30	23.47	1.08	9.79	.97
Miami, Fla.	172	40.65	30.58	26.18	1.09	.58	8.98	5.52	41.00	25.98	2.50	11.12	1.40
Nashville, Tenn.	167	33.94S	23.18	20.66	7.80	3.48	2.96	.82	28.75	15.70	3.47	6.87	2.71
New Bedford, Mass.	110	67.28SW	40.34	38.88	25.75	25.69	1.20	1.16	38.36	20.28	.93	15.44	1.70
New Haven, Conn.	161	62.03S	55.60	53.07	4.38	4.38	2.05	1.68	36.43	21.43	3.16	8.67	3.18
Norfolk, Va.	144	52.48S	39.19	31.83	8.38	7.35	4.92	2.42	46.27	21.36	5.55	17.45	1.92
Okla. City, Okla.	204	16.97	11.01	9.40	1.27	...	4.70	2.11	22.56	10.88	3.92	3.74	4.03
Omaha, Neb.	224	24.25S	21.87	17.96	.21	.21	2.17	1.45	25.88	12.93	1.40	11.30	.24
Paterson, N.J.	140	54.25S	45.84	41.09	6.22	6.22	2.18	1.55	36.29	19.83	2.71	12.78	.96
Peoria, Ill.	105	21.77	17.96	15.61	2.30	2.15	1.51	.33	20.52	14.85	2.05	2.39	1.23
Reading, Pa.	111	17.33	14.90	14.52	1.06	.95	1.37	.80	16.69	12.55	.48	3.66	...
Richmond, Va.	193	53.68S	43.15	35.23	7.34	7.16	3.19	.08	44.80	23.87	5.13	14.99	.81
Sacramento, Calif.	106	32.67	24.57	22.86	3.30	3.30	4.80	3.34	35.05	25.31	3.74	4.36	1.64
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	20.91	17.13	14.42	1.01	1.01	2.77	1.45	22.76	15.43	2.63	4.70	...
San Diego, Calif.	203	28.26	21.13	18.40	2.74	1.45	4.39	1.21	34.17	19.24	5.52	.98	8.43

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Scranton, Pa.	140	$17.40	$15.59	$14.89	$ 1.12	$ 1.10	$ .69	$ .13	$17.50	$12.51	$ .73	$3.74	$ .51
Somerville, Mass.	102	61.00SW	45.79	44.38	14.69	14.63	.52	.47	36.53	22.48	1.66	11.91	.48
South Bend, Ind.	101	16.85	11.68	11.39	2.80	2.80	2.36	.47	15.09	12.46	.52	1.68	.42
Spokane, Wash.	122	26.16	15.22	11.61	5.72	5.72	5.21	1.74	22.96	14.87	2.66	4.15	1.28
Springfield, Mass.	150	86.24SW	59.87	57.88	23.21	23.04	3.16	2.38	48.76	30.62	1.87	15.51	.76
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	67.40S	50.03	48.62	14.17	14.17	3.19	2.39	45.64	25.74	2.41	16.65	.84
Tacoma, Wash.	109	28.20	16.63	10.31	6.52	5.55	5.05	2.94	26.15	16.90	3.60	3.75	1.90
Tampa, Fla.	108	28.90	23.75	19.18	.18	.06	4.96	3.48	28.61	17.78	2.95	6.95	.93
Trenton, N.J.	125	61.57S	52.76	47.37	4.40	4.40	4.41	2.39	38.06	22.99	1.01	12.89	1.17
Tulsa, Okla.	142	18.26	15.80	13.99	1.30	1.30	1.16	.55	23.22	12.02	.83	5.91	4.45
Utica, N.Y.	101	62.25S	47.82	46.39	13.16	13.16	1.26	.61	46.85	23.90	3.39	19.36	.20
Wichita, Kan.	115	20.24	16.03	14.53	.35	.35	3.86	1.32	27.79	12.78	8.90	5.15	.97
Wilmington, Del.	113	40.46S	24.07	22.62	13.21	13.16	3.18	.44	20.91	15.27	1.34	2.99	1.31
Worcester, Mass.	194	79.37SW	52.84	50.88	22.11	22.02	4.43	3.70	44.32	29.42	2.23	12.03	.64
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	95.88SW	76.87	75.34	15.44	15.43	3.58	.58	59.19	31.43	1.49	24.89	1.37
Youngstown, Ohio	168	22.22	14.58	13.98	5.68	5.68	1.96	.95	22.00	12.09	.69	4.68	4.54
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa.	97	18.31	15.92	14.74	.62	.62	1.76	.83	20.61	12.69	1.09	6.82	...
Altoona, Pa.	80	13.38	11.00	11.21	.81	.44	1.57	.10	11.99	8.45	.57	2.97	...
Amarillo, Tex.	52	19.00	16.85	14.70	.31	...	1.84	.44	20.63	9.06	3.93	7.64	...
Asheville, N. C.	51	22.33	20.44	18.59	.68	.39	1.21	.82	27.98	15.76	.29	11.93	...
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	80.80S	70.63	62.07	4.81	4.81	5.37	4.01	70.51	48.60	.28	21.62	...
Augusta, Ga.	66	21.78	19.28	15.56	...	...	2.50	.18	25.48	20.26	.33	4.88	...
Austin, Tex.	88	25.38	14.30	13.07	...	...	11.09	3.15	22.71	16.31	...	6.40	...
Bayonne, N.J.	79	68.26S	67.15	63.54	.58	.58	.53	.04	54.77	34.97	.21	19.58	...
Beaumont, Tex.	59	32.14S	26.77	25.45	3.71	3.71	1.66	.83	21.46	12.37	.73	8.36	...
Berkeley, Calif.	86	26.49S	18.95	17.76	2.24	2.24	5.30	3.62	22.50	20.07	.67	1.77	...
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	21.87	14.82	13.49	.63	.63	6.41	1.21	25.00	12.67	1.78	10.55	...
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	78.28SW	56.25	55.52	13.71	13.71	8.31	7.93	54.41	36.34	.26	17.81	...
Brockton, Mass.	62	76.83SW	48.87	47.74	22.30	22.22	5.66	4.70	39.88	27.72	2.60	9.56	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	17.10	14.73	13.52	...	...	2.37	2.01	18.69	12.96	1.18	4.56	...
Charleston, S.C.	71	26.97	19.28	16.54	1.61	.81	6.08	.56	20.31	14.14	.55	5.63	...
Charleston, W.Va.	68	16.30	13.49	9.16	.65	.65	2.16	1.27	16.02	11.41	1.55	3.06	...
Chester, Pa.	59	15.48	12.74	12.33	1.00	.84	1.75	.88	16.87	9.04	1.25	6.58	...
Cicero, Ill.	65	21.46	18.54	15.64	.87	.87	2.06	.63	18.12	15.56	.46	2.10	...
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	22.44	12.91	11.66	5.58	5.58	3.95	3.04	22.87	18.98	.40	3.49	...
Columbia, S.C.	62	21.43	18.35	14.10	...	...	3.08	1.17	19.92	15.58	.24	4.10	...
Columbus, Ga.	53	25.34	13.87	8.60	.54	...	10.92	3.68	23.77	18.96	...	4.80	...
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	32.55	16.91	14.68	7.96	7.96	7.68	2.11	36.04	14.82	5.85	15.37	...
Covington, Ky.	62	16.00	15.77	13.92	...	...	.23	...	14.05	11.71	.21	2.13	...
Davenport, Iowa	66	20.59	17.19	15.70	...	...	3.41	1.51	19.38	15.64	.27	3.47	...
Dearborn, Mich.	64	54.23	48.96	47.73	2.66	2.66	2.61	2.61	47.75	35.20	...	12.55	...
Decatur, Ill.	59	15.60	10.27	8.65	3.22	3.15	2.11	.17	15.17	10.75	2.73	1.69	...
Durham, N.C.	60	31.60S	24.25	23.21	3.31	3.24	4.04	1.54	28.34	16.55	5.15	6.65	...
East Chicago, Ind.	55	23.78	20.43	19.97	3.13	3.13	.22	.13	31.06	17.37	9.90	3.79	...
East Orange, N.J.	69	57.32S	51.85	47.92	4.03	4.03	1.44	.38	39.56	22.62	.07	16.87	...
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	14.56	11.19	8.19	1.19	1.19	2.18	.79	14.51	11.37	1.60	1.53	...
El Paso, Tex	97	20.03	16.23	14.31	.75	...	3.05	2.56	21.28	11.62	.92	8.74	...
Evanston, Ill.	65	21.85	14.57	11.70	1.93	1.93	5.35	1.76	20.12	17.38	.46	2.28	...
Evansville, Ind.	97	18.65	14.15	12.10	2.54	2.54	1.96	.12	19.73	15.25	...	4.48	...
Fresno, Calif.	61	27.65	21.04	18.21	2.54	2.54	4.07	2.93	31.50	23.72	3.07	4.71	...
Galveston, Tex.	61	28.74	19.49	17.19	5.67	3.81	3.58	1.63	29.95	15.08	...	14.87	...
Glendale, Calif.	83	18.02S	11.07	9.89	2.79	2.19	4.17	.91	19.86	15.71	2.40	1.74	...
Greensboro, N.C.	59	31.17	19.93	17.58	.08	.08	11.16	2.17	29.67	14.82	1.62	13.23	...

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Hamilton, Ohio	51	$21.56	$13.01	$12.83	$6.27	$6.07	$2.29	$1.13	$25.30	$11.56	$5.00	$8.74	...
Hammond, Ind	70	23.03	18.45	17.65	3.89	2.52	.68	.44	27.64	18.72	4.02	4.90	...
Harrisburg, Pa	84	23.21	16.41	15.09	4.26	.67	2.54	1.75	21.55	15.44	.50	5.61	...
Highland Park, Mich	51	38.32	25.57	24.50	2.03	2.03	10.73	10.00	37.55	33.97	1.91	1.67	...
Hoboken, N.J	50	65.59S	55.15	49.73	4.21	4.21	6.22	.48	51.98	39.41	...	12.57	...
Holyoke, Mass	54	70.01SW	47.61	46.21	20.82	20.82	1.58	.33	37.39	26.94	.45	10.01	...
Huntington, W.Va	79	13.51	9.70	4.87	2.28	2.28	1.52	.47	15.46	9.25	4.76	1.46	...
Irvington, N.J	55	69.55S	64.98	58.63	4.37	4.37	.20	.02	44.58	24.84	7.88	11.86	...
Jackson, Miss	62	35.49S	27.34	25.01	2.67	2.38	5.47	.55	37.82	13.91	7.52	16.39	...
Johnstown, Pa	67	17.73	15.15	13.95	.73	.73	1.84	.75	22.89	11.79	1.63	9.46	...
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	21.68	13.24	13.24	3.23	3.01	5.21	.91	17.39	16.60	.79	...	...
Lakewood, Ohio	69	22.31	12.96	11.45	3.82	3.82	5.54	4.99	21.06	17.46	.52	3.08	...
Lancaster, Pa	61	16.81	9.42	9.13	.62	.62	6.77	3.21	17.25	9.80	.16	7.29	...
Lansing, Mich	79	30.50	20.04	19.14	3.62	3.12	6.84	2.37	28.07	20.46	5.28	2.32	...
Lawrence, Mass	84	60.26SW	38.61	36.86	20.77	20.77	.88	.74	40.61	21.88	.44	18.29	...
Lincoln, Neb	82	19.20	13.34	11.66	.30	.30	5.55	4.53	20.05	14.59	4.45	1.00	...
Little Rock, Ark	88	15.14	10.67	6.19	.19	.19	4.28	2.61	17.43	12.06	.44	4.93	...
Lynn, Mass	98	77.55SW	47.29	43.50	26.79	23.78	3.47	2.04	37.59	23.73	3.17	10.69	...
McKeesport, Pa	55	17.32	15.41	13.53	.74	.74	1.17	.05	28.40	15.10	5.93	7.37	...
Macon, Ga	58	21.24	16.54	11.18	...	...	4.70	.62	17.07	13.08	.67	3.32	...
Madison, Wis	67	65.15S	41.93	40.76	14.44	14.44	8.78	6.64	38.26	25.58	3.56	9.12	...
Malden, Mass	58	77.66SW	55.08	53.65	20.65	20.60	1.93	.91	38.73	26.57	2.47	9.69	...
Manchester, N.H	78	39.44	36.84	34.61	...	...	2.60	1.85	33.09	19.64	2.45	11.01	...
Medford, Mass	63	68.66SW	49.35	48.48	17.04	16.15	2.27	1.60	35.29	22.94	2.89	9.46	...
Mobile, Ala	79	28.38	15.21	4.54	2.53	1.19	10.65	.71	24.68	14.89	.99	8.80	...
Montgomery, Ala	78	20.18	14.48	7.02	1.77	.93	3.93	1.06	26.92	13.46	1.34	12.12	...
Mount Vernon, N.Y	67	78.26SW	61.31	60.08	14.41	14.41	2.54	.88	62.86	23.62	.33	38.91	...
New Britain, Conn	69	50.03SW	46.23	43.68	3.06	2.87	.74	.48	24.35	14.42	.52	9.41	...
New Rochelle, N.Y	58	98.74SW	80.83	80.01	16.33	14.69	1.58	.82	54.25	29.61	...	24.64	...
Newton, Mass	70	90.85SW	66.21	65.12	20.81	20.69	3.84	1.37	49.73	35.24	2.43	12.05	...
Niagara Falls, N.Y	78	51.87	37.06	36.46	11.70	11.56	3.10	.73	52.33	33.78	3.32	15.23	...
Oak Park, Ill	66	15.45	10.69	8.07	1.41	1.41	3.35	.05	13.89	11.50	.23	2.17	...
Pasadena, Calif	82	30.29S	20.06	18.32	3.26	2.06	6.97	2.87	34.88	24.22	2.24	8.42	...
Passaic, N.J	61	63.30S	58.77	53.14	3.70	3.70	.83	.31	46.50	25.38	.31	20.82	...
Pawtucket, R.I	76	54.90SW	43.81	41.91	7.18	7.18	3.91	1.17	33.26	15.53	4.72	13.01	...
Phoenix, Ariz	65	30.57	22.30	19.66	1.93	1.93	6.34	2.37	29.19	25.06	...	4.13	...
Pontiac, Mich	67	29.48	17.37	15.74	1.26	1.26	10.85	8.81	30.72	20.94	.42	9.37	...
Portland, Me	74	51.13S	45.48	44.12	2.55	2.55	3.10	2.36	30.90	24.70	.58	5.62	...
Portsmouth, Va	51	35.69S	22.98	17.74	2.29	2.29	10.42	8.26	21.60	13.48	1.58	6.54	...
Pueblo, Colo	52	14.26	13.59	11.52	.12	.12	.56	...	15.63	12.83	...	2.80	...
Quincy, Mass	76	77.91SW	51.91	47.79	17.72	17.41	8.28	7.51	53.15	35.60	3.36	14.18	...
Racine, Wis	67	63.10S	39.97	38.71	17.74	16.86	5.39	4.08	27.15	18.46	2.37	6.32	...
Roanoke, Va	69	39.60S	31.29	25.57	4.98	4.98	3.33	2.38	28.63	20.39	1.26	6.99	...
Rockford, Ill	85	19.87	11.72	8.79	1.97	1.71	6.18	2.98	17.04	14.55	.38	2.11	...
Saginaw, Mich	83	20.96	13.41	13.01	3.50	3.49	4.05	.88	21.95	13.07	8.18	.70	...
St. Joseph, Mo	76	17.16	16.27	13.08	...	...	.88	.46	17.84	13.43	.07	4.35	...
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	45.73	29.06	26.82	.89	...	15.79	5.21	42.05	25.49	3.11	13.45	...
San Jose, Calif	68	16.58	11.61	10.39	2.25	2.25	2.72	.89	16.52	12.33	2.70	1.49	...
Santa Monica, Calif	54	30.04S	23.63	21.05	3.83	2.50	2.58	1.29	30.81	25.47	1.10	4.24	...
Savannah, Ga	96	18.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.70	15.37	...	3.33	...
Schenectady, N.Y	88	83.44SW	59.18	58.18	18.86	18.52	5.40	1.27	45.83	31.09	1.71	13.23	...
Shreveport, La	98	21.93	19.79	19.05	.06	.06	2.08	.30	21.59	13.17	.93	7.41	...
Sioux City, Iowa	82	18.66	17.03	14.95	...	...	1.63	.89	21.04	15.46	1.14	4.44	...
Springfield, Ill	76	16.64	11.13	11.13	2.45	2.45	3.06	...	16.26	13.19	2.82	.25	...
Springfield, Mo	61	16.12	14.83	11.12	...	...	1.29	.96	16.04	12.89	.21	2.94	...

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Springfield, Ohio	71	$21.92	$12.10	$ 7.74	$ 2.77	$ 2.77	$7.05	$5.59	$26.33	$18.10	$1.06	$7.16	...
Stockton, Calif	55	32.93	25.15	22.41	4.31	3.89	3.47	1.08	30.94	21.55	1.44	7.95	...
Terre Haute, Ind	63	17.82	12.52	12.12	3.57	3.01	1.72	1.29	18.89	15.93	.81	2.14	...
Topeka, Kan	68	21.79	18.58	17.22	1.15	1.15	2.06	.71	22.49	15.51	2.71	4.28	...
Troy, N.Y	70	56.92SW	39.26	38.06	13.80	13.73	3.87	.44	36.50	23.67	.38	12.45	...
Union City, N.J	56	57.38S	48.35	43.56	6.30	6.23	2.72	2.40	37.89	27.01	.04	10.84	...
Waco, Tex	56	12.66	10.11	9.13	...	...	2.55	.88	20.36	10.68	.61	9.07	...
Waterbury, Conn	99	59.88S	53.76	52.28	...	...	6.12	...	37.91	26.27	...	11.64	...
Waterloo, Iowa	52	17.93	13.39	11.63	...	...	4.54	2.86	15.44	11.02	1.31	3.11	...
Wheeling, W.Va	61	17.74	11.54	8.90	.87	.87	5.34	.59	18.59	12.16	4.03	2.41	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	17.89	14.82	13.13	1.39	1.11	1.68	1.43	23.19	11.58	2.11	9.50	...
Winston–Salem, N.C.	80	29.79S	19.86	19.62	3.16	.85	6.78	5.48	27.57	15.72	.55	11.30	...
York, Pa	57	13.12	10.93	9.36	.42	.42	1.76	1.25	16.58	9.77	4.74	2.06	...
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex	27	29.65S	21.64	20.10	3.76	...	4.25	3.68	19.51	9.33	...	10.18	...
Alameda, Calif	36	15.20S	9.45	8.86	2.34	1.87	3.42	1.44	28.14	23.64	2.92	1.57	...
Albuquerque, N.M	35	18.62	16.70	12.75	1.10	1.10	.82	.31	15.29	9.14	.06	6.09	...
Alexandria, La	27	30.04	11.45	6.98	3.07	...	15.52	1.15	23.83	20.69	2.88	.26	...
Alexandria, Va	34	53.99S	36.66	28.67	11.63	8.17	5.70	...	36.09	21.77	6.92	7.40	...
Alhambra, Calif	39	15.20	9.45	8.86	2.34	1.87	3.42	1.44	15.91	12.26	1.39	2.26	...
Aliquippa, Pa	27	14.10	12.14	11.29	.70	.70	1.26	.89	15.47	12.54	.19	2.74	...
Alton, Ill	31	12.73	10.11	7.74	.48	.48	2.14	.58	12.29	8.64	.54	3.10	...
Amsterdam, N.Y	33	44.98S	31.05	29.97	13.17	13.17	.75	.42	28.81	18.04	...	10.77	...
Anderson, Ind	42	18.50	9.07	8.88	2.93	2.93	6.49	3.13	27.06	19.68	1.40	5.99	...
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	23.55	16.33	15.70	3.02	3.02	4.19	3.12	18.38	17.34	...	1.04	...
Anniston, Ala	26	25.27	10.85	6.82	4.15	4.15	10.27	3.45	20.84	13.12	.63	7.09	...
Appleton, Wis	28	30.21S	10.83	10.20	13.96	13.96	5.42	.42	29.33	17.27	.11	11.96	...
Ashland, Ky	30	21.90	19.47	18.55	...	...	2.44	.64	14.18	8.80	.10	5.28	...
Auburn, N.Y	36	58.32SW	38.01	36.67	17.17	17.17	3.13	2.18	42.79	20.42	2.52	19.86	...
Aurora, Ill	47	14.08	11.17	9.29	1.65	1.65	1.25	.47	14.44	10.22	2.12	2.10	...
Bakersfield, Calif	29	30.12	22.63	19.55	4.89	2.46	2.60	1.30	27.11	22.22	3.69	1.20	...
Bangor, Me	30	54.12S	49.93	47.72	2.68	2.68	1.51	1.31	24.00	20.14	.27	3.59	...
Baton Rouge, La	35	22.21	19.99	16.10	.69	...	1.53	.78	20.71	12.76	1.44	6.51	...
Battle Creek, Mich	43	26.07	15.97	15.83	6.40	3.57	3.71	1.84	22.49	15.72	2.62	4.14	...
Bay City, Mich	48	33.38	18.08	17.85	3.88	3.67	11.43	3.63	34.26	24.42	8.90	.94	...
Belleville, Ill	28	11.97	11.02	8.80	...	...	.95	.42	15.24	9.82	...	5.42	...
Belleville, N.J	28	29.25	28.72	24.43	.11	.11	.43	.07	27.37	17.75	...	9.62	...
Bellingham, Wash	29	20.43	12.28	9.35	5.59	5.59	2.56	.75	16.92	14.16	1.09	1.67	...
Beloit, Wis	25	55.75S	26.53	25.78	18.57	17.31	10.64	9.97	30.40	25.43	.99	3.98	...
Berwyn, Ill	48	12.80	9.00	6.03	1.96	1.96	1.84	.04	11.79	9.08	...	2.70	...
Beverly, Mass	26	86.50SW	62.62	61.44	16.84	16.80	7.05	6.34	44.18	30.82	6.07	7.28	...
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	40.71	25.69	23.56	6.11	1.98	8.91	1.86	58.57	32.84	18.01	7.72	...
Bloomfield, N.J	42	57.52S	51.17	46.27	5.29	5.29	1.06	.58	27.48	8.26	.79	18.43	...
Bloomington, Ill	33	15.30	10.71	8.49	2.68	2.68	1.92	.09	12.35	10.86	.24	1.25	...
Boise City, Idaho	26	21.58	18.64	16.19	.42	.42	2.53	2.53	18.87	15.92	2.37	.57	...
Bristol, Conn	30	53.80S	48.83	45.18	2.65	2.09	2.32	2.25	34.45	25.76	...	8.68	...
Burbank, Calif	34	51.46	21.70	19.60	3.67	1.16	26.09	20.53	58.82	33.90	22.31	2.62	...
Burlington, Iowa	26	22.34	13.08	11.23	...	...	9.25	8.32	19.98	15.37	1.66	2.94	...
Burlington, Vt	28	37.64S	30.34	28.93	.25	.25	7.04	3.40	27.48	19.57	1.59	6.32	...
Butte, Mont	37	21.95	17.31	15.32	2.02	.24	2.62	1.67	22.03	15.10	1.86	5.07	...
Central Falls, R.I	25	32.60S	26.89	24.99	5.31	5.31	.40	.12	20.44	12.92	1.35	6.18	...
Chelsea, Mass	41	76.30SW	56.69	53.10	15.32	15.32	4.29	3.27	46.70	25.49	.51	20.70	...
Chicopee, Mass	42	71.07SW	42.41	41.04	22.37	13.80	6.29	4.13	32.88	28.24	.36	4.27	...
Clarksburg, W.Va	31	10.00	7.72	5.53	...	...	2.29	1.24	11.35	7.95	.29	3.11	...

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Clifton, N.J.	49	$48.29S	$46.51	$40.33	$ .47	$ .47	$ 1.31	$ .49	$28.85	$13.10	$ 5.30	$10.45	...
Clinton, Iowa	26	16.18	14.39	13.32	...	...	1.79	.61	16.18	11.19	.91	4.07	...
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	22.56	11.25	9.95	...	...	11.31	1.98	21.86	15.23	3.10	3.53	...
Concord, N.H.	27	31.21	30.11	28.74	.07	...	1.03	.77	34.78	20.72	3.24	10.82	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	15.42	14.38	13.03	...	...	1.04	.75	14.72	9.39	.60	4.73	...
Cranston, R.I.	47	48.23S	36.68	35.17	10.64	3.91	.91	.68	54.60	13.46	32.47	8.67	...
Cumberland, Md.	39	16.61	15.53	14.61	.51	.30	.58	.10	18.29	11.75	.99	5.55	...
Danville, Ill.	37	13.33	9.91	8.86	3.22	3.22	.19	...	11.76	7.56	3.60	.60	...
Danville, Va.	33	53.25S	20.79	17.56	7.91	7.91	24.55	3.33	30.26	19.48	2.05	8.73	...
Dubuque, Iowa	44	19.25	17.95	16.45	...	...	1.30	.36	17.79	10.69	1.18	5.92	...
E. Cleveland, Ohio	39	20.56	11.55	11.42	5.70	5.70	3.32	2.48	18.91	14.13	.89	3.90	...
Easton, Pa.	34	20.51	17.06	15.90	.65	.65	2.80	.54	26.91	13.10	.42	13.40	...
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	49.73S	24.10	22.77	20.36	19.32	5.27	3.06	22.83	16.78	2.80	3.25	...
Elgin, Ill.	38	16.04	11.50	9.34	2.22	2.22	2.32	1.36	14.09	5.66	5.87	2.56	...
Elkhart, Ind.	33	15.19	10.74	10.29	2.33	2.33	2.12	...	13.94	13.19	.54	.21	...
Elmira, N.Y.	45	62.12SW	43.59	41.44	17.05	17.05	1.49	.82	32.94	23.37	.89	8.69	...
Elyria, Ohio	25	21.02	18.63	12.62	.60	.24	1.79	.72	19.94	13.97	.56	5.41	...
Enid, Okla.	28	15.35	13.46	12.54	1.14	1.14	.75	.46	18.34	6.77	.25	11.32	...
Everett, Mass.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Everett, Wash.	30	21.51	12.51	11.55	6.45	6.45	2.55	.03	20.91	17.07	...	3.84	...
Fargo, N.D.	33	24.09	14.43	12.58	...	...	9.67	3.68	20.07	12.34	1.41	6.32	...
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	62.60SW	42.75	41.03	17.81	17.69	2.03	1.89	44.07	29.00	1.91	13.15	...
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	57.52S	44.36	43.44	11.28	11.28	1.87	.04	21.61	17.94	.37	3.31	...
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	8.20	7.13	2.68	.33	.33	.74	.05	8.66	6.73	.57	1.37	...
Gadsden, Ala.	37	13.90	6.84	2.16	3.81	3.81	3.25	.08	13.55	10.79	.46	2.30	...
Galesburg, Ill.	29	15.96	12.26	11.26	1.45	1.45	2.25	.48	18.04	12.26	...	5.78	...
Garfield, N.J.	28	48.46S	44.82	41.54	2.71	2.71	.93	.11	35.60	21.02	1.46	13.12	...
Great Falls, Mont.	30	32.78	16.14	15.20	.27	.20	16.37	7.08	26.33	17.55	2.91	5.88	...
Green Bay, Wis.	46	61.25S	38.26	37.46	16.81	15.94	6.19	3.72	26.00	19.19	1.43	5.39	...
Greenville, S.C.	35	21.94	15.06	14.22	4.89	4.89	1.99	.40	25.39	22.77	...	2.62	...
Hackensack, N.J.	26	69.26S	59.29	51.18	3.42	3.42	6.55	5.37	49.28	27.48	.11	21.69	...
Hagerstown, Md.	32	26.44	13.85	13.42	2.03	.52	10.56	3.66	19.18	11.23	3.05	4.89	...
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	38.06	35.72	34.83	1.32	1.32	1.02	.24	42.44	31.95	1.48	9.01	...
Haverhill, Mass.	47	68.06SW	43.14	41.58	21.07	20.98	3.85	3.76	35.35	26.26	3.47	5.63	...
Hazleton, Pa.	38	14.37	12.23	11.08	1.03	1.03	1.11	.61	10.79	8.23	1.76	.79	...
High Point, N.C.	38	33.12S	18.50	16.91	.47	.47	14.16	3.25	31.90	18.02	.23	13.64	...
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	15.08	8.34	6.48	3.91	1.71	2.83	.45	16.72	13.19	2.27	1.26	...
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	20.22	15.83	14.79	1.20	1.20	3.20	.77	21.92	12.22	2.77	6.93	...
Inglewood, Calif.	30	19.86	10.13	8.27	4.82	1.76	4.91	.23	20.33	15.01	4.25	1.06	...
Jackson, Mich.	50	22.72	14.70	14.24	3.56	3.42	4.45	3.46	20.72	16.46	...	4.27	...
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	42.94W	21.83	20.97	9.05	9.05	12.05	5.44	35.58	27.77	.40	7.41	...
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	21.67S	14.96	13.78	4.97	4.38	1.74	.39	11.45	6.44	...	5.01	...
Joliet, Ill.	42	18.27	13.10	8.73	2.36	2.36	2.81	.05	15.53	13.38	.17	1.98	...
Joplin, Mo.	37	15.43	13.49	9.96	...	...	1.94	.43	13.27	8.08	4.04	1.16	...
Kearny, N.J.	39	67.37S	62.86	47.86	3.27	3.27	1.24	.05	52.53	26.50	4.00	22.02	...
Kenosha, Wis.	49	48.09S	36.26	30.64	10.56	10.56	1.27	1.07	29.88	20.29	1.89	7.71	...
Kingston, N.Y.	29	60.72SW	37.74	37.01	18.82	18.40	4.16	3.36	45.22	21.19	4.37	19.66	...
Kokomo, Ind.	34	37.76	9.65	8.64	26.39	1.95	1.72	1.69	16.75	15.12	.24	1.39	...
La Crosse, Wis.	43	39.41S	16.51	15.62	17.49	16.67	5.41	2.13	28.97	19.63	4.00	5.34	...
Lafayette, Ind.	29	14.27	10.90	10.76	2.36	2.36	1.01	.80	15.21	14.17	...	1.04	...
Laredo, Tex.	39	14.31S	13.47	12.93	...	...	.84	.69	14.03	6.32	.84	6.87	...
Lebanon, Pa.	27	13.31	7.87	7.72	.92	.92	4.52	.15	12.72	9.78	1.69	1.25	...
Lewiston, Me.	39	39.12S	34.98	32.75	1.40	1.40	2.75	1.04	21.06	17.54	...	3.52	...
Lexington, Ky.	49	26.08	24.26	20.87	...	...	1.83	1.18	24.15	18.21	.67	5.27	...
Lima, Ohio	45	22.59	13.31	12.57	5.64	5.12	3.65	1.39	20.06	10.71	.56	8.79	...

Table VII.—Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure Data—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Lorain, Ohio	44	$21.08	$12.19	$11.56	$ 6.25	$ 6.25	$2.63	$ .73	$28.37	$16.25	$2.47	$9.65	...
Lubbock, Tex	32	14.06	12.68	10.52	...	...	1.38	.35	26.90	11.80	3.92	11.18	...
Lynchburg, Va	45	42.59S	29.32	23.10	12.37	9.27	.90	...	25.23	17.58	1.77	5.88	...
Mansfield, Ohio	37	21.83	10.44	9.15	6.30	6.16	5.09	2.83	19.62	12.76	3.50	3.36	...
Marion, Ind	27	17.52	11.66	11.62	2.17	2.17	3.70	2.84	17.00	14.57	.15	2.28	...
Marion, Ohio	31	18.69	7.20	7.14	5.19	4.96	6.30	5.29	19.05	14.28	1.01	3.76	...
Mason City, Iowa	27	17.06	14.51	13.37	...	...	2.55	1.88	20.72	15.44	2.51	2.77	...
Massillon, Ohio	27	18.05	7.21	6.38	5.63	5.63	5.21	3.30	18.58	12.46	.56	5.55	...
Maywood, Ill	27	11.07	8.37	6.53	.26	.26	2.44	.53	10.17	9.64	.11	.41	...
Melrose, Mass	25	72.51SW	53.01	52.34	14.80	14.64	4.70	3.12	29.92	22.89	2.17	4.86	...
Meriden, Conn	39	43.83S	40.16	38.44	1.24	1.24	2.43	2.35	24.38	19.24	.13	5.01	...
Meridian, Miss	35	29.11S	18.80	17.73	8.12	7.50	2.20	.65	17.02	9.72	2.45	4.85	...
Miami Beach, Fla	28	87.03	77.36	64.90	2.18	...	7.50	3.28	86.57	56.26	7.93	22.38	...
Michigan City, Ind	26	17.98	13.82	13.71	3.06	3.06	1.10	.11	16.73	13.18	...	3.55	...
Middletown, Conn	26	37.06S	32.04	28.38	1.62	1.62	3.40	3.28	22.08	16.38	.64	5.06	...
Middletown, Ohio	31	22.74	13.84	12.91	6.37	6.09	2.53	.74	24.41	13.39	3.17	7.85	...
Mishawaka, Ind	28	12.72	2.83	2.79	2.72	2.72	7.17	.81	13.04	11.27	.88	.88	...
Moline, Ill	35	23.55	12.05	9.68	1.99	1.99	9.51	8.47	25.75	18.41	1.47	5.87	...
Monroe, La	28	21.90	19.57	16.99	1.13	...	1.20	.21	23.91	18.61	.95	4.34	...
Montclair, N.J	40	85.61S	72.17	72.17	4.97	4.97	8.47	.33	48.69	27.08	.30	21.30	...
Muncie, Ind	50	15.21	12.55	11.30	2.15	2.15	.50	.16	17.08	14.78	...	2.29	...
Muskegon, Mich	48	12.60	6.44	5.85	2.83	2.83	3.33	2.64	18.19	13.18	...	5.01	...
Muskogee, Okla	32	14.32	6.00	5.10	1.21	1.21	7.11	1.21	16.58	10.05	.80	5.72	...
Nashua, N.H	33	42.70	40.39	38.30	...	...	2.31	2.16	29.01	19.41	2.31	7.29	...
New Albany, Ind	25	12.79	9.60	9.44	2.12	2.12	1.06	...	12.55	11.57	...	.98	...
New Brunswick, N.J	33	62.45S	54.07	47.02	4.22	4.13	4.16	.33	40.12	23.93	1.81	14.38	...
New Castle, Pa	48	14.97	13.01	11.80	.40	.40	1.55	.80	14.42	12.09	.88	1.45	...
New London, Conn	30	54.87S	53.65	52.01	.72	.72	.49	.03	44.89	27.81	2.36	14.71	...
Newark, Ohio	31	12.20	5.78	5.68	4.41	4.41	2.00	1.24	12.55	9.18	.16	3.21	...
Newburgh, N.Y	32	53.70SW	31.52	31.30	18.66	18.66	3.51	3.32	31.83	21.86	.82	9.16	...
Newport, Ky	31	16.91	15.41	13.94	...	...	1.50	.26	18.41	14.20	...	4.21	...
Newport, R.I	31	58.79S	49.03	46.21	5.96	5.73	3.80	3.80	37.83	26.86	...	10.97	...
Newport News, Va	37	60.32S	46.97	40.74	7.69	3.26	5.67	.78	34.80	20.79	4.18	9.82	...
Norristown, Pa	38	10.42	8.33	7.62	.16	.16	1.94	1.28	9.74	7.67	.05	2.02	...
Norwalk, Conn	40	49.56S	44.09	42.01	4.44	4.14	1.03	.60	31.43	17.45	5.04	8.93	...
Norwood, Ohio	34	16.35	10.09	8.53	5.38	4.91	.88	...	15.38	11.41	.50	3.47	...
Ogden, Utah	44	19.66	11.72	9.87	.73	.73	7.21	1.17	21.29	13.83	1.33	6.13	...
Orange, N.J	36	49.61S	43.34	37.01	4.23	4.23	2.04	.48	31.72	22.09	.20	9.44	...
Orlando, Fla	37	(data not available)											
Oshkosh, Wis	39	67.23S	44.80	44.10	17.32	16.37	5.12	4.50	27.83	21.74	1.38	4.71	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	15.87	14.51	13.43	...	...	1.36	.76	17.29	9.25	1.08	6.97	...
Owensboro, Ky	30	24.10	15.18	12.96	...	...	8.93	.20	19.07	11.50	2.55	5.03	...
Paducah, Ky	34	28.65	24.34	21.12	...	...	4.50	2.16	20.64	12.79	.36	7.49	...
Parkersburg, W.Va	30	17.41	9.10	6.98	.66	.66	7.64	5.35	17.27	11.76	1.93	3.59	...
Pensacola, Fla	37	24.65	19.68	13.00	1.84	.83	3.12	.11	25.47	15.30	1.50	8.68	...
Perth Amboy, N.J	41	59.72S	51.82	48.30	4.27	3.98	3.64	1.09	43.21	23.33	.75	19.13	...
Petersburg, Va	31	36.47S	25.59	21.19	7.25	6.30	3.62	2.25	25.21	16.20	.07	8.95	...
Pittsfield, Mass	50	64.79SW	43.29	41.12	19.06	18.60	2.44	1.87	29.60	20.88	3.82	4.89	...
Plainfield, N.J	37	63.49S	57.89	52.39	4.94	4.94	.67	.16	34.06	20.90	.67	12.49	...
Port Arthur, Tex	46	17.30	15.45	15.19	.13	.13	1.71	.74	24.55	13.24	1.08	10.23	...
Port Huron, Mich	33	21.80	17.89	17.28	.95	.95	2.96	1.43	21.55	16.85	...	4.70	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	21.43	12.55	12.45	4.65	4.60	4.23	2.84	23.65	13.10	.86	9.69	...
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	40	69.59SW	46.27	45.58	19.39	18.18	3.93	2.32	38.73	25.15	...	13.59	...
Quincy, Ill	40	33.01	28.91	27.90	1.33	1.33	2.77	.02	14.23	11.19	.15	2.89	...
Raleigh, N.C	47	20.41	16.63	15.52	.34	.34	3.43	2.30	20.41	15.40	.38	4.63	...

Table VII.—Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure Data—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	REVENUE							EXPENDITURE				
		Total	Taxes		Aid Received From Other Governments		Earnings and Miscellaneous		Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Contributions to Trust Funds and Public-Service Enterprises
			Total	General and Selective Property Tax	Total	State only	Total	Charges for Current Services					
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Revere, Mass	34	$69.26SW	$55.60	$54.24	$13.54	$13.54	$ .12	$ .03	$34.70	$26.06	...	$8.63	...
Richmond, Ind	35	14.43	3.10	2.96	2.96	2.90	8.36	.28	14.71	12.80	...	1.91	...
Riverside, Calif	35	21.30S	10.55	8.96	3.95	3.66	6.80	5.59	28.36	23.23	2.74	2.39	...
Rochester, Minn	26	33.56	18.70	15.20	.46	.19	14.40	4.83	33.25	22.04	5.13	6.08	...
Rock Island, Ill	43	17.88	9.91	7.29	3.09	3.09	4.89	3.46	20.99	12.32	3.37	5.31	...
Rocky Mount, N.C	26	22.10	4.18	3.29	.16	...	17.76	.31	17.32	12.71	1.99	2.62	...
Rome, Ga	26	15.49	14.31	12.37	...	...	1.18	.57	12.44	10.16	...	2.28	...
Rome, N.Y	34	48.46S	27.24	27.01	14.53	14.44	6.69	6.08	36.45	20.20	1.93	14.32	...
Royal Oak, Mich	25	27.94	21.76	20.85	4.15	4.15	2.03	.48	25.43	16.06	1.44	7.93	...
Salem, Mass	41	80.22SW	48.04	46.25	18.08	10.00	14.10	.02	41.08	34.63	5.73	.73	...
Salem, Ore	31	15.40	13.33	12.62	1.26	1.26	.81	...	14.62	7.99	.19	6.44	...
San Angelo, Tex	26	17.05	13.10	11.47	1.98	...	1.98	.58	14.81	9.19	1.16	4.46	...
San Bernardino, Cal	44	15.72	10.56	8.06	2.41	2.41	2.75	1.35	15.17	11.78	1.74	1.65	...
Santa Ana, Calif	32	25.06S	16.92	14.47	4.26	2.00	3.88	.85	23.91	17.17	4.70	2.04	...
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	26.46S	21.08	19.68	2.75	2.75	2.63	.60	29.98	23.43	.77	5.78	...
Sharon, Pa	26	16.35	15.03	14.32	.35	.35	.98	.82	16.78	11.86	.16	4.76	...
Sheboygan, Wis	41	54.90S	36.27	35.31	14.72	13.83	3.91	3.15	35.88	26.24	6.42	3.22	...
Sioux Falls, S.D	41	25.10	17.56	16.58	.12	.12	7.42	.73	32.50	17.00	13.10	2.40	...
South Gate, Calif	27	26.31	9.39	6.87	4.31	2.30	12.62	.82	34.89	12.99	16.55	5.34	...
Spartanburg, S.C	32	22.73	16.43	16.25	4.99	4.99	1.30	.19	22.89	12.93	2.42	7.54	...
Stamford, Conn	48	65.17SW	60.33	57.95	4.78	2.15	.06	...	23.11	10.35	...	12.77	...
Steubenville, Ohio	38	17.21	9.03	8.95	5.26	5.15	2.92	.40	18.08	14.34	.32	3.43	...
Superior, Wis	35	55.61S	26.81	25.47	26.10	24.28	2.70	2.11	24.56	20.35	.26	3.96	...
Taunton, Mass	37	58.78SW	36.56	35.03	20.11	19.76	2.11	2.06	30.41	22.30	.75	7.35	..
Torrington, Conn	27	44.43S	42.28	39.24	1.70	1.70	.44	.37	21.39	17.61	.26	3.52	...
Tucson, Ariz	37	29.50	22.05	19.09	.62	...	6.82	1.00	29.06	17.65	7.33	4.07	...
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	14.26	7.38	4.73	3.24	3.24	3.64	.47	10.04	7.13	...	2.91	...
Tyler, Tex	28	26.95S	21.92	21.11	...	...	5.02	4.63	24.05	13.19	2.44	8.42	...
University City, Mo	33	17.62	15.41	10.99	1.82	...	.39	.03	17.90	13.78	.24	3.88	...
Waltham, Mass	40	73.89SW	46.05	44.48	22.29	22.24	5.55	5.10	41.16	24.19	2.17	14.79	...
Warren, Ohio	43	18.65	12.84	10.04	4.30	4.30	1.52	.26	18.73	12.33	1.49	4.90	...
Warwick, R.I	29	46.49SW	37.24	35.54	6.85	6.85	2.40	1.63	22.88	16.00	...	6.89	...
Washington, Pa	26	15.02	13.15	12.04	.65	.65	1.22	.76	18.99	10.82	.34	7.83	...
Watertown, N.Y	33	62.57SW	41.10	39.69	15.19	15.19	6.29	4.64	36.12	20.67	2.37	13.09	...
Waukegan, Ill	34	13.81	10.66	7.74	.96	.96	2.19	.91	11.80	9.84	.26	1.69	...
Wausau, Wis	27	51.56S	30.07	29.27	17.09	16.06	4.40	3.48	25.52	17.16	2.93	5.43	...
Wauwatosa, Wis	28	67.05S	40.87	40.44	18.22	17.14	7.96	4.68	37.05	21.17	9.65	6.23	...
West Allis, Wis	36	81.98S	49.20	47.90	30.52	29.45	2.25	1.59	37.54	20.79	9.32	7.42	...
W. New York, N.J	39	59.05S	55.40	52.38	.68	.66	2.97	.76	38.56	22.23	.25	16.08	...
W. Orange, N.J	26	34.49S	34.02	26.38	.04	.04	.43	.12	33.67	24.36	...	9.31	...
W. Palm Beach, Fla	34	30.75	...	25.35	...	...	...	...	28.76	17.33	...	11.43	...
White Plains, N.Y	40	106.78SW	88.33	86.69	15.94	15.94	2.50	1.96	64.68	36.39	2.36	25.94	...
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	12.86	11.55	9.55	...	...	1.31	.44	16.65	11.66	.18	4.81	...
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	15.24	14.40	14.24	...	...	.84	.70	8.64	2.21	...	6.43	...
Williamsport, Pa	44	12.99	11.36	10.03	.50	.43	1.13	.56	12.33	9.54	1.51	1.29	...
Wilmington, N.C	33	35.77	20.53	17.63	13.17	.39	2.07	.36	24.28	18.26	1.17	4.85	...
Woonsocket, R.I	49	45.70SW	38.07	36.22	5.48	5.48	2.15	.75	25.80	17.38	1.74	6.67	..
Wyandotte, Mich	31	35.24	18.91	18.45	3.43	3.43	12.90	12.67	35.70	30.77	1.57	3.36	...
Yakima, Wash	27	27.81	12.86	9.74	6.02	5.84	8.93	3.86	23.25	16.06	.99	6.21	...
Zanesville, Ohio	38	13.92	5.44	5.36	5.65	5.49	2.83	1.57	19.98	13.23	.83	5.92	...

Note: The urban places over 25,000 population consisting mainly of towns and townships, which are not included in Table VIII are as follows: Arlington County, Virginia; Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania; Arlington t, Massachusetts; Belmont t, Massachusetts; Belvedere tp, California; Brookline t, Massachusetts; East Providence t, Rhode Island; Haverford tp, Pennsylvania; Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania; North Bergen tp, New Jersey; Teaneck tp, New Jersey; Watertown t, Massachusetts; West Hartford t, Connecticut; West Haven t, Connecticut; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey.

Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt of Cities Over 30,000*

Bonded indebtedness and tax rates in cities of 30,000 or more population showed a progressive decline during the 1942-43 fiscal year. Net bonded indebtedness was reduced by 4.7 per cent as compared with a 4.1 per cent reduction in 1942; cities were continuing their policy of debt retirement practiced since 1937. The average tax rate was reduced 35 cents per $1,000 assessed value as compared with a five-cent reduction the previous year—the first year in which there was a reversal of the trend toward higher property tax rates.

Tax Rates and Assessed Values. The comparative tax rates for 305 cities over 30,000 are shown in Table VIII and are summarized by population groups in Table 1. Table VIII shows the total assessed valuation; the percentage of the total represented by realty and personalty; the actual city tax rate as levied per $1,000 of assessed value and the total actual tax rate levied by all jurisdictions—city, school, county, state, and special districts; the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value; and the adjusted city and total tax rates on the basis of 100 per cent assessment. These figures have been averaged by city-size groups to give the average adjusted total tax rate, the average per capita assessed value, and comparisons with one year ago, 1942, and five years ago, 1938, as shown in Table 1.

The *actual* tax rates are those reported by the taxing jurisdiction. These rates are not comparable because of the variation in assessing law and practice. Not all cities have an assessment at 100 per cent of true value nor do all jurisdictions assess at the legal ratio. Therefore the tax rate has been converted into the *adjusted* rate by multiplying the actual rate by the estimated ratio of assessed to true value or full value. The result is in terms of 100 per cent assessment. Where there is a varying ratio between city and county assessment levels the ratio shown is a weighted average of the city and county ratios. If the state tax commission reported a still different assessment ratio it is indicated in the state footnotes. The ratios given should not be applied to any particular piece of property because there are deviations within a taxing jurisdiction.

The total tax levy is not obtainable from these data because of the varying bases of assessment and the use of different rates on real and personal property. The percentage of personalty indicates the degree to which this potential resource is tapped. The footnotes show the inclusion or exclusion of special items in a city figure. Special districts are included if they are park, library, relief, sanitary, or water supply districts. Assessed valuations in some cities are lowered by homestead exemptions shown in state footnotes.

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* Table VIII and this summary of financial data for cities of over 30,000 population are adapted, with permission, from two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Tax Rates of American Cities," in the December, 1943, *National Municipal Review;* and "Bonded Debt of 290 U. S. Cities as at January 1, 1943," in the June, 1943, *National Municipal Review,* published by the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

In using the summary tables it should be noted that the average city tax rate is a total figure including school, county, and state taxes. Not all cities have state property taxes (see state footnotes to Table VIII); therefore no individual city total tax may be compared with this average. Finally, it must be remembered that tax rates do not have any necessary relation to services. Relative costs of governmental services cannot be determined from these figures.

Total tax rates in the 305 cities reporting were reduced 1 per cent, or 35 cents per $1,000 of assessed value, in 1942-43; this is the largest dollar decrease since 1932-33 when there was a 57-cent reduction. The effective decrease in rate for the taxpayer is less, because in 1942-43 assessed values increased slightly whereas in 1932-33 they decreased 8 per cent.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1942 AND 1943, AND PER CENT CHANGE, 1938–43

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (290 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (290 Cities)			Per Cent Change 1938–43 (252 Cities)	
	1943	1942	Change	1943	1942	Change	Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value	Per Capita Assessed Value
Over 1,000,000.....	$31.35	$30.79	$+.56	$1,579	$1,589	$−10	+10.2	−3.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	28.88	28.44	+.44	1,644	1,614	+30	+ 5.5	−1.0
250,000 to 500,000..	27.48	27.45	+.03	1,208	1,194	+14	+ 4.2	+1.6
100,000 to 250,000..	28.21	28.44	−.23	1,228	1,211	+17	+ 1.7	+4.3
50,000 to 100,000...	27.60	27.96	−.36	1,235	1,220	+15	+ 1.4	+4.8
30,000 to 50,000....	25.88	26.45	−.57	1,202	1,184	+16	− 1.4	+4.6
All Cities..........	27.14	27.49	−.35	1,396	1,387	+ 9	+ 1.1	0.0

The average adjusted tax rate per $1,000 assessed value is $27.14. Within the cities there are deviations from the trend toward lower tax rates as can be seen in Table I. All cities over 250,000 population had an increase in rate, totaling 56 cents for the cities of a million population or more; in the five-year period, 1938 to 1943, the average city tax rate increased only 1 per cent with larger increases in the larger cities.

Assessed values in the one-year period, 1942-43, increased slightly for all the city-size groups. The only deviation from this general trend was a decrease of six-tenths of 1 per cent in the very large cities. In the five years, 1938 to 1943, average assessed values remained the same; the decreases of 3.4 per cent and 1 per cent in the two largest groups balanced the increases of approximately 4 per cent in the smaller cities. The increase in tax rates of the larger cities is a reflection of this decline in assessed value and a warning to the smaller cities.

Bonded Indebtedness. Table VIII shows for 290 cities the total gross bonded debt (includes school debt as well as public utility debt), gross general improvement debt, total net bonded debt (gross debt less sinking funds), net debt less utility debt (all utility debt has been excluded from this figure), and per capita net debt less utility debt on January 1, 1943. Table 2 summarizes by city-size class the trends shown in the more detailed tabulation. Table 3 shows the annual debt reduction for all cities except New York from 1938 to 1943.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET BONDED DEBT LESS UTILITIES, 1942 AND 1943, AND PER CENT DECREASE, 1938–43

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt (280 Cities)		Per Capita Net Bonded Debt Less Utilities (280 Cities)		Per Cent Decrease 1938–43 (240 Cities)	
	1943	1942	1943	1942	Per Capita Gross Debt	Per Capita Net Debt Less Utilities
Over 1,000,000*	$175.37	$182.55	$98.72	$101.56	12.4	17.7
500,000 to 1,000,000*	150.45	154.82	85.91	91.00	12.3	16.6
250,000 to 500,000	143.88	149.96	92.40	97.02	5.7	6.2
100,000 to 250,000	112.47	117.31	73.93	78.45	7.5	12.4
50,000 to 100,000	98.90	103.55	72.69	76.20	10.7	11.0
30,000 to 50,000	76.70	81.35	54.89	58.65	13.6	15.4
All Cities*	131.94	137.41	82.44	86.48	10.1	13.3

*Excluding New York City, which has an exceptionally large debt, and Washington, D. C., which has no debt.

These tables are confined to the direct debt burden of the cities and do not attempt to show the overlapping debt structure of the community. If it was impossible to separate the city's debt from the total, the total is shown and the situation is explained in a footnote. School debt is included in the total debt whether or not the debt is a direct obligation of the city. For the purposes of this study a utility has been defined as a commercial enterprise performing a service entirely outside the scope of purely governmental function, serving the city as a whole rather than any small group, and earning a portion or all of its overhead, operating, and debt charges from revenues based on a rate structure. Water, light and power, gas, street railway, rapid transit, port and harbor facilities, docks, sewage disposal plants, and housing are within the definition of "utility"; but public service enterprises such as golf courses, swimming pools, and airports are not. When possible, the ability of public enterprises to support themselves is indicated.

The total gross bonded debt of 280 cities in 1943 was $8,198,000,000 which is 2.7 per cent less than in 1942. The per capita debt dropped from $180 to $175.

The debt of New York City is not included in the summary Tables 2 and 3 because of its disproportionate size—its gross bonded debt is approximately three-eighths of the total for all cities. The gross bonded debt of the remaining 279 cities was reduced 4 per cent, or a total of $216,000,000, during the 1942-43 fiscal year. The per capita reduction was $5.47 which is the largest decrease in debt reported since 1923. The net debt excluding utilities dropped $4.04 per capita, or 4.7 per cent, in 1942-43.

Over the five-year period, 1938 to 1943, the gross debt of the 239 cities decreased 10 per cent. The net debt less utilities decreased even more, 13.3 per cent. Per capita debt (gross and net) decreased with the size of the city as is shown in Table 2. The only exceptions were the moderately large cities of 250,000 to 500,000 whose debt reduction for the last five years has been only one-half of the average for all cities. In the last year, however, they showed a better than average ability to improve their financial position.

The four cities other than New York of over one million population have shown the greatest relative as well as actual reduction in net debt over the last five years, 17.7 per cent, 4.4 per cent more than the average for all cities. In the last year, however, their relative net debt reduction was only 2.8 per cent as compared with the average of 4.7 per cent. The smallest size group reporting, the cities of between 30,000 and 50,000, showed the greatest net debt reduction of 6.4 per cent, 2.3 per cent more than the average for all cities.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA AND PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN GROSS AND NET BONDED DEBT LESS UTILITIES, 1937 TO 1943

(Excluding New York City)

Period	Decrease in Gross Debt		Decrease in Net Debt Less Utilities	
	Per Capita	Percentage	Per Capita	Percentage
1942–43	$5.47	4.0	$4.04	4.7
1941–42	3.63	2.6	3.72	4.1
1940–41	3.78	2.6	3.05	3.3
1939–40	1.01	.7	2.00	2.0
1938–39	1.43	.9	1.35	1.4
1937–38	1.59	1.0	1.84	1.7
1936–37	+ .40	+ .2	1.27	1.2

The cities with the largest per capita debt in their respective size groups are: Detroit, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; Miami and St. Petersburg, Florida; and White Plains, New York. Except for Detroit, the larger the size group the smaller the debt. Cities with the lowest per capita debt in their population groups are Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Fort Wayne (Indiana), Lansing (Michigan), and Arlington (Massachusetts). The lowest per capita debt figure reported was that of $4.09 in Lansing, Michigan, followed closely by $4.52 in Saginaw, Michigan.

As can be seen in Table 3 the trend in city debts has been steadily downward with a slight acceleration in the last two years. This trend derives in large measure from the part taken by the federal government in the financing of local capital improvements during the depression and the recent inability of local governments to undertake improvements because of war restrictions. The policy adopted for the financing of postwar programs will be a major factor in determining whether or not this trend is accelerated or reversed once war restrictions are removed.

Summary. There seems to be no question of the present good financial condition of cities in general as reflected in these figures. The only question is whether present fiscal policy is geared toward equipping the cities to assume a responsible position in the construction and maintenance program that lies ahead. The reduction in bonded indebtedness and the concomitant increase in sinking funds is an indication that the borrowing power of the city should be better in the postwar period than it was during the last economic depression.

The current stability in property taxes, which still comprise two-thirds of the local tax base, is not necessarily as good a sign. In a period of rising prices stable revenues mean a reduction in real revenue. The costs of materials have increased, wages of many employees have been raised, and not all cities have used the flexible cost-of-living pay plan which envisages decreases if necessary. Cities are making up the difference by the postponement of construction projects, and by the use of miscellaneous sources of revenue assisted by declining debt costs. When building costs and public welfare expenditures again increase, existing tax rates cannot be expected to cover adequately the costs of these increases and the expediency of upward changes in the tax rate can be questioned. Depression experience showed that the property tax did not respond to emergency needs and the use of the property tax as the major source of revenue has long been attacked as regressive. The Treasury Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations has already suggested that cities, if they are to be fiscally independent, should reconsider the place of property taxes in the tax base.

One very healthy sign is the small increase in assessed values; good assessing practice would call for a "normal" value rather than one which rises and falls with the price level, and thus brings periods of readjustment and inequity. Assessment levels have remained stable since 1938; during the same period there has been a 1 per cent increase in tax rates.

TABLE VIII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1943

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 305 cities in 1943 and bonded indebtedness for 290 cities (as of January 1, 1943, for most cities) were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by public officials, research bureaus, and other civic organizations, and published originally in the June and December, 1943, issues of the *National Municipal Review*. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Leaders (. . . .) indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states. A double dagger (‡) indicates that city tax rate includes school rate. A section mark (§) indicates that a different ratio ("Estimated Ratio Assessed Value to True Value") than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only; in such cities, where assessment ratios are different for the city, school district, county and/or state, the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment. A double asterisk (**) indicates that public utilities are not self-supporting and that the figure does not represent the debt burden on the tax base.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.†*	3,397	$1,861,585	73	27	$59.20	$104.20	37	$21.90	$38.55	$238,907	$276,161	$244,951	$243,171	$71.59
Detroit, Mich.*	1,623	2,794,426	74	26	18.37	33.13	100	18.37	33.13	190,311	347,023	316,787	246,309	151.72
Los Angeles, Calif.*	1,504	1,376,570	73	27	17.12	51.93	50	8.56	25.97	42,187	308,521	307,696	87,169	57.95
New York, N. Y.†*	7,455	16,019,340	100	0	22.60	30.34	100	22.60	30.34	754,415	2,988,052	2,431,511	876,758	117.61
Philadelphia, Pa.†*	1,931	3,070,558	81	19	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	28.75	296,206	551,161	389,864	258,079	133.63
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.*	859	1,632,574	68	32	21.20	27.78	100	21.20	27.78	100,395	166,000	132,904	88,654	103.19
Boston, Mass.*	771	1,445,668	92	8	. . . .	41.00	100	. . . .	41.00	60,502	179,723	155,426	60,048	77.90
Buffalo, N. Y.†*	576	913,704	100	0	24.98	41.13	90	22.48	37.02	74,587	98,091	93,545	83,229	144.52
Cleveland, Ohio†*	878	1,331,078	80	20	16.95	31.30	80	13.56	25.04	87,886	132,321	121,533	86,424	98.39
Milwaukee, Wis.*	587	842,039	88	12	14.15	34.87	93	13.16	32.43	25,237	30,436	25,822	23,615	40.19
Pittsburgh, Pa.†*	672	1,044,011	100	0	16.33	35.71	100	16.33	35.71	52,927	75,681	69,442	66,327	98.75
St. Louis, Mo.*	816	1,068,963	83	17	17.50	27.50	85	14.88	23.38	54,762	60,335	56,238	52,707	64.59
San Francisco, Calif.*	635	840,512	85	15	36.27	43.60	50	18.14	21.80	27,258	129,078	129,078	36,750	57.92
Washington, D. C.*	663	1,496,540	91	9	17.50‡	17.50	90	. . . .	15.75	None	None	None	None	None

250,000 to 500,000														
Atlanta, Ga.†	302	371,942	69	31	11.20	36.00	59	7.84§	21.20	5,891	10,716	9,562	8,020	26.53
Birmingham, Ala.†	268	180,000	85	15	11.50	36.00	40	4.60	14.40	11,975	25,395	22,102	17,852	66.72
Cincinnati, Ohio†*	456	902,881	85	15	10.52	21.28	80	8.42	17.02	39,673	78,762	54,924	37,461	82.22
Columbus, Ohio†*	306	399,794	76	24	8.70	19.50	80	6.96	15.60	20,990	29,130	24,972	22,620	73.90
Dallas, Tex.	295	299,486	70	30	17.00	35.90	53	9.01	19.03	18,944	35,340	32,073	23,628	80.16
Denver, Colo.*	322	386,584	71	29	16.90	36.90	85	14.36	31.37	15,209	44,227	42,392	19,706	61.12
Houston, Tex*	385	370,000	74	26	22.00	45.80	47	22.90§	21.63	25,145	36,490	31,907	29,448	76.58
Indianapolis, Ind.*	387	541,963	75	25	13.70	30.40	75	10.28	22.80	16,109	36,697	35,468	22,232	57.45
Jersey City, N. J.*	301	544,186	82	18	23.38	57.45	100	23.38	57.45	38,650	61,339	53,671	45,140	149.88
Kansas City, Mo.	399	504,160	72	28	14.00	35.30	80	11.20	28.24	30,829	64,296	57,012	42,245	105.83
Louisville, Ky.*	319	451,207	69	31	16.15	28.50	85	13.73	24.23	30,321	42,288	31,454	31,355	98.27
Memphis, Tenn.*	293	......	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	14,093	40,574	36,607	16,130	55.06
Minneapolis, Minn.†*	492	232,409	83	17	53.50	100.00	35	18.72	35.00	48,085	73,533	72,063	61,425	124.75
Newark, N. J.*	430	700,792	74	26	31.11	53.10	100	31.11	53.10	66,696	101,569	81,310	65,664	152.79
New Orleans, La.†*	495	499,920	65	35	21.50	39.75	71	14.62§	28.38	62,705	76,828	74,747	67,312	136.11
Oakland, Calif.*	302	275,922	84	16	21.90	52.40	35	7.66	18.34	7,286	43,665	43,665	14,886	49.26
Portland, Ore.*	305	329,302	83	17	20.80	43.90	57	11.86	25.03	14,754	30,326	24,296	13,450	44.04
Providence, R. I.*	254	500,366	81	19	25.00‡	25.00	110	....	27.50	44,085	76,143	58,143	46,814	184.67
Rochester, N. Y.†*	325	530,050	100	0	19.87	40.99	92	18.28	37.71	37,719	54,013	49,089	46,816	144.06
St. Paul, Minn.†	288	134,183	80	20	43.60	102.70	35	15.26	35.94	18,051	33,162	25,931	21,520	74.79
San Antonio, Tex.*	254	214,299	75	25	17.10	38.60	65	12.85§	25.03	12,940	24,308	23,252	18,265	71.95
Seattle, Wash.†	368	262,359	75	25	21.47	54.17	47	10.09	25.46	13,760	70,058	66,320	19,162	52.03
Toledo, Ohio†	282	468,856	74	26	9.45	20.00	100	9.45	20.00	22,212	37,395	36,004	32,101	113.69
100,000 to 250,000														
Akron, Ohio†*	245	291,650	70	30	15.35	30.00	50	7.68	15.00	20,894	30,397	29,956	23,913	97.69
Albany, N. Y.†	131	241,924	100	0	27.15‡	34.95	100	27.15	34.95	15,319	32,352	30,669	17,666**	135.29
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	280,854	71	29	21.34	28.30	100	21.34	28.30	9,974	12,251	12,251	12,251	83.27
Cambridge, Mass.	111	169,909	93	7	29.45	39.90	100	29.45	39.90	7,156	8,604	7,240	6,768	61.04
Camden, N. J.	118	135,982	81	19	19.32	48.40	70	13.52	33.88	20,343	24,555	23,231	22,343	190.10
Canton, Ohio†	108	162,257	75	25	4.50	16.20	80	3.60	12.96	3,183	7,723	5,604	5,045	46.54
Charlotte, N. C.†*	101	121,819	75	25	10.80	21.10	67	7.24	14.14	4,229	8,102	7,886	5,078	50.33
Chattanooga, Tenn.*	128	115,382	82	18	20.00‡	38.00	60	12.00	22.80	14,750	27,800	26,310	13,607	106.17
Dayton, Ohio†*	211	319,434	76	24	9.00	21.80	85	7.65	18.53	6,581	12,866	11,501	9,304	44.15
Des Moines, Iowa†*	160	144,161	81	19	19.15	58.34	68	13.02	39.67	4,680	14,587	14,148	10,908	68.25
Duluth, Minn.†*	101	47,691	78	22	42.55	109.20	34	14.47	37.13	3,303	6,945	6,945	5,023	49.70
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	135,689	88	12	16.16	43.40	100	16.16	43.40	5,281	13,482	12,729	8,981	81.71
Erie, Pa.	117	124,275	100	0	14.75	38.75	94	38.75§	36.30	4,332	9,413	9,154	8,131	69.53
Flint, Mich.	152	222,207	78	22	9.24	20.24	100	9.24	20.24	4,307	9,018	6,350	6,071	40.06
Fort Wayne, Ind.*	118	175,000	74	26	8.70	24.20	75	6.52	18.15	504	3,401	3,401	1,989	16.80
Fort Worth, Tex.*	178	169,420	74	26	21.90	49.20	61	32.96§	30.08	13,133	25,525	24,068	17,594	99.03
Gary, Ind.*	112	136,831	65	35	13.00	37.00	60	7.80	22.20	4,950	8,067	8,067	8,067	72.21
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	197,700	80	20	9.14	18.49	100	9.14	18.49	3,817	8,486	7,369	4,261	25.93
Hartford, Conn.*	166	394,176	80	20	16.46	30.50	100	16.46	30.50	15,653	21,454	18,665	17,382	104.54
Jacksonville, Fla.†*	173	87,308	87	13	21.50	36.40	71	10.75§	25.65	8,882	14,859	13,458	11,005	63.59

Table VIII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1943—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Kansas City, Kan.	121	$84,790	78	22	$21.76	$56.05	50	$10.88	$28.03	$3,240	$8,118	$5,946	$5,279	$43.46
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	129,562	74	26	25.50‡	41.80	80	20.40	33.44	18,503	24,320	22,332	18,684	167.45
Long Beach, Calif.*	164	240,834	89	11	9.67	46.70	53	6.28§	24.81	4,646	35,568	35,568	10,143	61.74
Lowell, Mass.	101	93,288	92	8	44.97‡	47.20	100	44.97	47.20	3,528	4,084	4,084	3,739	36.88
Miami, Fla.†*	172	199,949	88	12	27.44	....	...	....	....	27,527	44,616	42,262	33,758	196.07
Nashville, Tenn.*	167	171,931	69	31	17.60	30.10	100	17.60	30.10	8,370	28,138	25,584	10,247	61.21
New Bedford, Mass.*	110	95,554	87	13	....	45.80	100	....	45.80	4,641	5,851	5,012	4,303	39.00
New Haven, Conn.	161	317,228	81	19	16.24	27.50	100	16.24	27.50	10,420	10,636	10,152	10,159	63.26
Norfolk, Va.	144	173,550	85	15	25.00‡	25.00	80	....	20.00	16,747	40,305	26,021	16,155	111.93
OklahomaCity,Okla.†*	204	119,087	86	14	17.49	46.15	40	7.00	18.46	6,776	19,467	15,583	8,354	40.87
Omaha, Neb.	224	244,486	76	24	15.95	39.46	70	11.16	27.62	5,866	14,826	9,770	9,770	43.65
Paterson, N.J.	140	163,909	90	10	17.93	44.10	80	14.34	35.28	8,470	25,680	24,935	12,497	89.48
Peoria, Ill.†*	105	83,469	69	31	30.20	51.80	35	10.57	18.13	......	......	......	......	.....
Reading, Pa.†	111	140,153	100	0	11.00	32.50	94	32.50§	30.55	2,482	10,213	9,496	7,956	71.96
Richmond, Va.*	193	334,851	85	15	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	22.00	27,176	42,132	27,800	22,793	118.07
Sacramento, Calif.	106	132,774	86	14	20.50	50.50	59	14.75§	29.76	3,516	11,862	11,862	8,786	82.92
Salt Lake City Utah†	150	142,745	67	33	15.00	39.00	70	10.50	27.30	1,901	9,601	8,596	4,657	31.06
San Diego, Calif.*	203	192,889	77	23	18.40	53.60	50	9.20	26.80	4,001	21,566	21,566	6,701**	32.96
Scranton, Pa.†*	140	97,685	100	0	19.04	50.14	70	13.33	35.10	2,592	8,792	8,546	8,546	60.86
Somerville, Mass.	102	113,471	94	6	24.65	40.40	100	24.65	40.40	3,503	4,639	4,639	4,400**	43.06
South Bend, Ind.*	101	150,371	66	34	9.08	27.60	70	6.36	19.32	3,625	5,379	4,728	4,532	44.75
Spokane, Wash.†	122	77,857	77	23	18.00	40.80	50	9.00	20.40	1,977	2,685	2,553	2,419	19.83
Springfield, Mass.	150	252,292	91	9	19.80	34.50	100	19.80	34.50	6,271	12,720	12,720	7,528	50.34
Syracuse, N. Y.†	206	344,569	100	0	19.70	41.47	100	19.70	41.47	20,599	28,445	28,445	24,115	117.08
Tacoma, Wash.†*	109	53,731	75	25	20.97	49.97	50	10.49	24.99	2,784	17,822	17,804	3,477	31.78
Tampa, Fla.†	108	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	8,254	14,517	13,773	9,827	90.66
Trenton, N. J.	125	151,428	83	17	19.58	47.60	85	16.64	40.46	10,017	17,686	16,366	15,731	126.15
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	122,438	80	20	16.68	42.61	50	8.34	21.31	9,590	16,396	12,036	8,702**	61.21
Utica, N. Y.†*	101	123,301	100	0	24.04	44.52	80	19.23	35.62	8,161	9,401	9,233	9,233	91.85
Wichita, Kan.*	115	129,804	75	25	14.96	44.11	65	9.72	28.67	4,971	9,537	9,537	8,086**	70.34
Wilmington, Del.*	113	162,865	99	1	14.50	20.00	80	11.60	16.00	6,307	10,448	9,008	5,513	49.00
Worcester, Mass.	194	268,007	94	6	26.33	36.00	100	26.33	36.00	7,885	9,747	9,747	7,901	40.79
Yonkers, N. Y.†	143	287,893	100	0	24.74	39.16	100	24.74	39.16	19,113	30,131	30,131	25,618**	179.66
Youngstown, Ohio†*	168	281,912	86	14	7.66	18.40	80	6.13	14.72	8,206	9,816	9,393	8,926	53.22
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.†	97	106,188	100	0	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30	4,990	8,772	7,817	7,156	73.84
Altoona, Pa.†	80	71,588	100	0	10.00	34.00	89	9.50§	30.20	1,742	5,176	4,645	4,205	52.42

Amarillo, Tex.	52	61,047	76	24	11.90	32.50	70	9.52§	22.91	2,920	6,602	6,175	4,166	80.61
Asheville, N. C.†	51	55,598	82	18	15.30	29.60	75	11.48	22.20	14,189	21,774	21,774	16,729	326.04
Atlantic City, N. J.*	64	79,090	91	9	33.00	59.60	100	33.00	59.60	22,188	24,283	24,283	22,188	346.18
Augusta, Ga.†	66	48,268	70	30	21.00	49.00	58	14.07§	28.56	2,421	3,684	3,306	2,830	42.92
Austin, Tex.	88	76,546	80	20	16.80	38.40	60	11.26§	23.03	3,477	6,111	6,107	5,160	58.68
Bayonne, N. J.*	79	126,658	84	16	....	50.56	100	....	50.56	8,264	14,139	14,139	11,610	146.59
Beaumont, Tex.	59	60,000	87	13	19.50	46.10	67	14.63§	30.77	......	......	......	......	.....
Berkeley, Calif.*	86	96,620	92	8	17.76	50.00	55	10.12§	27.49	611	9,640	9,640	1,791	20.94
Bethlehem, Pa.†*	58	69,227	100	0	12.00	36.50	64	8.40§	23.42	1,269	5,828	5,068	2,489	42.56
Binghamton, N. Y.†*	78	105,134	100	0	23.14	38.00	98	22.68	37.24	2,128	4,670	4,670	4,615	58.93
Brockton, Mass.	62	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	2,538	3,109	3,109	2,564	41.12
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†*	62	61,517	77	23	15.02	39.11	60	9.01	23.47	1,198	2,796	2,598	1,818	29.27
Charleston, S. C.*	71	19,475	62	38	62.00	112.00	20	12.40	22.40	4,462	8,984	8,092	4,578	64.23
Chester, Pa †	59	57,802	100	0	14.00	32.55	86	12.60§	27.93	3,017	5,271	3,687	3,687	62.20
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio†	55	106,391	94	6	4.50	23.50	60	2.70	14.10	302	3,978	3,024	3,024	54.98
Columbus, Ga.†	53	42,002	78	22	14.00	36.00	50	7.00§	18.00	1,469	2,062	2,062	2,032	38.14
Corpus Christi, Tex.*	57	48,646	82	18	21.20	50.60	60	14.22§	30.29	9,827	12,912	11,303	10,354	180.69
Covington, Ky.	62	57,526	74	26	15.70	33.50	70	10.99	23.45	1,676	5,005	5,005	2,981	48.07
Davenport, Iowa†	66	61,580	91	9	17.00	42.88	60	10.20	25.73	2,155	4,328	4,044	3,320	50.28
Dearborn, Mich.*	64	243,633	61	39	11.90	28.00	100	11.90	28.00	9,196	15,552	10,495	9,482	149.12
Decatur, Ill.†*	59	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	1,486	2,076	1,972	1,812	30.55
Durham, N. C.†	60	93,290	63	37	12.40	21.00	75	9.30	15.75	3,248	7,316	7,096	4,082	67.81
East Chicago, Ind.	55	91,611	...	...	9.55	29.60	60	5.73	17.76	2,035	4,918	4,708	3,147	57.60
East Orange, N. J.	69	106,400	91	9	18.36	40.80	100	18.36	40.80	5,060	8,461	7,652	7,349	106.59
East St. Louis, Ill.†*	76	41,023	64	36	34.63	67.43	40	13.85	26.97	......	......	......	......	.....
El Paso, Tex.*	97	82,500	78	22	13.50	40.50	62	9.45§	25.25	3,137	6,074	5,754	4,492	46.40
Evanston, Ill.†*	65	47,691	81	19	29.70	73.01	37	10.99	27.01	550	2,779	2,563	2,531	38.71
Evansville, Ind.	97	121,478	...	...	9.20	31.40	75	6.90	23.55	......	......	......	......	.....
Fresno, Calif.	61	60,178	83	17	16.10	42.65	50	8.05	21.33	588	5,903	5,519	3,717	61.25
Glendale, Calif.*	83	68,015	...	...	12.20	47.58	50	6.10	23.79	1,055	4,544	4,505	4,328	52.41
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	101,079	72	28	12.12	20.05	85	10.30	17.04	7,129	......	......	......	.....
Hamilton, Ohio†*	51	69,850	84	16	9.26	18.10	70	6.48	12.67	1,201	2,473	2,323	1,732	34.24
Hammond, Ind.	70	95,041	75	25	12.55	31.91	60	7.53	19.15	3,066	5,306	5,036	4,215	60.06
Harrisburg, Pa.†	84	93,372	...	0	14.00	35.50	60	8.40	21.30	1,692	5,371	4,871	2,945	35.10
Highland Park, Mich.	51	93,402	72	28	14.85	34.09	100	14.85	34.09	946	3,665	1,715	1,695	33.36
Holyoke, Mass.	54	71,968	95	5	27.08	29.00	100	27.08	29.00	189	1,329	1,329	477	8.87
Huntington, W.Va.†*	79	118,096	59	41	5.00	18.90	80	4.00	15.12	1,195	1,590	1,106	1,106	14.03
Irvington, N. J.	55	73,633	89	11	21.63	46.30	100	21.63	46.30	3,566	7,191	6,723	6,723	121.51
Jackson, Miss.	62	61,792	71	29	19.85	42.20	67	13.30	28.27	3,979	5,435	5,435	4,889	78.71
Johnstown, Pa.†	67	73,398	91	9	14.00	37.00	100	14.00	37.00	3,840	7,526	5,926	5,926	88.88
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	75,248	76	24	8.48	25.33	80	6.78	20.26	None	844	844	844	15.61
Lakewood, Ohio†	69	95,271	90	10	7.20	25.20	75	5.40	18.90	1,510	4,786	4,472	2,691	38.90
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	90,712	100	0	6.00	18.50	100	6.00	18.50	1,212	6,426	5,581	3,248**	52.95
Lansing, Mich.	79	112,232	82	18	13.48	27.78	80	10.78	22.22	322	875	322	322	4.09
Lawrence, Mass.	84	84,090	91	9	21.05	37.80	100	21.05	37.80	2,133	2,632	2,632	2,248	26.64
Lincoln, Neb.*	82	94,393	78	22	12.40	32.54	85	10.54	27.66	2,192	6,078	5,662	5,212	63.58

Table VIII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1943—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Little Rock, Ark.	88	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	$2,454	$11,161	$10,563	$3,947	$44.83
Lynn, Mass.*	98	$133,378	91	9	$23.31	$35.80	100	$23.31	$35.80	4,284	5,484	5,484	5,210	53.10
McKeesport, Pa.†	55	56,161	100	0	14.50	40.25	65	8.40§	26.34	......	......	......	......	.....
Macon, Ga.†	58	43,600	85	15	13.00	42.00	50	6.50	21.00	672	1,212	1,212	1,212	20.95
Madison, Wis.*	67	140,359	85	15	9.89	26.50	100	9.89	26.50	2,134	4,391	4,391	3,933	58.31
Malden, Mass.	58	69,076	91	9	26.64	41.40	100	26.64	41.40	2,256	3,261	3,121	3,016	51.99
Manchester, N. H.	78	89,657	79	21	28.76‡	33.85	100	28.76	33.85	3,082	3,244	3,244	3,212	41.34
Medford, Mass.	63	78,469	96	4	....	39.40	100	....	39.40	2,664	3,518	3,518	3,150	49.93
Mobile, Ala.†*	79	46,621	74	26	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	21.30	8,525	13,576	13,496	8,444	107.27
Mount Vernon, N. Y.†	67	143,934	100	0	12.72	33.68	100	12.72	33.68	5,129	9,116	8,398	7,780	115.50
New Britain, Conn.*	69	112,980	80	20	13.86	29.00	100	13.86	29.00	1,401	5,006	4,808	3,000	43.68
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58	153,780	100	0	19.40	37.90	100	19.40	37.90	7,533	11,988	11,849	11,849	202.87
Newton, Mass.	70	169,052	90	10	....	27.00	100	....	27.00	3,089	4,877	4,877	4,332	62.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	156,997	100	0	19.30	35.83	85	16.60	30.46	7,875	15,515	15,410	14,185	181.79
Oak Park, Ill.†*	66	40,466	86	14	31.40	77.00	37	11.62	28.49	1,121	3,298	3,213	2,150	32.57
Pasadena, Calif.*	82	125,965	83	17	11.54	42.92	57	8.66§	24.35	2,460	10,372	10,263	4,691	57.30
Passaic, N. J.	61	79,878	86	14	21.50	48.80	100	21.50	48.80	5,324	13,760	12,674	5,696	92.77
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	163,334	67	33	21.00‡	21.00	100	....	21.00	11,157	16,990	14,256	12,034	158.76
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	74,766	78	22	17.20	49.40	64	15.48§	31.58	3,982	11,909	10,761	5,722**	87.47
Pontiac, Mich.*	67	81,224	66	34	12.02	24.80	100	12.02	24.80	2,779	5,778	5,398	4,084	61.30
Portland, Me.	74	79,948	76	24	40.78‡	49.60	90	36.70	44.64	......	......	......	......	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	51	37,064	97	3	25.00‡	25.00	70	....	17.50	4,881	8,422	5,567	4,787	94.33
Pueblo, Colo.	52	28,982	78	22	29.70	78.70	70	20.79	55.09	......	......	......	......	.....
Quincy, Mass.	76	130,908	94	6	....	30.00	100	....	30.00	......	......	......	......	.....
Racine, Wis.	67	109,281	86	14	3.80	20.96	91	3.46	19.07	1,745	3,199	3,011	2,360	35.12
Roanoke, Va.	69	68,037	83	17	25.00‡	25.00	50	....	12.50	4,125	11,275	10,197	5,749	82.97
Rockford, Ill.†*	85	59,732	70	30	25.39	54.60	40	10.16	21.84	457	2,716	2,684	2,670	31.54
Saginaw, Mich.*	83	107,248	82	18	8.71	17.78	80	6.97	14.22	374	2,032	2,032	374**	4.52
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	61,298	72	28	15.00	36.05	65	9.75	23.43	3,936	5,953	5,727	5,727	75.64
St. Petersburg, Fla.†*	61	86,424	91	9	25.00	....	...	....	....	19,017	25,925	25,327	22,470	369.50
San Jose, Calif.*	68	64,735	86	14	15.93	43.23	50	7.97	21.62	676	1,434	1,434	1,434	20.95
Santa Monica, Calif.*	54	54,238	74	26	18.50	51.72	50	9.25	25.86	1,541	3,980	3,900	3,077**	57.51
Savannah, Ga.†	96	62,000	80	20	23.00	51.00	60	13.80	30.60	4,650	5,393	5,032	4,687	48.83
Schenectady, N. Y.†*	88	157,856	100	0	20.31	36.99	110	22.34	40.69	9,340	10,402	9,967	9,528	108.83
Shreveport, La.†*	98	105,299	68	32	16.00	27.75	67	10.72	17.59	7,160	7,511	7,282	7,034	71.66
Sioux City, Iowa†*	82	78,596	76	24	17.40	46.15	60	9.04	27.69	3,698	5,043	4,877	4,443	53.95
Springfield, Ill.†*	76	52,706	79	21	26.63	49.48	35	9.32	17.32	None	......	......	......	.....

Springfield, Mo.......	61	42,500	81	19	16.00	36.80	60	9.60	22.08	1,367	2,514	2,248	2,248	36.71
Stockton, Calif.......	55	65,022	87	13	19.80	47.86	57	13.26§	27.30	4,246	4,416	4,416	4,416	80.71
Terre Haute, Ind.....	63	55,393	72	28	12.60	35.60	80	10.08	28.48	862	1,127	1,030	1,030	16.42
Topeka, Kan.........	68	91,146	57	43	14.46	41.00	70	10.12	28.70	932	2,551	2,551	2,551	37.62
Troy, N. Y.†........	70	73,785	100	0	31.35	53.24	86	26.96	45.79	5,949	7,135	7,135	6,491	92.33
Union City, N. J.*....	56	64,042	94	6	25.43	56.92	100	25.43	56.92	4,779	6,260	6,210	6,210	110.55
Waco, Tex...........	56	50,040	72	28	16.30	35.90	72	12.25§	25.95	3,304	5,726	5,029	3,558**	63.55
Waterbury, Conn.....	99	186,660	73	27	18.64	30.00	80	14.91	24.00	8,471	16,136	16,136	9,304	93.68
Waterloo, Iowa†*.. ..	52	47,337	81	19	10.84	34.90	60	6.50	20.94	956	1,967	1,967	1,869	36.12
Wheeling, W. Va.†*...	61	117,135	...	...	4.26	....	75	3.20	....	1,668	6,996	6,996	3,250	53.18
Wilkes Barre, Pa.†. ..	86	82,636	100	0	14.50	38.20	100	14.50	38.20	......	......	......	......	.....
Winston Salem, N. C.†	80	114,000	...	...	12.54	20.00	70	8.78	14.00	......	......	......	......	.....
York, Pa.†..........	57	50,495	100	0	10.50	33.00	63	7.05†	20.93	1,152	3,073	2,735	2,735	48.23
30,000 to 50,000														
Alameda, Calif.......	36	33,940	86	14	16.40	49.40	53	9.51§	26.01	......	......	......	......	.....
Albuquerque, N. M.*.	35	24,573	88	12	17.50	40.42	60	10.50	24.25	1,519	2,854	2,434	1,690	47.67
Alexandria, Va.*.....	34	.....	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	3,331	3,331	3,331	3,331	99.36
Alhambra, Calif......	39	32,473	...	...	12.52	44.25	50	6.26	22.13	......	......	......	......	.....
Alton, Ill.†.........	31	15,936	73	27	21.50	49.00	50	10.75	24.50	......	......	......	......	.....
Amsterdam, N. Y.† ..	33	25,937	100	0	21.65	57.25	55	11.91	31.49	824	2,426	2,347	2,318	69.56
Anderson, Ind........	42	40,117	67	33	27.20	46.60	65	17.68	30.29	......	......	......	......	.....
Arlington t, Mass.....	40	56,176	95	5	....	32.00	100	....	32.00	26	264	250	250	6.25
Auburn, N. Y.†......	36	50,676	100	0	18.74	30.42	100	18.74	30.42	2,532	3,543	3,478	3,391	94.85
Aurora, Ill.†.........	47	27,819	75	25	30.80	61.52	33	10.26	20.30	792	1,299	1,299	1,052	22.31
Baton Rouge, La.†*...	35	43,628	...	..	15.60‡	21.35	96	15.60§	20.20	......	......	......	......	.....
Battle Creek, Mich...	43	70,338	77	23	7.90	21.00	100	7.90	21.00	247	1,096	1,096	840	19.34
Bay City, Mich.......	48	47,456	81	19	18.97	35.75	70	13.28	25.03	301	1,794	1,647	703	14.67
Berwyn, Ill.†*........	48	21,022	92	8	22.40	79.20	37	8.29	29.30	841	......	......	......	.....
Bloomfield, N. J......	42	66,174	88	12	13.40	39.60	100	13.40	39.60	1,954	5,170	5,170	4,170	100.18
Bloomington, Ill.†*...	33	19,619	77	23	23.50	50.60	30	7.05	15.18	......	......	......	......	.....
Bristol, Conn.	30	62,116	70	30	....	27.25	90	....	24.52	1,640	2,791	2,271	1,713	56.78
Brookline t, Mass.....	50	134,435	91	9	14.84	22.00	100	14.84	22.00	......	......	......	......	.....
Burbank, Calif.*......	34	61,364	...	...	12.90	45.01	50	6.45	22.51	224	2,723	2,723	2,254	65.66
Butte, Mont.*.......	37	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	828	1,377	1,275	1,275	34.37
Chelsea, Mass.	41	43,348	91	9	34.63	48.80	100	34.63	48.80	1,851	2,006	1,529	1,529	37.05
Chicopee, Mass.	42	38,388	93	7	....	38.00	100	....	38.00	746	1,058	1,058	746	17.90
Clarksburg, W. Va.† .	31	51,959	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	131	......	......	......	.....
Clifton, N. J.	49	53,342	92	8	18.31	47.30	100	18.31	47.30	4,515	10,979	10,805	6,544	134.02
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	29,074	77	23	12.50	44.69	67	8.38	29.94	218	1,915	1,809	653	17.75
Cranston, R. I........	47	82,862	75	25	23.00‡	23.00	100	....	23.00	2,800	4,826	4,606	4,606	97.82
Cumberland, Md.*....	39	50,000	83	17	12.00	29.48	80	9.60	23.58	2,810	7,176	6,094	3,902	98.81
Danville, Ill.†*.......	37	20,215	79	21	24.90	54.50	46	11.45	25.07	87	492	492	492	13.32
Danville, Va.........	33	34,062	63	37	11.00	18.50	67	7.37	12.33	1,593	3,883	3,883	1,941	59.27
Dubuque, Iowa†*.....	44	35,529	76	24	19.20	41.70	60	11.52	25.02	810	1,293	1,015	1,031	23.49
East Cleveland, Ohio†*	39	54,557	83	12	7.90	25.40	60	4.74	15.24	728	1,717	1,062	1,062	26.89

TABLE VIII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1943—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 50,000—continued														
Easton, Pa.†	34	$41,658	100	0	$12.00	$35.00	93	$11.16	$32.45	$2,227	$6,812	$5,858	$2,569	$76.47
E. Providence †, R. I.	32	50,093	80	20	24.40‡	24.40	70	....	17.08	2,087	3,650	3,129	2,474	76.90
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	25,751	87	13	11.73	35.00	82	9.62	28.70	479	852	852	645	20.98
Elgin, Ill.†*	38	22,937	75	25	27.50	55.52	30	8.25	16.66	840	1,896	1,320	1,217	31.74
Elkhart, Ind.*	33	43,001	...	...	8.50	28.00	60	5.10	16.80	26	1,402	1,324	371	11.10
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	49,645	100	0	24.44	41.44	85	20.77	35.22	1,575	2,517	2,517	2,337	51.81
Everett, Mass.	47	75,009	87	13	19.55	32.00	100	19.55	32.00	1,122	1,482	1,482	1,390	29.71
Everett, Wash.†*	30	16,394	68	32	23.50	49.00	50	11.75	24.50	606	2,243	1,992	769	25.44
Fargo, N. D.	33	37,810	...	...	21.92	58.38	50	10.96	29.19	......	......	......	......	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	49,943	83	17	25.00	38.00	100	25.00	38.00	965	1,592	1,592	1,455**	34.79
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	16,119	66	34	7.30	43.30	25	1.83	10.83	68	1,953	1,953	768	21.00
Gadsden, Ala.†*	37	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	1,938	2,895	2,895	2,840	76.82
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	57,791	88	12	7.74	29.69	81	6.27	24.05	82	1,952	1,735	1,050	22.70
Greenville, S. C.	35	11,089	...	...	45.00	104.50	15	6.75	15.68	1,080	6,089	5,483	1,420	40.87
Hagerstown, Md.*	32	46,000	80	20	7.00	19.28	90	6.30	17.35	1,981	5,710	5,710	3,150	96.95
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	81,324	...	...	20.00	35.85	80	16.00	28.68	3,846	6,192	4,931	4,440**	89.08
Haverhill, Mass.	47	49,524	89	11	30.47	39.60	100	30.47	39.60	1,396	1,563	1,563	1,432	30.63
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	28,458	100	0	14.50	45.70	50	7.25	22.85	1,413	2,528	2,245	2,245	59.08
High Point, N. C.†*	38	48,398	72	28	10.29	21.50	85	8.75	18.28	4,897	9,143	8,924	6,522	169.43
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	28,166	69	31	14.55	33.48	70	10.18	23.44	945	1,248	1,248	1,248	41.59
Inglewood, Calif.	30	24,191	92	8	11.80	48.63	50	5.90	24.31	121	698	631	426	14.15
Jackson, Mich.*	50	71,867	83	17	9.24	22.46	80	7.39	17.97	1,150	2,903	2,903	1,838	37.00
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	56,718	100	0	13.35	35.48	85	11.35	30.16	407	2,018	1,945	1,707	40.03
Joliet, Ill.†*	42	24,037	79	21	24.43	67.70	28	6.84	18.96	587	1,657	1,657	1,565	36.94
Joplin, Mo.	37	23,600	73	27	15.40	39.40	50	7.70	19.70	308	894	688	688	18.53
Kearny, N. J.	39	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	4,674	10,874	10,666	6,174	156.42
Kenosha, Wis.	49	72,127	89	11	5.48	33.00	84	4.60	27.72	326	2,868	2,868	2,380	48.80
Kokomo, Ind.	34	31,958	71	29	12.95	33.80	100	12.95	33.80	......	......	......	......	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	43	54,538	87	13	7.42	26.00	90	6.68	23.40	433	971	968	958	22.44
Laredo, Tex.	39	19,652	75	25	16.85	40.60	65	12.65§	26.39	1,219	1,740	1,665	1,665	42.39
Lewiston, Me.	39	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	518	1,216	1,216	888	23.01
Lexington, Ky.	49	69,273	64	36	17.00	29.80	90	15.30	26.82	1,964	2,461	2,007	2,007	40.71
Lima, Ohio†	45	55,000	80	20	7.15	18.00	70	5.01	12.60	1,970	2,535	2,535	2,239	50.08
Lorain, Ohio†	44	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	890	1,236	1,219	1,196	27.11
Lubbock, Tex.*	32	32,071	81	19	8.50	28.20	66	5.61	18.61	1,486	3,739	3,451	2,492	78.22
Lynchburg, Va.*	45	44,430	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45	3,061	5,309	4,119	2,411	54.12
Mansfield, Ohio†*	37	61,000	80	20	4.40	15.80	80	3.52	12.64	219	1,048	892	868	23.35

Meriden, Conn.	39	66,484	77	23	14.00	26.00	100	14.00	26.00	428	1,057	1,044	1,024	25.92
Meridian, Miss.*	35	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	2,167	3,353	3,353	2,965	83.57
Middletown, Ohio†	31	62,400	68	32	4.48	14.02	80	3.58	11.22	432	1,109	974	963	30.84
Moline, Ill.†*	35	22,910	73	27	20.10	51.40	40	8.04	20.56	768	1,496	1,496	1,220	35.24
Muncie, Ind.	50	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	832	2,433	2,433	1,532	30.81
Muskegon, Mich.	48	57,180	76	24	9.18	22.45	100	9.18	22.45	1,321	3,432	3,253	2,415	50.64
Nashua, N. H.	33	41,283	64	36	19.49	33.90	100	19.49	33.90	853	1,195	1,153	1,153	35.00
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	41,827	90	10	19.16	49.10	70	13.41	34.37	2,234	4,114	4,114	3,230	97.35
Newburgh, N. Y.†	32	38,913	100	0	22.70	37.83	86	19.52	32.53	......	......	......	......	.....
New Castle, Pa.†	48	51,731	100	0	12.00	33.00	98	12.00§	32.40	......	......	......	......	.....
New London, Conn.	30	49,138	89	11	....	33.25	95	....	31.59	3,670	5,161	4,849	4,017	131.90
Newport, R. I.	31	74,472	61	39	24.50‡	24.50	100	....	24.50	......	......	......	......	.....
Newport News, Va.	37	50,052	74	26	20.30	32.50	60	12.18	19.50	2,360	5,904	4,541	2,075	55.99
Norristown, Pa.†	38	22,796	100	0	12.50	36.50	50	6.25	18.25	520	1,775	1,522	1,522	39.85
Norwalk, Conn.*	40	77,605	88	12	....	....	70	....	....	1,923	4,425	4,372	3,628	91.04
Norwood, Ohio†	34	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	429	1,036	847	759**	22.30
Orange, N. J.*	36	42,746	93	7	22.26	47.90	100	22.26	47.90	2,628	3,976	3,716	3,534	98.95
Orlando, Fla.	37	55,802	89	11	12.00	40.76	100	12.00	40.76	......	......	......	......	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	45,548	84	16	15.15	34.80	92	13.94	32.02	368	1,000	979	548	14.02
Ottumwa, Iowa†	32	20,822	77	23	18.33	58.28	50	9.17	29.14	......	......	......	......	.....
Owensboro, Ky.	30	14,529	77	23	15.00	35.20	50	7.50	17.60	1,159	2,907	2,884	1,495	49.44
Paducah, Ky.	34	23,724	63	37	18.60	36.30	60	11.16	21.78	......	......	......	......	.....
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	49,939	61	39	5.00	19.94	70	3.50	13.96	......	......	......	......	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	49,456	97	3	21.63	55.10	50	10.82	27.55	8,078	10,560	10,176	8,870	215.08
Petersburg, Va.	31	25,939	84	16	23.50‡	23.50	100	....	23.50	4,152	5,142	3,174	3,174	103.63
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	61,188	92	8	29.17‡	31.40	100	29.17	31.40	693	1,045	1,045	928	18.68
Plainfield, N. J.	37	58,640	89	11	15.25	41.20	90	13.72	36.08	2,428	3,818	3,717	3,717	99.21
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	30,202	81	19	19.00	39.50	60	13.30§	23.55	......	......	......	......	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	33	35,824	85	15	14.40	30.40	100	14.40	30.40	629	751	663	653	19.95
Portsmouth, Ohio†*	40	51,444	90	10	9.05	21.80	100	9.05	21.80	3,186	5,314	5,209	4,304	106.37
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40	52,442	100	0	26.44	39.98	70	18.51	27.99	3,260	4,483	4,460	4,163	102.84
Quincy, Ill.†	40	.....	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	250	937	937	764**	18.88
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	65,922	80	20	13.50	22.20	70	9.45	15.54	......	......	......	......	.....
Revere, Mass.	34	39,661	93	7	....	....	...	....	....	......	......	......	......	.....
Richmond, Ind.	35	37,229	67	33	2.25	24.30	70	1.58	17.01	509	1,076	1,010	1,010	23.74
Riverside, Calif.	35	27,434	77	23	13.00	45.80	50	6.50	22.90	137	1,809	1,809	1,356	39.08
Rock Island, Ill.†*	43	23,272	74	26	20.00	49.50	37	7.40	18.32	491	5,625	5,434	1,385	32.39
Rome, N. Y.†	34	29,323	100	0	36.38‡	46.91	70	25.47	32.84	......	......	......	......	.....
Salem, Mass.	41	54,343	89	11	18.50	33.50	100	18.50	33.50	1,186	1,342	1,342	1,194	28.97
Salem, Ore.	31	16,603	76	24	22.00	52.90	50	11.00	26.45	......	......	......	......	.....
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	30,507	67	33	14.01	49.31	50	7.01	24.66	458	1,377	1,277	1,129	25.86
Santa Ana, Calif.*	32	25,420	87	13	17.40	49.84	50	8.70	24.92	447	1,851	1,851	1,783	55.87
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	47,727	87	13	14.20	38.20	54	8.52§	20.52	1,028	2,235	2,074	1,673**	47.85
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	53,051	87	13	15.15	31.98	90	13.64	28.78	1,140	1,646	1,646	1,550	38.14
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	46,789	83	17	14.24	30.83	70	9.97	21.58	910	1,607	1,237	1,237	30.29
Spartanburg, S. C.*	32	9,947	57	43	58.00	113.50	13	7.54	14.76	2,160	4,189	3,547	2,229	69.11

Table VIII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1943—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 50,000—continued														
Stamford, Conn.	48	$112,178	81	19	....	$33.00	100	....	$33.00	$2,448	$4,250	$4,250	$4,250	$88.65
Steubenville, Ohio†*	38	57,658	82	18	$4.95	15.40	80	$3.96	12.32	480	1,106	1,060	1,043	27.69
Superior, Wis.*	35	41,638	88	12	7.47	41.86	100	7.47	41.86	639	1,897	1,897	1,897	54.00
Tucson, Ariz.	37	24,088	85	15	18.40	49.46	53	9.75	26.21	1,065	2,647	2,089	1,572**	42.70
University City, Mo.*	33	41,664	85	15	8.80	35.20	50	4.40	17.16	1,758	3,001	3,001	3,001	90.86
Waltham, Mass.	40	52,425	93	7	....	35.40	100	....	35.40	1,597	2,055	2,055	1,877	46.90
Warren, Ohio†*	43	65,869	75	25	7.10	18.40	80	5.68	14.72	1,154	1,776	1,692	1,528	35.67
Watertown t, Mass.	35	51,469	93	7	....	31.60	100	....	31.60	517	693	693	692**	19.53
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	47,005	100	0	16.80	37.40	92	15.46	34.41	1,450	2,603	2,409	2,001	59.95
West Allis, Wis.*	36	71,588	70	30	17.53	36.92	83	14.55	30.64	1,177	2,485	2,485	2,286**	62.86
West Hartford t, Conn.*	34	101,013	88	12	12.43	18.00	100	12.43	18.00	635	2,044	1,614	1,614	47.77
West New York, N. J.	39	42,850	81	19	15.51	55.17	60	9.31	33.10	......	......	......	......	....
West Palm Beach, Fla.†	34	30,026	85	15	35.00	53.17	100	35.00	53.17	......	......	......	......	....
White Plains, N. Y.†	40	123,571	100	0	14.39	34.85	100	14.39	34.85	4,323	11,415	11,166	10,214	253.38
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	45	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	3,286	7,442	7,192	4,589	101.73
Williamsport, Pa.†*	44	29,828	100	0	13.75	43.75	56	8.25§	24.65	478	1,290	1,000	1,000	22.55
Wilmington, N. C.†	33	39,032	84	16	13.50	19.50	85	11.48	16.58	1,920	4,072	3,701	2,348	70.29
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	78,705	73	27	25.00‡	25.00	100	....	25.00	4,499	6,057	4,970	4,372	88.68
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	49,100	87	13	12.50	27.96	70	8.75	19.57	543	1,527	620	255	8.33
Zanesville, Ohio.†	38	......	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	752	1,170	960	894	23.84

Notes on Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000, Table VIII

Only 10 cities over 50,000 population did not report information for this table. They are: cities over 100,000—Fall River, Massachusetts; cities 50,000 to 100,000—Arlington County, Virginia; Charleston, West Virginia; Cicero, Illinois; Columbia, South Carolina; Galveston, Texas; Hoboken, New Jersey; Montgomery, Alabama; Springfield, Ohio; and Upper Darby Township, New Jersey. Ten cities of 30,000 to 50,000 failed to report: Council Bluffs, Iowa; Marion, Ohio; Montclair, New Jersey; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Newark, Ohio; Newport, Kentucky; Ogden, Utah; Pensacola, Florida; Taunton, Massachusetts; Waukegan, Illinois.

STATE FOOTNOTES

There is no state levy on property in the following states: California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island (no county government), South Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia. No state levy on real estate in Pennsylvania. The following states exempt homesteads of varying values from state tax levies: Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi and Texas.

Alabama: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. The rates shown are actual rates.

Florida: Homestead Exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Georgia: Intangibles are assessed at 100 per cent of true value and taxed at from $.10 to $3 per $1,000 by state only. Homestead Exemption: First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state, county, and school district rates but not obligations incurred before passage of exemption.

Illinois: Assessment ratios shown (except where otherwise indicated) are those reported by local authorities. In some instances these vary considerably from those published by the State Tax Commission which (with accompanying adjusted tax rates) are as follows: Chicago, 31 per cent, $30.66; Peoria, 29 per cent, $15.03; Springfield, 33 per cent, $16.33; Berwyn, 31 per cent, $23.75; Joliet, 24 per cent, $16.25; Elgin, 28 per cent, $15.55; Danville, 37 per cent, $20.17; Moline, 32 per cent, $16.45; Bloomington, 32 per cent, $16.19.

Iowa: Homestead Exemption: Amount of homestead exemption applying to all local units is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption allowed in 1943 was 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50.

Louisiana: Homestead Exemption: Applies to state, parish, and special district taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000, allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

Minnesota: Property Classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10, 25, and 33⅓ per cent. Assessments average 35 per cent of true value in Minneapolis and St. Paul and 34 per cent in Duluth. Tax rates shown are actual rates.

New York: Realty valuations include public utilities. Assessment ratios shown in tabulation are those reported by local authorities. In some instances these vary considerably from those published by the New York State Tax Commission which (with accompanying adjusted tax rates) are as follows: Syracuse, 95 per cent, $39.40; Albany, 93 per cent, $32.50; Schenectady, 88 per cent, $32.55; Binghamton, 92 per cent, $34.96; Mount Vernon, 91 per cent, $30.65; New Rochelle, 85 per cent, $32.22; Elmira, 80 per cent, $33.15; Poughkeepsie, 80 per cent, $31.99.

North Carolina: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

Oklahoma: Homestead Exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted. Intangible personal property—not included in assessments—is subject to a 4-mill state and a 4-mill county rate.

Utah: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but not effective.

Washington: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

West Virginia: Property Classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays ¼ of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays ½ of full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead Exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

Akron, Ohio: City rate includes $.12 metropolitan park district rate.

Albuquerque, New Mexico: Debt as of June 30, 1942.

Alexandria, Virginia: General city debt includes school debt.

Atlantic City, New Jersey: General city debt includes school debt.

Baltimore, Maryland: Assessed value includes $47,500,000 shares of banks and trust companies, $222,000,000 deposits in savings banks, and $63,673,100 railroad securities taxed at $10.00, $1.875, and $3.00 respectively.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana: City rate includes $3.60 parish rate and school rate.

Bayonne, New Jersey: Total debt does not include $2,110,000 bonds of port terminal taken over by U. S. Navy.

Berkeley, California: Total debt includes city's share of East Bay Municipal Utility District debt.

Berwyn, Illinois: City rate includes $.14 health and $.41 township and poor relief rates.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Total debt includes $2,100,000 utility debt of independent municipal water authority.

Binghamton, New York: General city debt includes $127,000 flood control debt.

Bloomington, Illinois: City rate includes $4.70 township and $4.10 sanitary district rates.

Boston, Massachusetts: The general city debt does not include city's share (60 per cent) of Boston Metropolitan District debt.

Buffalo, New York: City rate includes $1.90 debt service for schools. Debt as of June 30, 1942.

Burbank, California: Total debt figures city's share ($6,860,300) of metropolitan water district or ($708,600) of flood control debt.

Butte, Montana: Debt as of June 30, 1942.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $27,124,689 moneys and credits taxed at 5 mills.

Charleston, South Carolina: General city debt does not include $1,800,000 port and terminal bonds not self-supporting.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Assessed value for 1943 is preliminary figure.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: General city debt includes school bonds.

Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $11.80 park and $8.60 sanitary district rates. General city debt includes $43,971,700 park and $55,438,945 sanitary district debt (city's pro-rata share). County debt of $25,962,410 and forest preserve district debt of $11,181,750 (80.89 per cent of total debt of these units) not included.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Intangible personalty taxed on income not included in assessed valuation. General debt includes $374,000 airport bonds not self-supporting but does not include $4,540,000 rapid transit railway bonds not self-supporting. Annual rental of Cincinnati Southern Railway Terminal is enough in excess of retirement requirements to service $14,750,000 25-year 3 per cent bonds.

Cleveland, Ohio: Assessed value does not include intangible personalty assessed on income at from 2 to 5 mills, but does include approximately $160,000,000 tangible personal property taxed at same rate as realty but assessed at 50 per cent to 70 per cent of full value. General city debt includes special assessment debt of $741,872 and library debt of $420,000, but not $2,440,000 light debt serviced by taxation.

Columbus, Ohio: General city debt includes $1,910,006 special assessment debt.

Corpus Christi, Texas: General city debt includes $2,805,000 sea wall and breakwater construction bonds serviced by state aid.

Cumberland, Maryland: City's pro rata share of county school debt included in total.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $4.70 township, $2.50 sanitary district and $2.50 road and bridge rates.

Dayton, Ohio: City rate includes $2.50 conservancy rate for flood protection.

Dearborn, Michigan: City's share of debt of five separate school districts is shown in total debt.

Decatur, Illinois: General city debt includes $750,000 park district and sanitary district debt.

Denver, Colorado: Consolidated city-county tax rate. General city debt includes $8,168,160 Moffat Tunnel District bonds (city's share) financed through taxation and $284,000 airport bonds. Debt as of December 31.

Des Moines, Iowa: Assessed value does not include moneys and credits of approximately $40,000,000 taxed at five mills.

Detroit, Michigan: The total debt includes $4,258,000 sewage disposal bonds not faith and credit of the city. Housing Commission bond anticipation notes of $20,200,000, street railway equipment trust notes of $1,201,000, and street railway revenue notes of $1,847,000 not included.

Dubuque, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $8,757,218 moneys and credits taxed at 5 mills. General city debt includes $128,000 dock bonds not self-supporting.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate shown applies to non-homestead property. Rate on homesteads is $102.14 ($34.73 adjusted).

East Cleveland, Ohio: General city debt includes $50,000 bonds of independent library district and city's portion ($212,800) of special assessment debt.

East Providence, Rhode Island: City rate includes school rate. Debt as of October 10, 1942.

East St. Louis, Illinois: City rate includes $3.40 township, $6.10 park, $7.20 levee, and $1.33 health district rates.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $4.30 sanitary district and $7.60 township rates.

Elkhart, Indiana: City rate includes $.50 library rate.

El Paso, Texas: General city debt includes $27,000 stadium debt which is self-supporting.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $3.10 township supervisor and poor relief and $8.60 sanitary district rates.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes $1.50 public utility and $3 port district rates.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: City rate includes $.85 library rate. Total debt figure does not include $2,873,000 sewage revenue bonds not faith and credit of the city.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 water control. Tax rates shown are for 1942.

Gadsden, Alabama: Debt as of September 30, 1942.

Gary, Indiana: City rate includes $1.85 sanitary district rate.

Glendale, California: Total rates shown are for districts No. 2 and No. 3 (35 per cent of assessed value). Rates for district No. 1 total $47.63. Total debt does not include city's share of metropolitan water district bonds ($6,209,295) nor flood control district debt ($629,800).

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.10 metropolitan sewage district rate.

Hagerstown, Maryland: General debt does not include $2,290,000 water bonds not self-supporting.

Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.63 flood control rate.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes $.95 metropolitan district rate. Debt as of January 5, 1943.

High Point, North Carolina: General city debt includes $2,502,000 bonds for which electric revenues are pledged and which are also backed by the faith and credit of the city.

Houston, Texas: General city debt includes $645,000 convention hall debt.

Huntington, West Virginia: Flood control debt of $1,267,000 retired by special assessments not included in total debt.

Indianapolis, Indiana: General city debt includes city's share of debt of five poor relief districts in city.

Jackson, Michigan: General city debt does not include $610,500 water debt not self-supporting.

Jacksonville, Florida: General city debt includes $235,000 dock bonds which are not self-supporting.

Jersey City, New Jersey: Debt as of February 28, 1943.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 park and $8.10 township rates.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $2.00 sanitary district rate.

Long Beach, California: Total debt includes $16,334,427 utility debt, city's share of Metropolitan Water District debt. General city debt includes $1,731,551 city's share of county flood control debt.

Los Angeles, California: General city debt includes $13,302,865 flood control and total debt includes $126,897,348 metropolitan water district debt (city's pro-rata share). Harbor debt ($14,125,000) is only 50 per cent self-supporting.

Louisville, Kentucky: Real estate rate shown. Rate on personal property is $33.00.

Lubbock, Texas: General debt does not include the $802,000 water bonds not self-supporting and $157,000 light and power bonds only partially self-supporting.

Lynchburg, Virginia: City debt includes school debt.

Lynn, Massachusetts: City tax rate approximated on basis of appropriations.

Madison, Wisconsin: General city debt does not include $300,000 hospital and $158,000 water debt of which $38,000 is not self-supporting.

Mansfield, Ohio: City rate includes $.13 township rate.

Memphis, Tennessee: Debt as of February 2, 1943.

Meridian, Mississippi: Debt as of October 1, 1942.

Miami, Florida: General city debt includes $207,000 hospital and $134,000 stadium debts which are self-supporting.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $1.90 for retirement of debt of Metropolitan Sewerage District. General city debt includes city's share of county debt for relief ($6,311,182) and metropolitan sewerage district debt ($8,673,607).

Minneapolis, Minnesota: General city debt includes market bonds which are almost self-supporting.

Mobile, Alabama: General city debt includes school debt. Debt as of September 30, 1942.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.80 township and $1.60 street and bridge rates.

Nashville, Tennessee: City rate estimated on basis of appropriations.

Newark, New Jersey: City rate includes $1.63 for school debt service. General city debt includes refunded subway, airport, port and dock bonds, but not $780,000 of bond anticipation notes or $1,400,000 due the federal government for airport improvements (not in form of bonds).

New Bedford, Massachusetts: General city debt includes $40,000 wharf bonds not self-supporting.

New Britain, Connecticut: General city debt does not include $200,000 sewage disposal bonds not self-supporting.

New Orleans, Louisiana: General city debt includes $23,159,000 Orleans Levee District debt. Port bonds of $32,547,000 not included.

New York City, New York: Rate shown is for Borough of Manhattan. Total rate for Bronx is $30.29; Brooklyn, $30.41; Queens, $31.22; Richmond, $30.54. Total rates include levy for reassessment of special assessments which are borough-wide in character. Breakdown of total rate estimated from appropriations. Local authorities report assessments far in excess of 100 per cent of true value. General city debt includes $156,215,000 assessment and $13,368,000 special assessment debt. Only $987,495,710 of utility debt is self-supporting.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Debt as of September 1, 1942.

Oakland, California: General city debt includes harbor debt which is tax-supported. Total debt includes city's share of East Bay Municipal District debt.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $8.60 sanitary district, $3.40 poor relief, $3.40 park and $.50 driveway maintenance rates. General city debt includes park district bonds of $562,000.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: First $1,000 of homestead assessment taxed at $11.12 ($4.45 adjusted).

Orange, New Jersey: General city debt does not include $90,000 light and power debt not self-supporting.

Pasadena, California: Total debt figure does not include city's share of overlapping debt ($7,763,000 metropolitan water and $813,500 flood control).

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $3.70 sanitary district, $3.25 park district, and $3.00 town rates.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City rate includes levy for county which is consolidated with city. Assessment includes approximately $725,000,000 "money at interest" taxed at 4 mills by city and county each. Self-supporting utilities estimated at $82,000,000.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $22.50 rate on land and $11.25 on buildings. Because of varying proportions of land to building on different pieces of property the rate actually varies from $20 to $30.

Pontiac, Michigan: General city debt does not include $1,137,000 water debt not self-supporting.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes $.50 port and $1.40 dock rates. General city debt includes $76,000 golf bonds which are self-supporting, and city's share of Port of Portland (91 per cent).

Portsmouth, Ohio: Utility debt only partially self-supporting.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include approximately $200,000,000 intangible personal property taxed at 4 mills. General city debt includes $5,355,228 and total debt includes $795,708 additional long term notes.

Richmond, Virginia: Debt as of January 31, 1943.

Rochester, New York: New York State Tax Commission assessment ratio shown. Local authorities believe property is assessed at 110 per cent of true value.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $7.20 township and $5.80 sanitary district and park rates.

Rock Island, Illinois: City rate includes $3.80 township and $2.00 road and bridge rates.

Saginaw, Michigan: Debt as of July 1, 1942.

St. Louis, Missouri: Includes all local overlapping debt (certain county functions are performed by the city). Relief bonds of $1,883,000 are serviced by municipal bridge tolls but are also general obligations.

St. Petersburg, Florida: There are approximately twenty state and county tax rate districts in the city. Rates vary because of schools and roads. City rate shown is only one of four varying from $19 to $25.

San Antonio, Texas: Debt as of March 1, 1943.

San Diego, California: General debt includes $997,500 harbor and $422,500 airport debt. Utility debt is not self-supporting and is backed by full faith and credit of the city.

San Francisco, California: Assessed value does not include $343,202,832 solvent credits taxed at $1 per $1,000. Combined city-county governmental organization. Total debt figure does not include $29,580,000 (city's share) of Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District debt. General city debt does not include $14,271,000 water debt which is not self-supporting.

San Jose, California: Debt as of November 30, 1942.

Santa Ana, California: Debt as of July 1, 1942. Total debt does not include $2,346,900, city's share of overlapping debt of the metropolitan water district.

Santa Monica, California: Total debt does not include city's share of metropolitan water ($4,874,500) or flood control ($524,900) debt.

Schenectady, New York: Assessment ratio is estimated at widely divergent figures by various sources. State Tax Commission reports 88 per cent, local sources as high as 160 per cent.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $26.82 on land and $13.41 on improvements.

Shreveport, Louisiana: General city debt includes $2,082,500 water bonds not self-supporting and a general city obligation.

Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include approximately $12,000,000 moneys and credits taxed at 5 mills. General city debt includes $90,365 swimming pool debt.

South Bend, Indiana: Total debt includes $1,650,000 special assessment debt, by court decision a city obligation.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City rate includes $6 metropolitan sewer district rate.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes $3.90 town, $2 park, and $3.90 sanitary district rates.

Steubenville, Ohio: City rate includes $.10 township rate.

Superior, Wisconsin: General city debt does not include $3,000 matured serial bonds not presented for redemption.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 park rate. General city debt includes 65 per cent of Port of Tacoma bonds serviced through taxation but partially self-supporting.

Union City, New Jersey: Rate for former town of Union shown. Rate for annexed portion of city is $56.18.

University City, Missouri: Debt as of June 30, 1942.

Utica, New York: State Tax Commission assessment ratio shown. Local authorities report property assessment averages 75 per cent of true value.

Warren, Ohio: City rate includes $.20 township rate.

Washington, D. C: Assessment does not include intangible personal property subject to income tax.

Waterloo, Iowa: Rate shown is for east side of city. Rate for west side is $35.

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.98 metropolitan sewer rate.

West Hartford, Connecticut: City rate estimated from appropriations. Debt as of February 28, 1943.

Wheeling, West Virginia: General debt does not include $1,017,000 water debt not self-supporting.

Wichita, Kansas: General city debt includes city's share ($1,302,140) of county debt for welfare.

Wichita Falls, Texas: General debt does not include city's share of Wichita County water district debt ($2,443,200) which is not self-supporting.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania: Debt as of January 4, 1943.

Wilmington, Delaware: General debt includes $2,560,000 harbor bonds not self-supporting. Debt as of June 30, 1942.

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Sources of Statistics: Finance

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
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General Administration

Summary of 1943 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By John B. Blandford, Jr.

Administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

As the immediate threat of invasion or air attack lessened during the year, the states, counties, and cities assumed greater responsibility in matters connected with civilian defense and war-connected problems. With the abolition of the airplane warning system in November, the national pattern for civilian defense was uncertain, but many states and cities were developing new functions for their local civilian defense organizations. The trend towards state organization of defense activities continued. The legislatures of 11 states acted to clothe governors or defense councils, or both, with extraordinary powers to dispose of emergency war situations. This legislation usually provides for mandatory mutual aid to promote the maximum use of equipment, facilities and available manpower to meet emergency situations. Several other states established local civilian defense organizations and authorized taxes for their support.

American cities were forced into new fields of activity. The severe meat shortage caused five small cities in North Carolina to operate municipal abattoirs; Uniontown, Pennsylvania, established a farmers' curb market in the city to ease the food situation; Dalles, Oregon, leased dairies to avoid a milk famine in the community; many cities aided the food program by helping victory gardeners with the use of municipally owned land, free seed, water and other services; Flint, Michigan, established a local rent control administration recognized by the Office of Price Administration; Detroit opened a children's canteen for children whose mothers work in war plants; New York City has thrown the weight of its law enforcement machinery behind the price control and rationing program; Dallas and Indianapolis swelled the total of some three thousand venereal disease clinics in the United States by opening free stations and hospital facilities; Wilmington, North Carolina, is operating a recreation program with federal assistance to give recreational opportunities to war workers, armed service personnel, and other citizens in the community; and many other cities have met their special problems with ingenuity and resourcefulness.

The trend towards intergovernmental cooperation and joint administration of functions which has enjoyed a new popularity during the war continues and seems to gather increasing momentum as the results of such cooperation become evident. A large number of states passed acts to permit such cooperation, including 14 states which have provided for mutual aid for fire protection in cases of emergencies. Minnesota and Pennsylvania allowed functional cooperation between adjacent municipalities by means of joint agreements and administrative regulations passed by each cooperating municipality. The California act authorizing joint exercise of powers by municipalities was amended to permit local governments to exercise their powers jointly with any department of the federal or state governments. Illinois, Kansas, Utah, Nevada, and Texas passed laws permitting the joint exercise of powers with respect to specified functions which in some cases were restricted to specified cities. In New Jersey the extensive system of inter-connections of independent water supplies involving both private and public supplies was further developed. After 17 years of preliminary surveying and negotiating 13 local governments in Michigan have jointly agreed to construct and operate sewerage and sewage disposal facilities; the cooperating units are all located in Oakland County and will administer all plans of the project through the office of the county drain commissioner. Cities in Texas and Maine have arranged through the facilities of their state highway departments to pool highway equipment to meet their needs. A similar arrangement is being considered for Iowa.

Interest in the consolidation of local governments has been heightened by the weakness of many "partial" governments to cope with their war accentuated difficulties. City-county consolidations have been actively considered in several places. Organized civic groups are actively promoting the city-county consolidation of San Antonio, Texas, and work is again progressing on the consolidation of the city and county of San Francisco and San Mateo County in California.

The consolidated health unit on a county basis grows in popularity as the fact becomes accepted that disease is no respecter of political boundaries. During 1943 three Florida cities—Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables—transfered their health activities to a county unit jointly operated by Dade County and the Florida State Board of Health. Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, have formed a consolidated health unit, and it is reported that there is a definite trend towards such units in Texas where the United States Public Health Service and the state health department are actively behind the movement. Three new county units are also reported in Kansas.

Despite manpower and material shortages, American cities continue to round out their activities in response to the demand of their citizens for adequate services at reasonable cost. Colorado Springs, Colorado, has purchased a large hospital to be operated as a municipal hospital under the city health officer. Denver created an "office of recreation" to coordinate and expand recreational facilities for Denver's citizens. Thatcher, Arizona, and Frankfort, Kentucky, have purchased the private electric utilities serving their cities, and the city of Indianapolis has given musical education a boost by appropriating for the support of its symphony orchestra, a private organization.

Saginaw, Michigan, eased the taxpayers' burden by placing tellers in the local banks to collect taxes. St. Louis, Missouri, recently created a fire prevention bureau; such bureaus have now become an accepted part of every large fire department. Hartford, Connecticut, and Louisville, Kentucky, reorganized their police departments and abandoned the district type of organization.

The basic structure of local government is still evolving with the variety and vigor characteristic of local government in the United States. The council-manager plan continues to be attractive; developments in this field are set forth in detail elsewhere in this Year Book. Henry County, Indiana, has been selected by the Council of Inter-Governmental Relations, financed by the Spelman Fund, as an experimental area for invigoration of local governments to solve their problems at the local level. Agitation is growing among the cities in the South for increased home rule; a constitutional home rule amendment was defeated in Georgia, but home rule was upheld in Florida where a bill to abolish home rule was defeated. Nashville, Tennessee, adopted a new charter which provides for a combination mayor-council and commission type organization, including an elected mayor, a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor, a commissioner of fire and public works, and a commissioner of water, health, and welfare, the city council of nine members, and certain other boards and agencies.

Probably the most notable developments during 1943 have been in the area of planning, with particular emphasis on postwar problems. Almost every city is piling up surplus funds and reserves for public works and making plans for the use of these funds. Plans are being developed for housing projects, roads and streets, urban redevelopment, new public buildings, parks, playgrounds, harbors and docks, express highways, railroad and air terminals, and a host of other long-delayed and overdue works of lasting value and importance.

It would be impossible within the scope of this article to give a detailed picture to show the scale on which American cities are preparing to face their future responsibilities. Samples taken at random show existing planning agencies and defense councils making plans for wartime developments that will meet wartime requirements, postwar adjustments, and the long-term needs in the area; planning boards were established in Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Haven, Connecticut; Charleston, South Carolina; Charlestown, Indiana; Alpena and Grand Rapids, Michigan; San Jose, California; and Wilmington, North Carolina. From 25 to 30 communities in Pennsylvania are working on self-appraisal projects under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board; the state planning agencies in New Hampshire, New York, and Virginia are similarly assisting the cities in their states; postwar planning commissions have been established in California, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, and Texas; in Arizona, Florida, and Maine, state legislatures have authorized local governments to create planning boards; California, Kansas, and Michigan have passed laws to permit urban redevelopment by cities; Minnesota authorized the city of St. Paul to create a central business authority to plan that area; Corpus Christi, Texas, continues on its planning project which was originated in 1942 in cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board; Syracuse, New York, initiated a comprehensive planning project in cooperation with widespread and vigorous citizen participation; joint city-county planning units were established in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Louisville, Kentucky, to prepare plans for their entire metropolitan areas; and a pronounced trend toward postwar planning is reported among Washington cities.

It may be too early to place the events of 1943 on the local government front in their proper relationship to the long-range trend of events. However, there are a few generalizations that may be advanced at this time. The trends noted in 1942 continue—the movement towards internal simplification and modernization of structure, the increasing use of mutual aid and cooperation between units of local governments and also between the three major levels of government, and wider citizen participation and interest in the processes of local government.

In addition to these trends, 1943 gave evidence of emerging factors that are influencing the development of American cities. This war in defense of democracy has renewed the interest of and rededicated the American people to the preservation and improvement of their democratic institutions, as shown by the increasing citizen participation in government processes through working with selective service boards, price control and rationing boards, civilian defense activities, auxiliary police organizations, transportation committees, various federal advisory committees, and other war service and community activities. These individuals are forming a lasting interest in what goes on in their city hall. The antagonism between the business community and local government administrative personnel has decreased with the increase in mutual understanding and cooperation. American cities are becoming aware of the competitive struggle they face in the future. Local businessmen, manufacturers, and other groups in the local communities are realizing that a standpat do-nothing attitude means their city will be handicapped in competition with other cities and with the suburban areas in the struggle for population, investment capital, trade and industry, regional leadership, and cultural opportunities. The universal demand for full postwar employment coupled with a hard-headed determination that such employment shall raise the standard of living of all the people will also affect the traditional way of doing business for American cities. They will have demands forced upon them for a multitude of services and control activities that they have never experienced before. These factors add up to a situation of greatly changed conditions in the future for American local government and an immediate challenge to them to place their houses in order to meet the new day.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

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The legislatures which met in 1943 in most states offered the first opportunity to enact legislation to meet wartime conditions. Much of that which affects counties is of a temporary character. For example, there were numerous acts passed exempting men in the armed services from the poll tax or a given amount of property tax, relieving them of tax penalties, or extending the life of their licenses. Laws granting leave to public officers and employees were common, and states and counties with retirement systems made provision for easy reinstatement, often with full credit for the time spent in military service. Other acts authorized appropriations for civilian defense, the entertainment of soldiers, and nurseries for the children of mothers working in war industries. A few states authorized county boards to compensate members of rationing boards, and provision for a salary increase or a war bonus to public officials and employees was almost universal.

Full employment and high wages were reflected in the collection of a high percentage of the current tax levy as well as a considerable volume of back taxes. On the other hand, the inability to obtain materials for construction purposes, the loss of personnel, and reduced demands for poor relief all contributed to smaller expenditures and sizeable surpluses. In some instances tax rates were cut, though other counties took advantage of state authorizations to build up postwar reserves. Individual counties in all sections of the country were making rather comprehensive postwar plans.

The Washington state legislature gave county government the most favorable consideration, in the opinion of the State Association of County Commissioners, that it has been shown since statehood was attained. It enacted all but two of the more than 30 bills sponsored by the Association. A large measure of financial relief was granted to the counties, but even more significant was the vesting in county commissioners of broad authority to enact ordinances, the extent of which is mentioned elsewhere in this summary. Administrative improvements are also expected to result from the codification of the laws affecting counties, thereby removing the confusion caused by obsolete, conflicting, and obscure statutes.

Structural Developments. The year was devoid of any outstanding achievement in the way of structural changes, although Indiana created non-salaried state and county boards to consider consolidation and reclassification of civil and school townships. Another Indiana act, however, provides that no township shall be abolished or its boundaries changed unless a majority of the freeholders of the township petition the county commissioners to take such action. Growing sentiment for consolidation of Clackamas and Multnomah (Portland) counties, Oregon, is reported among residents of the two counties, with the opposition centered in Oregon City which would lose its status as a county seat. Minnesota authorized two or more governmental units by agreement to exercise jointly any power common to the contracting parties.

A demonstration of the benefits flowing from functional consolidation was provided by Dade County, Florida, where a county-wide health department successfully completed its first year of operation. Previously each of the cities —Coral Gables, Miami, and Miami Beach—as well as the county, had its own health unit, and there was much overlapping of work. A similar undertaking got under way in Knox County, Tennessee, when on July 1 the Knoxville bureau of health and the Knox county health department were merged.

Petroleum County, Montana, began operating under the manager plan on January 1, 1943. Later in the year the Oregon legislature approved a constitutional amendment which would give that body authority to provide for the adoption of the manager plan in any county of the state by popular vote. In response to questions posed by the charter board which was elected by the voters of Montgomery County, Maryland, in November, 1942, several civic organizations in that county have gone on record in favor of the manager plan. Likewise, in Syracuse, New York, the Onondaga County League of Women Voters has come out for the manager plan. In Wisconsin the League of Women Voters is attempting to secure repeal of the provision in that state's constitution which requires a uniform system of county government.

Financial Administration. Various improvements in financial administration can be reported. Rutherford County, Tennessee, as a result of special legislation, is required to have an annual audit of all county offices by an independent agency, to adopt centralized purchasing, and to adhere strictly to a budget. The North Dakota legislature passed some 16 laws eliminating obsolete provisions and otherwise improving accounting, auditing, and budgeting procedures in county government. In Kentucky the state court of appeals held constitutional a recently enacted statute authorizing the state department of revenue to test by examination persons who seek to qualify for county assessor. Connecticut provided for a board of three assessors with rotating terms in each town. Nebraska authorized any county board to employ a purchasing agent and made it mandatory in Douglas County. Wyoming made the county clerk rather than the county commissioners the budget-making authority. Pennsylvania provided for establishing the office of comptroller in certain counties by petition of 5 per cent of the electors, instead of 25 per cent as heretofore. Nebraska provided that certain fees previously retained by the collecting officers be paid into the county treasury. New Hampshire made the calendar year the fiscal year for towns, and Michigan did the same for all counties except Wayne. The procedure for making town reports was simplified in Maine. Wisconsin passed a law which requires every county to file a copy of its budget with the state department of taxation. It also appropriated funds to cover the cost of devising a uniform cost accounting system for county highway departments. North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, and numerous other states authorized local units to establish capital reserve funds.

Minnesota appropriated $60,000 for the payment of indebtedness of distressed townships. A distressed township is defined as one which has outstanding an indebtedness exceeding 40 per cent of the assessed value of the real property upon which taxes for 1941 were paid during 1942. Maine provided that any city, town, or plantation financially unable to provide for its direct relief and work programs or its contributory share of public assistance may make application to the state department of health and welfare for state funds for the purpose.

Welfare and Health. Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and perhaps other states made more liberal provision for old age assistance. Indiana authorized the discontinuance of county farms or homes for the poor should the number of occupants become ten or less.

Nebraska authorized any county or group of counties to establish county or district health departments, with the proviso that such departments may be established or terminated in counties with less than 60,000 population only when approved by the voters thereof. Illinois, likewise, provided for the organization of county and multiple county public health departments and authorized such districts to levy a one-mill tax to support the work. Texas authorized the commissioners in small counties to levy a tax of not to exceed five cents on the $100 valuation to support a county health unit, provided the establishment of such a department is approved by a majority of the property taxpayers. Texas also enacted a modern juvenile court statute to be enforced by the district or county court.

County Libraries. The year witnessed continued expansion of rural library service. Kansas authorized the establishment of township libraries by petition followed by a favorable vote in a referendum. Nevada increased the amount which county commissioners might set apart to establish libraries from $1,500 to $3,000. Michigan modified its law to facilitate the establishment of county libraries. Illinois authorized the creation of public library districts; it also authorized an increase in tax rate for the support of county libraries. North Carolina increased the state's annual appropriation for county libraries from $100,000 to $125,000. State aid for public libraries in Tennessee was made available for the first time, the 1943 legislature voting $20,000 annually for the next two years to assure the continuance of library service in 13 east Tennessee counties which had enjoyed the service for three years through a cooperative arrangement with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Washington authorized the trustees of rural library districts to contract indebtedness.

Personnel. The merit system in Minnesota, which was given a big boost by the adoption of state civil service acts in 1939 and 1941 was further extended by popular vote in November, 1942, to employees of Ramsey and St. Louis counties, these being the state's second and third most populous counties. Other counties which began operation under the merit system as a result of affirmative votes in the November, 1942, election are Wayne County, Michigan; San Mateo County, California; and Warren and Burlington counties, New Jersey. The merit system became operative in all New York counties on July 1, and during the year Wisconsin authorized any county to establish both a civil service system and a pension system. The Wisconsin act supersedes a former provision for a county pension system which was held invalid by the state supreme court. Pennsylvania and Colorado extended the coverage of their state retirement systems to include the personnel of local units.

Public Works. The inability to secure road building material and equipment forced the suspension of all road building activity except the improvement and widening of a few strategic roads, together with appropriate feeder roads and by-passes for civilian traffic. Kenosha County, Wisconsin, undertook the building of a county-wide system of fire cisterns for the protection of rural communities. Onondaga County, New York, continued buying abandoned farms on submarginal land and planting them with trees. The counties of Wisconsin have become that state's largest timber growers, owning nearly two million acres. These county forest reserves are placed under Wisconsin's timber crop law, and the state pays the county ten cents an acre annually while the trees are growing. When the timber is cut the state will be reimbursed through a 50 per cent severance tax.

Planning and Zoning. Delaware revised the law relating to regional planning for the county of New Castle, and among other things now requires all plats to be approved by the levy court as well as the planning commission. Wyoming passed an act which requires the consent of the county commissioners as well as that of city and town authorities before the filing and recording of any plat of land adjacent to an incorporated city or town or within one mile thereof. Pennsylvania authorized second-class townships to appropriate money to finance the work of zoning commissions. Wisconsin amended its laws relating to the zoning powers of counties so as to include the power to restrict filling or dumping, the erection of structures along streams, and the location and use of trailer camps and tourist camps. New York made various changes in the town law relating to planning. Michigan provided for the establishment of zoning districts outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages for the purpose of regulating the use of land and buildings, and set forth the powers and duties of the county zoning commission. Michigan also provided for establishing zoning districts in unincorporated portions of organized townships. This trend in the direction of rural zoning was reversed in Oklahoma, where the state-wide law of 1941 pertaining to county planning was repealed and an act passed which set up a regional planning commission for Oklahoma County only.

The trend toward larger police powers for counties found its fullest expression in several laws enacted by the Washington state legislature. One gives the county commissioners the power to make or enforce by resolution or ordinance police and sanitary regulations not in conflict with state laws, and provides that any violation thereof shall constitute a misdemeanor. Another authorizes county commissioners to adopt and enforce standard building codes and standard fire regulations. Still another authorizes them to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the construction of private approaches to county roads.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

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Twelve cities adopted council-manager government in 1943 as compared with 27 cities and one county in 1942, 22 cities in 1941, and 18 in 1940. Eight of these places adopted charters or the provisions of the state enabling act: Thomasville, Georgia (12,683); Blaine (1,049), Monticello (1,504), and Norway (3,649), Maine; Ishpeming, Michigan (9,491); Las Vegas, Nevada (8,422); Sweet Home, Oregon (1,090); and Long Beach, New York (9,306). Four cities established council-manager government by ordinance: Lehighton (6,615) and Lewistown (13,017), Pennsylvania; and Crystal City (6,529) and Hubbard (1,871), Texas. The voters of Bloomfield, Connecticut (4,309), in October, 1943, decided to retain the council-manager charter which in the previous year they had voted to abandon effective January 1, 1944.

Proposals to adopt the council-manager plan were rejected in 1943 by voters in 11 communities: Sheffield, Alabama (7,933); Pikeville, Kentucky (4,185); Beatrice, Nebraska (10,833); New Bern, North Carolina (11,815); Carey (2,984) and Miamisburg, Ohio (5,554); Marshfield (5,259) and North Bend (4,262), Oregon, and a small unincorporated area defeated a proposal to consolidate as Coos Bay under a manager charter; Tillamook, Oregon (2,751); Corpus Christi, Texas (57,301); Everett, Washington (30,224); and Kenogami, Quebec (6,596). Winder, Georgia (3,974), secured a manager charter from the 1943 legislature but failed to bring it to a vote of the people within the required 60 days.

The percentage of adoptions in 1943 by vote of the people or by legislative action (8 out of 19, or 42 per cent) is lower than in recent years. In 1942 there were 22 referenda with 17 adoptions or 77 per cent favorable action, and in 1941 there were 29 referenda with 19 adoptions or 65 per cent favorable action.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Only one referendum was held in 1943 on the question of whether or not the manager plan was to be continued. This was Mechanic Falls, Maine (1,400), and the annual town meeting voted to continue the plan. Twenty-seven municipalities have abandoned council-manager government by a vote of the people since 1908 [1] and only two of the 27 abandonments occurred during the last four years, 1940 to 1943: Huron, South Dakota (10,843), and Hardwick, Vermont (1,607). Of the 109 referenda held during the 14-year period, 1930 to 1943 inclusive, on proposals to abandon the plan, 85 per cent resulted in retention of the plan (see Table 1).

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[1] The 27 cities which have abandoned the council-manager plan are: Akron, Ohio; Albion, Michigan; Ashland, Kentucky; Binghamton, New York; Brandon, Manitoba; Brattleboro, Vermont; Cape May, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; Collinsville, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Fall River, Massachusetts; Fort Myers, Florida; Hardwick village, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Huron, South Dakota; Lawton, Oklahoma; Lima, Ohio; Orange, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; St. Cloud, Florida; San Mateo County, California; Santa Barbara, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Sulphur, Oklahoma; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey; and Waltham, Massachusetts. For more details on cities abandoning the plan see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the 12 cities adopting the plan during 1943, four other cities were found to be operating under the council-manager plan and were added to the official directory. Two of these places, Marysville (1,777) and Bloomfield Hills (1,281), Michigan, were found to be operating under charters; and the two other places, Sylacauga, Alabama (6,269), and New Brighton, Pennsylvania (9,630), under ordinances. Three cities operating under council-manager ordinances were removed from the directory—two because the council had not appointed a manager for a year or more, Ambridge, Pennsylvania (18,968), and North Muskegon, Michigan (1,694), and one, New Boston, Texas (1,111), because the ordinance was repealed.

Legislation. During the year 1943 several state legislatures considered bills affecting council-manager government. Oregon enacted a law permitting coun-

TABLE 1

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total[1]	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning[3]
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	11	93	124	..	1
1920–24	130	19	149	273	..	4
1925–29	78	18	96	369	..	5
1930	15	4	19	388	9	1
1931	15	3	18	406	13	2
1932	19	2	21	427	14	2
1933	8	1	9	436	15	2
1934	8	0	8	444	12	2
1935	10	2	12	456	4	0
1936	7	4	11	467	5	1
1937	6	3	9	476	6	3
1938	8	7	15	491	8	1
1939	14	2	16	507	8	1
1940	15	3	18	525	4	2
1941	21	2	23	548	5	0
1942	17	12	29	577	5	0
1943	6	4	10	587	1	0
	483	104	587[2]		109	27

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[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1943, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

[2] Not included in this figure are the 27 abandonments and Thomasville, Georgia; Lowell, Massachusetts; and Ishpeming, Michigan where the plan does not become effective until 1944, and Long Beach, New York where it becomes effective in 1946.

[3] Includes only those municipalities which have abandoned the plan by vote of the people.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	67	1.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	94	6.5
5,000 to 10,000	962	119	12.2
10,000 to 25,000	662	122	18.4
25,000 to 50,000	212	51	24.1
50,000 to 100,000	106	29	27.4
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	504[2]	

[1] This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

[2] This column does not include 83 places operating under the approved council-manager plan on December 31, 1943: seven American counties, 18 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, 13 American cities of less than 1,000 population, 36 towns in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not classified as urban places in the official 1940 census, and three newly incorporated places. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities.

ties to adopt the manager plan, Texas enabled municipalities of less than 5,000 to adopt the manager plan by referendum vote on the provisions of the act, Washington passed an act permitting cities of 20,000 population or less to adopt the manager plan, and in Alaska the legislature passed a council-manager enabling act for cities. The Indiana legislature defeated a proposed constitutional home-rule amendment which would have enabled cities in that state to adopt charters providing for any of the several forms of local government.

Growth of the Plan. At the beginning of 1944 a total of 587 cities were operating under the council-manager plan, including 18 in Canada, five in Ireland, and one in Puerto Rico. In 1920 there were 124 council-manager cities; five years later there were 273; at the beginning of 1930 there were 369; by 1935 there were 444; and in 1940 there were 507.[2]

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

Michigan still leads with 55 council-manager cities, Virginia is second with 46, Maine 45, Texas has 44, and Florida has 40 council-manager cities.[3] The 563 cities and counties in the United States operating under the manager plan represent a total of 9,380 years of manager experience. Of this total, Michigan alone accounts for 994 years while Virginia is second with 797.

Nearly one in four (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population now operate under the council-manager plan. The ratio is almost exactly one in five (20.8 per cent) for all of the 1,072 cities of 10,000 or more population. The largest ratio, 27.4 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 (see Table 2).

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[3] Seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. However, 65 cities in the first three named states at the end of 1943 had adopted the plan by securing legislative action. Certain cities in Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Washington may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

Municipal Reporting

By J. Fred Rippy, Jr.

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During the second year of the war cities continued to recognize the need for general annual reports in their efforts to keep citizens informed of municipal activities. The cities that issued reports generally are the ones that also mailed leaflets with tax or utility bills and used the radio and movies in keeping the citizenry informed.

Annual Reports. During 1943 the International City Managers' Association received more than 150 annual municipal reports. However, a considerable number were limited so completely to financial data that they are not included in the 97 general reports analyzed in Table IX. Questionnaires were used to gather data not available from the reports. Of the 97 cities listed, 78 have the council-manager, 15 the mayor-council, one the commission, and three the town-meeting form of government. Nine cities that issued either their first annual report or their first such report in several years are: Honolulu, Hawaii; Springfield, Massachusetts; Columbus, Georgia; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Port Huron, Michigan; Wilmington, North Carolina; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; De Land, Florida; and Ellsworth, Maine. Ten New England cities continue to lead the field in number of consecutive years of publishing reports, all issuing them for 95 years or more: Cambridge (96), Middleboro (274), and Northbridge (171), Massachusetts; and Bangor (107), Brewer (100), Houlton (123), Dexter (100), Mercer (101), New Portland (101), and Norridgewock (102), Maine.

Table IX this year includes 65 cities which also issued reports in 1942 thus making possible some comparisons. Thirty-one new cities are included this year, but 37 which issued annual reports in 1942 apparently omitted publication in 1943. While many cities seemed to cut down in their reporting in 1942, apparently this was reversed in 1943 as many of the 65 cities issuing reports both years published more copies in 1943 and attempted to distribute them more widely. Special mention will be made of these cities under the appropriate headings below.

1. Contents. The most common features of the annual report are a directory of officials, a summary of highlights and achievements (sometimes in the form of a letter of transmittal), a departmental summary of activities, and financial data. The reports of 26 of the 97 cities contained an organization chart of the municipal government, such charts occurring more frequently in the reports of the cities of more than 25,000 population. Forty-four reports contained graphs of varying sorts portraying accomplishments and trends, while pictures appeared in 37 of the reports analyzed this year. Pictorial or animated charts were used in some of the reports and cartoons were included in others to bring out particular points.

The reports of 77 cities contain one or more of the following items of information about each department: total expenditures, number of employees, per cent of total expenditures to the city's budget, per capita cost, trends, problems, and accomplishments during the year. Comparative figures for previous years continued to be used to good advantage in some reports. A good percentage of the reports showed municipal expenditures for each activity, either in the form of tax rate for the individual activity, percentage of the total city budget, or percentage of the tax dollar. The reports of 87 cities carried financial statistics some of which were segregated in special sections, usually at the back of the report. Numerous cities continued to carry information on civilian defense activities, including in some cases pictures of air raid sirens, ambulances, special fire fighting apparatus, and civilian defense classes in session. A feature which appeared frequently in the 1943 reports was an honor roll of city employees in service. In addition to including a directory of officials, a few cities, such as Lewiston, Maine, also carried the telephone number of each official. Maps were included in the reports of 10 cities. Postwar planning gained more prominence in the reports this year as several cities dealt with plans already formulated or brought out the need for postwar planning.

The reports of five cities differed from other reports in format or style. Dayton, Ohio, again published its report in *Reader's Digest* form with articles by departmental and bureau heads, and Rochester, New York, continued to publish its report in the form of a five-page folder first issued in 1942. Springfield, Massachusetts, issued for the first time a somewhat similar folder of seven pages designed to "supplement the regular Municipal Register with a readable digest of the more important and interesting municipal activities." The Fillmore and Coronado, California, reports came out again with a humorous style, using many cartoons.

2. Distribution. Reports generally were mailed, but copies also were distributed at civic meetings and were available at city offices. Ninety of the cities analyzed sent some copies to persons and organizations outside the city. Seventy-three cities delivered copies of their report to local schools for use in civics classes or for

reference in the library. In 1942 only 55 cities distributed their reports to schools, and the greater number doing so this year would seem to indicate an increasing desire on the part of municipal officials to make information about municipal affairs available to students. In a few cities local newspapers published the report in serial form before the bound report was issued, while newspaper and other types of advertising were used in some instances to arouse public interest in the forthcoming report. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kansas City, Missouri, sent copies of their reports to physicians and dentists for use in their reception rooms.

Despite the shortage of help and the press of wartime activities, more copies of reports were published in 1943 and they were distributed earlier after the end of the year than in 1942. The cities of 50,000 or more printed one report for every 42 people (median) as compared with only one report for every 153 people in 1942. The range for this population group was one report for every seven people in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to 188 people in Toledo, Ohio. The number of copies issued by cities from 10,000 to 50,000 ranged from a copy for every two persons in Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, to one for every 500 persons in Beloit, Wisconsin. The typical city of less than 10,000 published one copy for every four people; the range is from one copy per person in Mercer, Maine, to one copy per 212 persons in Tipton, Indiana. A glance at the table (Table 1) shows, in addition to the above figures, that the typical city (median) in 1943 issued one report for every eight citizens as compared to one for every 16 in 1942.

Of the 65 cities issuing reports in both years, 17 issued more copies in 1943 than in 1942, 14 issued fewer copies, and 34 distributed the same number as in 1942. The greatest increases were found among the cities of more than 25,000. Cambridge, Massachusetts, published 15,000 in 1943 compared with 500 in 1942. Dayton, Ohio, issued 2,000 this year and only 600 last year. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, increased its output from 7,000 to 10,000 copies; San Diego, California, from 270 to 5,000; Schenectady, New York, from 5,000 to 10,400; and Lewiston, Maine, from 1,000 to 5,000. Among cities which decreased the number of reports published are Bangor, Maine, and Rochester, New York, which cut down from 2,000 to 1,500 and 10,000 to 7,500, respectively. The 65 cities issued a combined total of 142,906 copies of reports in 1943 and 113,785 in 1942.

Surprisingly enough, in the face of wartime difficulties, the majority of the cities in Table IX required less time to publish their reports than in 1942. The summary table (Table 1) shows that the median time that elapsed between the end of the year and date of issue was nine weeks as compared to 13 weeks in 1942. The elapsed time for the typical city of over 100,000 dropped from 26 to 22 weeks, the typical city of 10,000 to 25,000 from 13 to 10, and the median city of 5,000 to 10,000 required eight weeks in 1943 as compared to nine the previous year. However, the typical city in the 25,000 to 100,000 bracket required 26 weeks in 1943 as compared to 13 weeks in 1942.

Of the 65 cities issuing reports in both years, 25 issued their reports in less time than in 1942, 17 took more time, and 23 required the same time. Dayton, Ohio, required only eight weeks in 1943 and 39 in 1942. San Diego decreased its publication time from 26 weeks to 16; Lewiston, Maine, from 13 to 8; Minot, North Dakota, from 17 to 9; Sapulpa, Oklahoma, from 9 to 4; Coronado, California, from 18 to 8; and Salem, Virginia from 9 weeks to 2 weeks. Among cities which required more time for publication in 1943 are Cambridge, Massachusetts, which took 43 weeks as compared to 34 in 1942; Rochester, New York, which jumped from 26 to 38; and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which increased its time from 4 to 17 weeks. A reduction in the time required for publication is a trend that should be accelerated.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 97 CITIES: 1943

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000........	10	7–188	42	5–124	48	8–43	22	$292–$3,050	$1,390
50,000 to 100,000....	2	8–11	10	19–48	33	26–35	30	180– 2,405	1,292
25,000 to 50,000.....	16	3–500	54	4–94	46	6–35	23	15– 2,280	444
10,000 to 25,000.....	24	2–433	19	14–200	40	2–38	10	5– 1,306	225
5,000 to 10,000......	15	3–212	5	31–150	39	2–26	8	31– 808	334
Under 5,000........	29	1–98	3	7–142	48	2–13	4	5– 475	178
All cities...........	96	1–500	8	4–200	46	2–43	9	5– 3,050	322

3. Size, Type, and Cost. Fifty-six cities issued their reports in the popular 6x9-inch size. Other sizes ranged from 4x8 inches for Hillsborough, California, through the usual stencil-duplicated size of 8½x11 inches to the 8¾x14¼-inch report of Outremont, Quebec. Of the 97 cities, 78 (81 per cent) printed their reports, five on city-owned equipment. Fourteen cities stencil-duplicated (often referred to by the trade name "mimeograph") their reports, this process being used by 10 of the 40 cities between 10,000 and 50,000. Twelve of the stencil-duplicated reports were turned out on city-owned equipment. Two reports, those of Boulder, Colorado, and De Land, Florida, were hectographed (often called by the trade name "ditto") on city equipment. Three cities used the offset process (Tipton, Indiana; and Yeadon and Norwood, Pennsylvania).

Although many cities issued more copies of their reports in 1943, the number of pages remained approximately the same, the median for all cities being 46 as compared to 44 in 1942. The number of pages ranged from a four-page folder for East Cleveland, Ohio, to 200 pages in the report of Swampscott, Massachusetts.

In 1943 the typical city spent $322 on its report which is within $3 of the $325 spent in 1942. However, the amount spent by the typical city of more than 50,000 increased from $673 in 1942 to $1,341 in 1943. Cities which spent much more than in 1942 included Cambridge, Massachusetts, which spent $3,050 this year and $1,900 last year; Schenectady, New York, which spent $2,405 in 1943 and $1,476 in 1942; Lewiston, Maine, whose report cost $900 this year and $425 last year; and Dayton, Ohio, which spent $875 on its 1943 report and $450 on the 1942 issue. The greatest part of the increased production costs is reflected in the greater number of copies issued. Publication expense ranged all the way from $5 spent by Winchester, Virginia, and Excelsior Springs, Missouri, to $3,050 spent by Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1942, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, spent the top amount of $1,951. Of the 65 cities included both last year and this year, 33 spent more on their reports than in 1942, 21 spent less, and 11 spent approximately the same. The 65 cities spent a combined total of $30,890 in 1943 as compared to $26,355 in 1942.

Radio. Only a few of the 97 cities issuing municipal reports in 1943 used the radio to inform citizens of municipal services. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presented a program which outlined the extent to which various departments had developed postwar plans, and East Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, sponsored radio programs in connection with salvage campaigns and civilian defense activities. In Elmira, New York, the sealer of weights and measures conducted a 15 minute program once a month to acquaint citizens with the duties of that office.

Movies. This form of reporting was used by some cities to depict public events and departmental activities. Motion pictures showing the proper method for handling incendiary bombs were used in conjunction with civilian defense programs but not to the same extent as last year. East Cleveland, Ohio, completed 1,600 feet of colored film entitled "East Cleveland at Peace and War." The movie portrays every phase of civilian defense, selective service, rationing, and other war activities of the city. Scenes of parks, schools, and other municipal properties are also included in the film. Winnetka, Illinois, produced 1,500 feet of film of a grade separation project and showed it at numerous civic meetings. The health department of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continued to show its series of health films to many local groups, and this city's police and fire departments utilized movies for fire prevention and training purposes. Teaneck, New Jersey, reported the use of colored films in reporting activities to civic organizations.

Leaflets. Numerous cities continued the practice of mailing folders or leaflets to citizens, often inclosing them with tax or utility bills. These leaflets varied considerably in size and content, but all portrayed facts and figures about city services. Kansas City, Missouri, mailed with tax bills a leaflet entitled *Your Wartime City Government* which showed sources of revenue, budgeted expenditures, and a breakdown of how the average taxpayer's money is distributed among city services. Pictures, charts, and graphs were used in an effort to make more clear the points which were being stressed. To the citizens who paid their taxes promptly, a printed "thank you" note was mailed with the receipt. Winnetka, Illinois, published a 12-page 2¼x6¼-inch booklet listing suggestions to citizens in helping to prevent crime, procedures to follow when police are needed, precautionary measures to be used, and other useful advice. Columbus, Georgia, produced an eight-page pamphlet dealing with the relation of the city government to federal, state, and county governments. Another booklet was issued by this city portraying the history of city planning and stressing specific problems which needed careful study. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continued its practice of preparing one of the pages of its annual report for future reprinting and distribution as a circular to every home in the city through the medium of water department meter readers.

Henrico County, Virginia, issued a four-page folder which carried a series of important facts about the county and its government, and Malartic, Quebec, distributed with water bills a circular containing a salvage campaign announcement on one side and a clean-up week notice on the other. Oglesby, Illinois, issued a series of monthly, one page, 3¼x6-inch circulars on such things as zoning, electricity rates, planning, and refuse collection. Finally, Cambridge, Massachusetts, circulated a small, four-page leaflet outlining with the use of small pictures just what the various portions of the tax dollar were spent for. Taken as a whole, the majority of leaflets issued by cities in 1943 comprised an important phase of municipal officials' task of enlightening and educating the citizenry to the necessity and value of municipal functions and services.

Among other cities that have issued special folders or leaflets in recent years are Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham, Michigan; Dallas, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; Durham County, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Edgeworth, Pennsylvania; Elmira, New York; Houston, Texas; Kenilworth, Illinois; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Knoxville, Tennessee; Los Angeles County, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Madison, Wisconsin; Morgantown, West Virginia; Rochester, New York; Royal Oak, Michigan; Rutland, Vermont; Schenectady, New York; Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Watertown, South Dakota; West Palm Beach, Florida; and Yonkers, New York. These leaflets generally contain graphs or pie charts showing the percentage breakdown of city revenues and expenditures, cost of various municipal services for a typical home, and explain trends in municipal finances.

Table IX

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1943 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan, a double dagger (‡) indicates mayor-council plan, and a section mark (§) indicates commission plan. "Publication Expense," includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered by the report to first distribution. After name of municipality, "t" indicates town, "tp" township, and "v" village. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Codes used:

How Reproduced

S—Stencil duplicated
O—Offset
H—Hectograph
All others are printed
c—Printed in city shop

Contents

O—Organization chart
H—Highlight review
D—Directory of officials
A—Administrative reports of departments
F—Financial data
G—Graphs or charts
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

A—Available at city offices
C—Through civic organizations
H—Hired delivery men
M—Mailed separately
S—At meetings and speeches
T—With tax bill
U—With utility bill
F—Firemen
P—Policemen
O—Other city employees
B—Boy Scouts

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Over 100,000									
Cambridge, Mass.†, 111..	15,000	7	64	6¼x9¼	$3,050	43	A	OHAFDP	96
Cincinnati, Ohio†, 456...	3,550	128	90	6x9	1,180	22	MA	OHAFDPG	84*
Dayton, Ohio†, 211......	2,000	106	124	5½x7¾	875	8	MAC	ADP	29
Honolulu, T. H.‡, 179....	5,000	36	28	8½x10¾	1,600	22	MC	OAFDGP	1
Kansas City, Mo†, 399...	20,000	20	48	6x9	1,691	26	MAOCS	OHAFDGP	3
Milwaukee, Wis.‡, 587...	10,000	59	120	6x9¼	2,000	22	UMPACS	HAFDGP	22
Rochester, N. Y.†, 325...	7,500	44	5	8½x10¾c	375	38	MA	HADP	5
San Diego, Calif.†, 203...	5,000	40	5	8½x11	292	16	MACS	DPA	6
Springfield, Mass.‡, 150..	20,000	8	7	7½x9	...	..	....	HDGP	1
Toledo, Ohio†, 282......	1,500	188	23	7¾x10¾	443	..	MAO	HAFDP	2
50,000 to 100,000									
Columbus, Ga.†, 53	5,000	11	19	6x9c	180	35	MAOS	AFD	1
Schenectady, N.Y.†, 88...	10,400	8	48	6x9	2,405	26	TMAC	OHAFDGP	6
25,000 to 50,000									
Bangor, Me.†, 30........	1,500	20	47	6x9	365	26	MAFO	HAFDP	107
Beloit, Wis.†, 25........	50	500	25	8½x10¾Sc	15	6	A	HAFG	7
Clarksburg, W. Va.†, 31..	5,000	6	36	8x11	500	26	MPAC	HAFDP	1
East Cleveland, Ohio†, 39	15,000	3	4	8½x11	120	35	MAO	HFDG	25
Elmira, N. Y.†, 45.......	300	150	38	6x9	444	35	M	OHAFDGP	9
Greenwich t, Conn.*, 36..	8,000	4	94	6x9	1,590	24	MA	OAFDG	6
Henrico County, Va.†, 42	400	105	44	6x9c	808	22	M	OHAFDG	8
Lewiston, Me.‡, 39......	5,000	8	56	6x9	900	8	TM	OHAFDGP	86
Lynchburg, Va.†, 45.....	400	112	52	8½x11	550	13	M	OHAFD	22
Mason City, Iowa†, 27...	500	54	23	6x9c	168	9	MC	HAFDGP	27
Meridan, Miss.§, 35.....	...	..	75	6x9	...	..	....	OFDGP	..
Outremont, Quebec†, 29..	100	290	59	8¾x14¼Sc	100	..	MPA	AFD	18
Pittsfield, Mass.‡, 49.....	10,000	5	48	6½x9½	2,280	24	AC*	AFDGP	52
Port Huron, Mich.†, 33..	500	66	48	6x9	336	22	AOCS	OHAFDP	1
Teaneck tp, N. J.†, 25...	8,000	3	32	8½x11	493	6	O	OAFDG	13
Wilmington, N. C.†, 33...	150	214	37	8½x11Sc	40	28	ACM	OHDGAF	1

Table IX.—General Annual Municipal Reports: 1943—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
10,000 to 25,000									
Atchison, Kan.†, 13	350	37	32	5¾x8¾c	113	10	MAS	AFD	21
Boulder, Colo.†, 13	30	433	26	8½x11Hc	15	13	MAS	HAFD	7
Carlisle, Pa.†, 14	400	35	24	6x9	85	17	MAFOC	AFD	22
Chambersburg, Pa.‡, 15	1,500	10	77	6x9	292	26	MAOC	AFDGP	32
Clearwater, Fla.†, 10	85	118	61	8½x10¾Sc	70	2	MAOC	OHAFD	4
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.† 18	125	144	31	8½x11Sc	12	4	MACS	HFD	7
Fredericksburg, Va.†, 10	200	50	70	6x9	225	8	MA	HAFD	31
Grosse Pte.Park,Mich.†,12	5,000	2	14	5½x8½	160	8	M	HFG	1
Ironton, Ohio†, 16	500	32	28	6x9¼	193	38	MPAFC	OAFDG	13
La Tuque, Quebec†, 10	1,500	7	20	8½x10¾	400	8	M	OFDGP	4
Minot, N. D.†, 17	3,000	6	39	6x9	226	9	BM	HAFDP	10
Northbridge, Mass.*, 10	1,400	7	144	6x9	735	6	S	AFD	171
Norwood, Mass.†, 15	1,500	10	148	6x9	1,306	10	AS	AFD	71
Palo Alto, Calif.‡, 17	700	24	126	6x9	864	13	MA	AFDGP	34
Rumford t, Me.†, 10	1,900	5	82	6x9	517	3	MAS	OFAD	75
Rutland, Vt.‡, 17	2,400	7	111	6x9	900	30	A	OHAFDP	50
Sapulpa, Okla.†, 12	1,000	12	20	8½x10¾Sc	50	4	MAH	HF	6
Shawinigan Falls, Que.† 15	1,000	15	40	8½x11Sc	150	35	P	AFD	20
Stratford t, Conn.†, 23	1,000	23	60	6x9	356	26	MA	OHAFDGP	22
Sumter, S. C.†, 16	350	40	27	5¾x8½	96	22	A	HDAF	7
Swampscott, Mass.*, 11	3,300	3	200	6x9	965	2	H	AFD	91
Westmount, Que.†, 24	750	32	48	7¾x11	441	..	MAC	AFDGP	43
Winchester, Va.†, 12	120	100	19	8½x11Sc	5	13	MA	FD	7
Winnetka, Ill.†, 12	4,000	3	35	6x9	525	26	M	OADGP	15
5,000 to 10,000									
Alliance, Neb.†, 6.3	1,500	4	38	6x8¾	250	26	MA	HAFDP	13
Brewer, Me.†, 6.5	2,200	3	35	6x8¾	472	26	MAS	HFDGP	100
Bronxville, N. Y.‡, 6.9	1,500	5	31	8½x10¾	334	4	M	OHAFDGP	11
Coronado, Calif.†, 6.9	90	77	32	8½x10¾Sc	31	8	M	FADG	23
De Land, Fla.†, 7.0	25	281	23	8½x11H	15	7	A	OAF	23
Fort Atkinson, Wis.†, 6.2	300	20	35	8½x11Sc	48	26	MACS	OAFDG	1
Fort Fairfield, Me.†, 5.6	850	7	150	6x9	539	3	MA	HAFDG	74
Houlton t, Me.†, 7.8	1,200	6	72	6x9	348	4	MAC	OAFDGP	123
Larchmont, N. Y.‡, 6.0	1,800	3	16	6x9	260	4	M	AFDP	8
Mansfield t, Mass.†, 6.5	2,000	3	143	5¾x8¾	511	8	OH	AFD	83
Middleboro t, Mass.†, 9.0	1,800	5	138	6x9	808	6	AS	OAFDP	274
Presque Isle, Me.†, 7.9	1,200	6	46	6x9	276	13	MA	AFD	84
Rockingham, Vt.†, 5.7	2,000	3	98	5¾x9	451	4	O	HDG	89
Salem, Va.†, 5.7	200	3	40	6x9	100	2	MACS	HAFD	8
Tipton, Ind.‡, 5.1	24	212	34	8½x11O	...	9	A	AFDGP	3
Yeadon, Pa.‡, 8.5	...	..	32	5½x8½O	...	..	....	DGPA	4
Under 5,000									
Bellows Falls v, Vt.†, 4.2	1,800	2	48	6x9	264	3	H	HAFDG	58
Castleton t, Vt.†, 1.6	850	2	97	6x9	267	6	M	FD	59
Dexter t, Me.†, 3.7	1,200	3	78	6¼x9	475	3	MAS	HAFDGP	100
Dover-Foxcroft t,Me.†,4.0	1,500	3	120	6x9	450	5	MAC	HAFD	21
Ellsworth, Me.†, 3.9	500	8	52	6x9	185	6	MA	HAFD	1
Excelsior Springs, Mo.†4.9	50	98	17	8½x14Sc	5	6	AC	FD	20
Fillmore, Calif.†, 3.3	207	16	37	8½x11Sc	57	10	MA	AFDG	8
Hillsborough, Calif.†, 2.7	750	4	7	4x8	38	9	M	H	4
HuntingtonWds.,Mich.†1.7	1,000	2	16	6x9	80	13	H	FD	5
Malartic, Quebec†, 3.3	500	7	12	8¼x10½	125	10	UM	AFDG	2
Manchester, Vt.†, 2.1	800	3	142	5½x8	471	6	M	DGAF	..
Mercer t, Me.†, 0.4	350	1	40	6x9	67	2	MAS	FD	101
Middlebury v, Vt.†, 2.1	800	3	39	5½x8	125	2	AO	AFDG	51
Middlebury t, Vt.†, 3.2	1,275	3	71	6¼x9½	300	4	MAO	HFDG	80
Milo, Me.†, 3.0	900	3	95	6x9	298	5	AM	AFD	50
Montrose, Colo.†, 4.8	50	96	22	8½x11¼S	10	4	MA	AFDG	29
Mt. Desert t, Me.†. 2.0	700	3	96	6x9	322	8	MAOS	AFDG	49
Mountain Brook, Ala.†,3.5	2,000	2	20	5¼x8¼	160	4	M	HODGPA	2

TABLE IX.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1943—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Under 5,000—continued									
New Portland t, Me.†, 0.8	450	2	40	6x9	93	2	MAS	AFD	101
Norridgewock t, Me.†, 1.5	600	2	48	6x9	139	2	MAS	AFD	102
Northfield v, Vt.†, 2.1	800	3	32	6x9	100	4	H	AFD	87
Northfield t, Vt.†, 3.6	1,200	3	56	6x9	178	4	MH	AFD	82
Norway t, Me.†, 3.6	1,100	3	111	6x9	372	6	MAHS	DF	88
Norway v, Me.‡	800	..	48	6x9	151	6	H	DF	..
Norwood, Pa.‡, 3.9	...	..	32	5½x8½O	...	..	....	ODGPA	..
Oakland, Me.†, 2.7	850	3	52	6x9	280	2	AS	AFDG	60
Oglesby, Ill.‡, 3.9	500	8	56	6x9	280	4	A	HFDP	12
Quincy, Fla.†. 3.9	...	..	12	8½x14S	...	..	....	AF	..
West Reading, Pa.†, 4.9	500	10	48	6x9	290	13	UMPAFOCS	OHAFDGP	8

FOOTNOTES TO DATA ON MUNICIPAL REPORTS

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Published annually since 1860, except during 1914–25 inclusive.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT: Representative town-meeting form of government. Information applies to *Summary of Annual Report.*

NORTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Town-meeting form of government.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS: Representative town-meeting form of government.

Sources of Information: General

Selected Standard References: General

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–44. 100 pamphlets. 10 cents each; 20 per cent discount on complete series.

CHECKLIST OF SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

CITY-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 271pp. $2.50.

DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATION. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE. By Chester I. Barnard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1938. 334pp. $3.50.

HOW CITIES CAN CUT COSTS. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

MANAGEMENT METHODS IN CITY GOVERNMENT. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 60pp. $1.50.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised edition, 1943. 75 pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

MONTHLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS FOR CITIES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 32pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $8.50. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

PUBLIC REPORTING. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

TECHNIQUE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 532pp. $7.50.

UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By William Anderson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1942. 47pp. $1.

URBAN GOVERNMENT. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND FIELD OFFICES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE GOVERNMENT. By Ivan Hinderaker. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 14. 1943. 143pp. $3.

ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING AGENCIES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. War Department, Washington, D.C. 1942. 195pp.

AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1942. 465pp. $1.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES, 1943–1944, VOLUME 5. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 508pp. $4.

CAREERS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS; THE NEW PROFESSION. By Averell Broughton. E. P. Dutton and Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1943. 255pp. $2.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF THE STATES. Volume 1. The Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 34pp. $1.

CURRENT ASPECTS OF RECORDS ADMINISTRATION. By Philip C. Brooks. National Archives, Washington, D.C. 1943. 19pp.

DEMOBILIZATION AND READJUSTMENT; REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR READJUSTMENT OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL. By National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1943. 106pp. 20 cents.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY IN MICHIGAN, 1909–1935. By James K. Pollock. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1943. 81pp. 50 cents.

ELECTIONS CALENDAR 1944 (PRELIMINARY). Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1943. 5pp.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTIES: NOVEMBER 1, 1943. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1944. 27pp.

ESTIMATES OF FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940–2000. By Warren S. Thompson and P. L. Whelpton for National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1943. 137pp. 35 cents.

EXHIBITS: HOW TO PLAN AND MAKE THEM. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1943. 30pp. 60 cents.

FILING AND PUBLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS. By Edwin O. Stene. Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, Topeka. 1943. 34pp.

FOR THIS WE FIGHT; A STORY ABOUT DEMOCRACY FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. Civic Research Institute, 711 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Missouri. 1943.

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 5pp.

GRASS ROOTS POLITICS—NATIONAL VOTING BEHAVIOR OF TYPICAL STATES. By Harold F. Gosnell. American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. 1942. 195pp. Cloth, $3; paper, $2.50.

HOW TO MAKE AND INTERPRET FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHARTS. By John J. Furia. Graduate Division for Training in Public Service, New York University, New York. 1943. 64pp 50 cents.

How to Prevent a Race Riot in Your Home Town. By Winifred Raushenbush. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. 1943. 14pp. 10 cents.

The Initiative and Referendum in California. By Winston W. Crouch. Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles. 1943. 29pp. 10 cents.

The Integration of Federal and Nonfederal Research as a War Problem. By Richard H. Heindel. National Resources Planning Board, Washington 25, D. C. 1942. 122pp.

Interim Report on the Reform of Local Government Structure. Reconstruction Committee, National Association of Local Government Officers, 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. 1943. 34pp. Sixpence.

Investigation of Congested Areas; Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives. Five Parts—Hampton Roads, San Diego, San Francisco, Newport (Rhode Island), and Portland (Maine) Areas. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. Variously paged.

Manual on Federal–State Relations for the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943. By J. G. Heinberg. University of Missouri, Columbia. 1943. 57pp.

Memorandum on Regional Coordination. Social Science Research Council, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 46pp.

Nativity and Parentage of the White Population; General Characteristics, Age, Marital Status, and Education, for States and Large Cities. Bureau of the Census, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 279pp. 55 cents.

The New Science of Public Opinion Measurement. American Institute of Public Opinion, 110 East 42 Street, New York. 1942. 16pp.

1944 Roster of City Officers. *Bulletin*, January, 1944, pp. 4-14. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, City Hall, Harrisburg.

1943 Supplement to Public Administration Organizations; A Directory of Unofficial Organizations in the Field of Public Administration. Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 24pp. 25 cents.

Nonapplicability of Antitrust Laws to the Business of Insurance. Report No. 873, United States House of Representatives. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 25pp.

P. R., Democracy and Good Government. By F. A. Hermens. University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. 1943. 90pp. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 70 cents.

Population: Estimates of the Civilian Population of the United States, by Counties: March 1, 1943. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 22pp.

Population: Unincorporated Communities, by States. 16th Census, 1940. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 32pp. 15 cents.

Principles of Civic Leadership; the Characteristics of Civic Leaders. By Russell H. Ewing. National Bureau of Civic Research, 604 Security Building, 510 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. 1943. 42pp. 50 cents.

Providing Municipal Services Outside Corporate Limits; The Experience of Tennessee Cities. By Gerald W. Shaw. Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1943. 22pp.

The Races of Mankind. By Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1943. 31pp. 10 cents.

Reducing Costs and Improving Services in Minnesota's Government. Division of Administrative Management and Research, State Capitol, St. Paul. 1943. 41pp.

Regulatory Administration. Edited by George A. Graham and Henry Reining, Jr. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1943. 254pp. $2.75.

The Repair and Preservation of Records. By Adelaide E. Minogue. National Archives, Washington, D. C. 1943. 56pp.

Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Population. 4 volumes in many parts. Contents: Volume 1, Number of Inhabitants; Volume 2 (7 parts), Characteristics of the Population; Volume 3 (5 parts), The Labor Force; Volume 4 (4 parts), Characteristics by Age. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1942–1944. Variously paged.

The Soldier Vote in 1942. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 9pp.

Soldier–Sailor Voting; a Digest of State and Federal Laws. By Jennie Welland. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 90pp. $1.

State Law Index; an Index to the Legislation of the States of the United States, Enacted During the Biennium 1941–1942. Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 765pp. $1.75.

State Proposals Voted Upon. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 19pp.

A Study in Public Relations. By Harold P. Levy. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1943. 165pp. $1.

The Tennessee Valley Authority; A Study in Public Administration. By C. Herman Pritchett. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1943. 333pp. $3.50.

The Units of Government in Oregon, 1941.

Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1943. 16pp.

War, Babies, and the Future. By William F. Ogburn. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1943. 31pp. 10 cents.

Washington–Field Relationships in the Federal Service. By Donald C. Stone and others. Graduate School, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1942. 60pp. 35 cents.

Why Race Riots? Lessons from Detroit. By Earl Brown. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1944. 31pp. 10 cents.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Annual Municipal Reports; Suggestions and Requirements. Maine Municipal Association, Hallowell. 1943. 8pp.

Charter for the Proposed Consolidated City of Coos Bay. Prepared for North Bend and Marshfield, Oregon. Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1943. 21pp.

Code of Ordinances, Volume Two: Special Code. City of Traverse City, Michigan. 1943. 104pp.

Control of Livestock in Washington Cities. Association of Washington Cities, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 20pp.

Directory of Tennessee Municipal Officials. Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1943. 42pp. $1.

Dogs As a Municipal Problem. Association of Washington Cities, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 25pp.

Financial and Administrative Survey of Negaunee, Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1943. 61pp.

Governmental Data for Small Council–Manager Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 28pp. $1.50.

A Guide to Published Data for Cities of the United States. By Pressly S. Sikes. Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, Bloomington. 1943. 48pp.

Illinois Municipal Directory; Mayors and Clerks of Illinois Municipalities over 1,000 Population, July, 1943. *Illinois Municipal Review*, August, 1943, pp. 142–46. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield.

Kansas Directory of Public Officials and Index to Counties and Cities. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. 1943. 146pp. $10.

Latest Codified Ordinances of Cities over 100,000 Population and Selected Smaller Cities. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. Municipal Reference Library, 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5pp.

A Manual for Municipal Election Officials in North Carolina. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh. 1943. 11pp. 15 cents.

A Manual of the Government of Detroit. By Dorothy Ketcham. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, 1050 Buhl Building, Detroit 26. 1942. 76pp.

Measuring Municipal Activities. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Revised edition, 1943. 75pp. $2.

Modernizing Municipal Reports. Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, 21 Lewis Street, Hartford 3. 1943. 27pp.

Monthly Administrative Reports for Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 32pp. $1.

The Movement for Municipal Home Rule in St. Louis. By Thomas S. Barclay. University of Missouri, Columbia. 1943. 138pp.

Municipal Legislation of 1943. By G. M. Morris. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 29pp. $1.

Municipal Government: Mayors, Clerks, City Manager, Engineers, and Attorneys (Iowa). *American Municipalities*, August, 1943, pp. 29–35. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Municipal Year Book. Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting, editors. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 603pp. $8.50.

1943–44 Directory of Officials (South Dakota). *League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin*, August, 1943, pp. 17–31. The League, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa, 1943. City Clerk, Ames. 1943. 326pp. $1.

Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 East K Street, Albany. 1943. 122pp. $1.25.

Recent Council–Manager Developments and Directory of Council–Manager Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 16pp. $1.

Roster of City Officials in Texas, 1943. League of Texas Municipalities, Austin 21. 1943. 59pp. $3.

Roster of Municipal Officials in North Carolina, 1943–1944. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1943. 20pp. $2.

Second Wartime Conference on Municipal Problems; Proceedings of the Twentieth

Annual Conference of the American Municipal Association, October 27, 28, 29, 1943. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 120pp. $2.

Sixteenth Annual Directory of Michigan Municipal Officials, 1943–44. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1943. 89pp.

Towns of South Carolina: Incorporated Dates, Population, Utilities, Communications, County Political Representation. South Carolina State Planning Board, 100 Calhoun State Office Building, Columbia. 1943. 64pp.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Areal and Functional Consolidation of Tennessee Counties. By C. E. Allred and B. H. Luebke. University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville. 1943. 39pp.

County Government in Illinois. By Clyde F. Snider. Illinois Tax Commission, Springfield. 1943. 132pp.

County Government Manual for the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943. By William L. Bradshaw. University of Missouri, Columbia. 1943. 58pp.

Public Knowledge and Opinion on Jackson County Affairs. Civic Research Institute, 711 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Missouri. 1943. 26pp.

A Report with Recommendations Covering a Survey of the Finances and Administrative Methods of the Government of Robertson County, Tennessee. Tennessee Taxpayers Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville. 1943. 124pp.

Rural Government in New York. By M. P. Catherwood and Others. New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca. 1942. 28pp.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Publications of the Office of Civilian Defense: (1) Administrative Manual for the Air Raid Wardens Unit. 10pp. 5 cents. (2) Blackout Flashlights, Lanterns, and Flares. 8pp. (3) Civilian Defense Manual on Legal Aspects of Civilian Protection. 35 cents. (4) Civilian Protection Control for Smaller Communities (for communities of less than 10,000 population). 18pp. (5) Civilian War Services: An Operating Guide for Local Defense Councils. 40pp. 10 cents. (6) Emergency Mortuary Services. 6pp. (7) Fire Guard Fact Sheet. 4pp. (8) Handbook of Emergency War Agencies. 143pp. 20 cents. (9) Manual for Volunteer Offices. 64pp. (10) The Neighborhood in Action. 32pp. 10 cents. (11) Protection of School Children During Air Raids; A Fact Sheet. 4pp. (12) Treatment of Burns and Prevention of Wound Infections. 11pp. (13) The United States Junior Citizens Service Corps. 19pp. 5 cents. 1943.

Memorandum Commenting Upon Provisions of Suggested Ordinance Creating a Department of Civilian Defense. League of California Cities, Hotel Senator, Sacramento 14. 1942. 8pp.

Official War Publications; Guide to State, Federal, and Canadian Publications. Volumes 5 and 6. By Jerome K. Wilcox. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1943. 274pp.

Proceedings of the Federal–State Conference on War Restrictions, May 5, 6, 7, 1942. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1942. 172pp.

State Councils of Defense. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley 4. 1942. 37pp. 50 cents.

See also lists of new books and pamphlets in other sections of this Year Book.

Selected Periodicals: General

Advanced Management. (Quarterly.) Society for the Advancement of Management, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $6.

American City. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

American Political Science Review. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (Bimonthly.) 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $5.

Local Government Service. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

Management Review. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

Municipal Journal. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 34/.

National Municipal Review. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

Public Administration. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration. Temporary address: Assistant Secretary, Treetops, Rucklers Lane, King's Langley, Herts., England. 4s an issue.

Public Administration Review. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5; $2.50 to members, included in membership dues.

Public Management. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

Recent Publications on Governmental Problems. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

State Government. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

United States Municipal News. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $5.

Victory Bulletin. (Weekly.) American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. $5.

Washington News Letter. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

American Municipalities. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

Borough Bulletin. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Borough Association, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Colorado Municipalities. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $1.50.

Florida Municipal Record. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida. $2.

Illinois Municipal Review. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

Intermountain City. Utah Municipal League, 318 McIntyre Building, 68 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. $2.

Kansas Government Journal. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Building, Topeka, Kansas. $3.

Kentucky City. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

League of North Dakota Municipalities Bulletin. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Louisiana Municipal Review. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge. $1.

Michigan Municipal Review. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

Minnesota Municipalities. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.50.

Missouri Municipal Review. Missouri Municipal League, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $2.

League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 City Hall, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Municipality. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

Nebraska Municipal Review. League of Nebraska Municipalities, Continental Building, 124 North Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. $1.

New England Townsman. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

New Jersey Municipalities. New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 802 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton, New Jersey. $2.

New York State Municipal Bulletin. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

Oklahoma Municipal Review. Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. $2.

Southern City. Southern Municipal News Publishing Company, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh. (Official journal for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee leagues.) $2.

Texas Municipalities. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

Virginia Municipal Review. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

Washington Municipal Bulletin. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Western City. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1943

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

National planning. An unparalleled amount of planning activity occurred throughout the country during the past year. Though some of it can be attributed to private organizations, the bulk is the product of public agencies. The exception was found at the national level where a unified program was still lacking. The National Resources Planning Board was discontinued by act of Congress in mid-year and a Senate committee headed by Senator George retained the Brookings Institution as consultants to its job of determining postwar planning and economic policies. The Committee has not as yet made any report of its findings. The Lynch bill for federal aid to public works planning and blueprinting was still in committee, as were the Thomas and Wagner bills for urban redevelopment.

It should be remarked that at the federal level a great deal of excellent planning work was accomplished by individual agencies, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Roads Administration, the War Production Board, the National Housing Agency, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Commerce. Before its abolition, the National Resources Planning Board published a number of reports dealing with postwar America. Among them were the widely discussed *Security, Work and Relief Policy; National Resources Development Report for 1943; Demobilization and Readjustment,* the excellent report of the Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel; *Industrial Location and National Resources;* and *Estimate of Future Population of the United States, 1940-2000.*

State Planning. At the state and local level planning accomplishment was more susceptible of appraisal. Here, as in national planning programs, however, there was a serious failure to bring together the proposals of all interested groups and to coordinate their programs.

Following on the heels of postwar unemployment forecasts, which range from six to eight million persons, 29 state legislatures were quick to set up a variety of boards to consider problems of public works, development of state resources, and other matters. Some of the new agencies filled the place of state planning boards which had been abolished. This was true in Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. A certain duplication of effort appears likely where several boards operate under similar objectives. In addition to a state planning and development commission, planning in New Hampshire is also carried forward through a 16-member council on postwar planning and rehabilitation, and another committee to study relief for recreational and business property made inoperative by reason of the war. Maryland, another state with an excellent state planning commission, now channels some of its postwar planning activities through a commission on postwar reconstruction and development. In Massachusetts four new agencies supplement the long-established state planning board.

Among the new agencies, noteworthy action programs were adopted by the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission and the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission. In actual accomplishment, however, New York State still holds the lead, with a program of financial assistance to local planning agencies engaged in the development of public works programs.

One of the results of the creation of the new California planning agency is the pooling in the executive department of research facilities and statistical services of all agencies. In Virginia the state planning board agreed to cooperate with the League of Virginia Municipalities in providing consultant service to local planning agencies. Other state planning commissions which have a long-time record for assistance to community planning are those of Tennessee and Wisconsin. The South Carolina State Planning Board continued its research into the economy of the state with an important report entitled *Is New Industry Tax Exemption Effective?* In Michigan, where there is one of the most advanced programs for handling tax-abandoned property, the planning commission published a study on state and federal lands which serves as a companion piece to previous reports on subdivision development in the Detroit area and state tax-reverted lands. The Michigan commission also published a community planning handbook. A rather more extensive one was prepared by the Louisiana planning agency as a guide to parish planning boards.

In addition to consideration of economic development, legislation was approved in a number of states for the establishment of reserve funds for airport and aviation programs, for highway improvements, and for urban redevelopment.

Urban Redevelopment. Legislation authorizing urban redevelopment corporations was approved in Indiana, Kansas, Maryland (for Baltimore), Missouri, and Wisconsin. Amendments to the 1942 New York law allowed an increase in the tax exemption period from 20 to 25 years and freedom from planning provisions of the act through a device which permits dissolution of the original company upon payment of accrued taxes and reconveyance to another party. The amendment also deleted the section requiring consideration to comparable accommodations for families displaced by the project.

One of the most realistic proposals for state urban redevelopment legislation is embodied in a model act prepared by Alfred Bettman for the American Society of Planning Officials. Similar to this state bill is the federal legislation drafted by Alfred Bettman and Alvin Hansen and introduced by Senator Thomas. Another federal redevelopment bill is that sponsored by the Urban Land Institute and introduced by Senator Wagner. Neither of these bills appears likely of Congressional approval without major revision.

Urban Planning Developments. Planning was a campaign issue in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cincinnati in 1943. The Philadelphia commission created in 1942 was given an appropriation of $149,000 for staff and $600,000 for the blueprinting of specific projects. Three ordinances were introduced in Cincinnati's city council for the creation of a planning agency to supplement the official city planning commission. Although none has yet been passed it is of interest that their suggested appropriations ranged from $250,000 to $300,000.

The Kansas City Planning Commission, organized early in 1943, completed its staff and outlined a comprehensive program for which preliminary studies on population and economic data have already been made. Pasadena's city manager and council took action to revitalize the planning program and pledged full support to the planning commission.

An interesting experiment in enlisting public support for planning programs was tried in Miami where the planning board presented a check list of improvement projects through the local newspapers. In New York a $91,000 exhibit sponsored by the city planning commission and the department of public works gave publicity to the city's public works program; $25,000,000 is available for the blueprinting of the $700,000,000 program. Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, received strong support for their planning programs from the local press. And in Louisville, Kentucky, the newspapers contributed heavily to the newly created Louisville Area Development Association, financed by private and public funds. Government's contribution there is made through the joint city-county planning and zoning commission.

The most challenging planning news was being made in Syracuse, New York, where the Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council succeeded to an extraordinary degree in mobilizing public participation in the development of a comprehensive plan. This is the experimental project to which *Fortune* magazine is lending support. At the close of the year a number of excellent studies had been completed by county and city departments, Syracuse University, the local chamber of commerce, etc.

"Sketch planning," a technique outlined by the National Resources Planning Board, was tested in Corpus Christi, Tacoma, and Salt Lake City. Each city published a report describing the local experience, and the procedure itself was published by Public Administration Service under the title *Action for Cities—A Guide for Community Planning*. The American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, and the International City Managers' Association sponsored the publication. The tri-cities project in Tennessee continued an effective cooperative planning program. The Concord, New Hampsire, planning agency, on a small appropriation, did some excellent planning work. In Kansas work progressed on the Wichita plan, Atchison adopted a zoning ordinance and the city of Topeka worked with Shawnee County on a county-wide zoning plan.

Detroit continued to make progress on its master plan and program of post-war public works. To finance the latter the city council considered proposals for occupational and utility levies. In Boston the city planning board published its second report on a program for the reconstruction of certain blighted areas, and gained approval of the city council for important changes in the zoning ordinance. The Cleveland City Planning Commission, set up under the amended charter (1942), also sponsored major changes in the zoning ordinance. Toward the end of the year the commission published an excellent report on postwar public works, entitled *Things We Need in Cleveland*. In Denver the city planning commission brought several of its surveys to completion, gave assistance on transportation problems to army posts in the area and made extensive inquiries into the possible development of Denver as an air center. Milwaukee, one of the first cities in the country with a pay-as-you-go financial policy, proposed a postwar public works program involving over $22,000,000. During the year the Milwaukee planning department was reorganized, with planning positions classified under a planning director. Planning progress was indicated for other urban areas by establishment of official planning agencies. Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Birmingham, Alabama, revived their planning agencies. New boards were reported in Newark, Wilmington, Mobile, Rutland (Vermont), and in a number of towns in Washington, Georgia, Illinois, etc.

Metropolitan and Regional Planning. The trend toward metropolitan planning showed interesting legislative interpretation in a large number of joint city-county planning boards. The year 1942 saw what was perhaps the first of these—the joint board of the city of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. This year in Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County, Nevada, established a joint agency, as did Salisbury (Maryland), the commissioners of Wicomico County, and the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce. Other examples are the joint agencies of Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, and Wilmington and Hanover County, North Carolina. As a variation on this idea, Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, shared the same technical personnel, as did Stockton and San Joaquin County, California.

The American Society of Planning Officials in 1943 published *Organization for Metropolitan Planning*, which discusses in theory the organization of semi-official metropolitan or regional agencies. Practical demonstrations are in evidence in Toledo, Duluth, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other urban centers. Older regional agencies, such as the New York Regional Plan Association, the Regional Association of Cleveland, the Tucson Regional Plan, the Denver Regional Planning Association, produced important work. Regional agencies in the Los Angeles and Harrisburg areas, however, were disbanded for lack of support.

In Oklahoma the state legislature passed a new statute on municipal planning and zoning applicable to Oklahoma City. Effective on a county-wide basis, the new law extends the city's planning jurisdiction to a radius of some 25 miles.

A number of excellent regional studies were published during the year. Among them are: studies of the San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles-San Diego areas by the California State Planning Board; *Pacific Southwest Region—Industrial Development; Regional Planning—Part XI, The Southeast; Regional Planning—Part XII, The Arkansas Valley; Development of Resources and Economic Opportunity in the Pacific Northwest* (all published by the National Resources Planning Board).

County Planning and Zoning. Apart from county planning in a metropolitan framework, other examples of county accomplishment come to mind. Utah County, Utah, supplemented the zoning controls of Provo by adopting a county plan and zoning ordinance. Wyandotte County, Kansas, approved a zoning plan. California's counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara prepared war transit surveys, and freeway planning was a major preoccupation of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission.

In California the legislature appropriated $1,500,000 for county surveying and planning of postwar projects. About one-third of this amount is to be made available to the Los Angeles County Road Department if it submits to the state district engineer projects that qualify in their general usefulness.

In New York State, Onondaga County has reforested some 2,200 acres under a planned program of community forest preserves. The work of the Onondaga County Park and Regional Planning Board is in this respect very similar to the longer established county planning activity in Wisconsin.

Counties sponsoring public works programs include Glynn County, Georgia, and Baltimore County, Maryland. The Baltimore County program, prepared by the Maryland State Planning Commission, involves $710,000,000 of postwar public works. Another state aid to county planning can be cited in the study of the California State Planning Board on the possibilities and legality of flood-plain zoning for Los Angeles County.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) regards as among its most important activities of the year its planning institutes for municipal officials and a postwar planning conference for the press. The first institute of a series jointly sponsored by the Society and the American Municipal Association was held in Michigan in October. ASPO prepared and published an illustrated *Syllabus-Notebook* of over a hundred pages for use by instructors and participants in the institutes. Late in the year the Society chaired the press conference to which Public Administration Clearing House had invited some 30 newspaper men from all over the country. Results of the three-day meeting are tangibly expressed in local news stories reflecting the background material on planning which was fully discussed and interpreted.

City Planning Data

DATA on regular planning and postwar planning activities of 377 cities over 25,000 population and 494 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1944 by local officials, and are shown in Tables X–A and X–B. While the scope and quality of the plans being made cannot be judged American cities as a group are conscious of a need for planning and have organized or are organizing to meet it as can be seen in summary Table 1 which shows the number of cities with regular or postwar planning agencies. Throughout this article the term "regular planning agency" refers to official agencies whose principal concern is with the long-time problems of city planning and zoning; "postwar planning agency" refers to agencies or officials responsible for developing plans to meet the special postwar problems of municipalities.

The Regular Planning Agency: Composition and Expenditures. Sixty-six per cent of the cities over 25,000 have regular planning agencies. All of the cities over 500,000 have a regular planning agency, while only 58 per cent of those between 50,000 and 100,000 report such an agency. The number of members of the planning agency varies from three to 44 (Denver, Colorado, has 44, including six ex officio members). The median size of the agency is five, including ex officio members, for all the cities of 25,000 or more, but in the cities over 250,000 the number of members is slightly greater. In the 181 cities under 25,000 with regular planning agencies shown in Table X-B, the median size excluding ex officio members is six.

TABLE I

SELECTED PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities with Regular Planning Agencies % No.	% Cities with Postwar Planning Agencies[1]	Cities with Reg. Plan Agencies Doing Postwar Planning % No.	% Cities with Master Plans[1]	Debt Reduction: No. of Cities Reporting	Debt Reduction: % Cities Reducing Debt 10% or More 1940–42 Inc.[2]
Cities over 500,000....	14	14	14–100	100	9–69	86	13	69
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	22	21–96	100	13–62	77	22	45
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	51	45–88	86	17–38	65	52	56
50,000 to 100,000......	106	96	56–58	73	21–38	60	75	60
25,000 to 50,000.......	212	194	116–60	71	45–39	53	111	48
All cities over 25,000...	410	377	251–66	76	105–42	59	273	53

[1] Figures in this column are percentage of cities reporting (second column).
[2] Per cent of number of cities in preceding column.

In 156 cities, or about 60 per cent of the reporting cities over 25,000, the city planning agency has one or more ex officio members; the median number is two for all cities over 25,000, and three in the cities over 500,000. In the latter group are several cities with as many as 12 ex officio members. The city official most often included as an ex officio member of the planning agency is the city engineer; he is a member in 71, or 54 per cent, of the 156 cities reporting ex officio members. The mayor or presiding officer of the legislative body is also commonly a member (69 cities). In 36 cities, or 30 per cent, one or more councilmen serve on the planning agency, and in a like number the director of public works or street commissioner is included. A municipal official concerned with the administration of the city's parks is a member in 26 cities. The city manager's position as chief administrative officer is recognized by planning board membership in 22 of the cities. Other officials who are ex officio members are the city attorney in 16 cities, building inspector or commissioner in eight, and finance officer in eight. County officials, such as surveyors and engineers, serve as ex officio county representatives on four city planning agencies. Ninety-seven cities, or slightly more than one-half of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with planning agencies, have ex officio members.

In almost two-thirds of the cities over 25,000, appointments to the planning board are made by the mayor (the approval of the council is necessary in 27 of these); in 29 per cent of the cities appointment is made by the council, and in more than 5 per cent of the cities the manager makes the appointments with or without council approval. In three Massachusetts towns over 25,000 population the planning board members are elected at a town meeting. The regular planning agency in the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 is appointed by the mayor in about half of the cities and by the council in nearly one-half, with appointment by the manager in four cities and election by the town meeting in 15 Massachusetts towns.

While two-thirds of the cities of more than 25,000 population have regular planning agencies, the extent and quality of the planning which these agencies may do is limited by the funds available. The planning agencies in one-third of the 118 cities reporting such data spent less than $1,000 in 1943, slightly less than one-third spent from $1,000 to $5,000, and more than one-third (40 per cent) spent $5,000 or more. Eleven of the 14 cities over 500,000 population reported expenditures of $10,000 or more. The budget of the city engineer or that of some other department may include the technical costs of planning or may supplement the appropriations for the agency itself, so that these figures are not maximum figures. However, they do show that few cities have the financial resources to employ the full-time technical staffs which planning requires if it is to be more than a frill. This practice is most pronounced in the smallest population group; two-thirds of the 181 cities had no independent budget for their planning agencies in 1943; of the 65 with a budget almost one-half budgeted less than $500.

Ninety-five cities reported an increase in appropriations for the planning agency for 1944 over expenditures for 1943. All of the cities over 1,000,000 plan to spend $100,000 or more in 1944. While the 1944 figures are not actual expenditures figures, their upward trend shows increasing recognition of the importance of planning. When considered with the fact noted below that two-fifths of these agencies are also responsible for postwar planning, these 1944 appropriations may also be taken as due expression of interest in postwar planning.

Postwar Planning Agencies. Table 1 shows the number of cities over 25,000 which reported an official postwar planning agency, including advisory and informal arrangements; unofficial citizen or business groups are not included unless the city contributes funds or unless city officials are ex officio members. Table X–A shows for each reporting city over 25,000 the agency or official responsible for postwar planning: (1) a regular planning agency; (2) one or more regular municipal officials, such as the city engineer, chiefly responsible for drawing up postwar plans; (3) a special postwar planning agency; (4) a regional planning agency; or (5) a combination of these. Table X–B lists those cities of 10,000 to 25,000 which reported a special postwar planning agency or gave detailed information about their regular planning agency; the cities which reported postwar planning activities but no special organization are listed at the end of the table.

A total of 288 cities over 25,000 population and 295 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population report that they are carrying on postwar planning activities. Special agencies for this purpose have been set up in 82 (28 per cent) of the cities over 25,000 and in 48 (15 per cent) of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Twenty-two of these 130 agencies are regional or county-wide organizations. Five cities indicated that a consultant has been employed to draw up the city's plans. There are 65 cities over 25,000 which have a postwar planning agency but no regular planning agency; 37 of these cities are in the population group 25,000 to 50,000.

To a large extent the regular departments of city governments are doing the postwar planning work. In 105 cities over 25,000 the regular planning agency's staff is carrying on postwar planning. Table 1 shows that 42 per cent of the regular planning agencies are serving as postwar planning agencies with or without some special advisory body. One city, Evanston, Illinois, reported that the postwar planning agency had replaced the regular planning agency. The city engineer is in charge of postwar planning in 41 cities; the city manager in 36; the mayor or the council or both in 44; the commissioner of public works in 14; and in several cities department heads work together in coordinating plans. The regular planning agency carries on postwar planning activities in 71 (24 per cent) of the 295 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that report some activity in this field.

The regional agency is a recognition that planning problems do not stop at the city limits. In addition to the 22 regional agencies listed in Table X–A and X–B, 10 of the cities over 25,000 population and 16 of those between 10,000 and 25,000 reported that county representatives have been appointed to the special planning agency. Four cities of more than 25,000 population cooperate with the state planning agency; in six of the cities under 25,000 the state does the planning for the city.

The mayor appoints the special postwar agency in one-half of the cities over 25,000, the council in 18 cities, and the city manager in three cities. The mayor is an ex officio member of the special agency in 16 cities; the city engineer, public works director or commissioner, park director, or related official is an ex officio member in 18 cities; and the city manager is an ex officio member in six. Postwar planning agencies range in size from three members to 125 in the cities of over 25,000, the median size being nine. These agencies are in general larger than the regular planning agencies probably because they include representation from many citizen groups.

The mayor appoints the postwar planning agency in one-half of the 48 cities under 25,000 that have such agencies, and the council appoints the agency in the other one-half of the cities. The mayor is an ex officio member in 10 cities; members of the council in five. The size of the agencies varies from three to 71; one-fifth have more than 20 members.

This tabulation does not indicate all of the local postwar planning being done. In many communities unofficial citizen groups are doing a comprehensive job. In some communities the state government is taking the lead; in others a county agency may be doing postwar planning for the entire county.

Postwar Planning: Financing. Almost one-half of the 157 cities which reported on the amount they expect to spend on developing postwar plans during 1944 reported more than $10,000 each. Two-thirds of all the 157 cities plan to spend more than $5,000—an amount sufficient to secure some technical advice. All of the cities over 500,000 reporting expect to spend more than $10,000, and five reported postwar planning budgets of more than $100,000. One-fourth of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 do not plan to spend anything for developing their postwar plans, but two-fifths in the same size group plan to spend more than $5,000 each.

Postwar Public Works Financing. An attempt was made to discover the scope of the cities' projected public works, their nature, and the method of financing. How much and how soon cities will be able to start construction cannot be predicted because few cities have completed their plans, and if they have the amount of construction will depend on the extent of federal and state aid in many cases as well as on the speed of return to a peacetime economy.

A total of 168 cities over 25,000 reported the estimated value of new capital improvements to be undertaken within five years after the end of the war. The total amount for all cities is $3,500,000,000, but nearly one-half of this amount is reported by three cities—New York, $1,069,600,000; Detroit, $255,000,000; and Philadelphia, $300,000,000. The remaining 165 cities reported a total of $1,876,000,000 or an average of about $2,274,000 a year for each city for the first five years after the war. The total amount estimated by the 183 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that reported these data, was $156,855,000 or $171,426 per city per year.

The general improvement in the financial condition of cities, as shown by the reduction of bonded debt and the building up of substantial reserve funds, indicates that cities can bear a major share of the financing of their own postwar capital improvements. Table X–A shows the cities which have decreased their bonded debt, exclusive of public utility debt, since 1940 (see summary Table 1). Eighty-six per cent of the 377 reporting cities over 25,000 reduced their net debt since the beginning of 1940; 156 cities, or 53 per cent of those for which information is available, reduced their debt more than 10 per cent during the three years, 1940 to 1942.

One out of every four of the 377 cities over 25,000 reporting has set up a postwar reserve fund; the 117 cities reporting have total reserves of $87,000,000. Of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, 153 have set up postwar reserve funds totalling $16,603,000. Individual city reserves are not given because some are on an informal basis and because of variations in accounting practices of cities (for example, some cities included public utility surpluses, general fund surpluses, or motor vehicle fuel tax grants). There are still barriers in some of the states to post war reserves and other types of financing.[1] For example, deferred maintenance budgets were reported by some cities to be impossible under their state laws. Twenty cities reported general fund surpluses and six had utility reserves. Some cities with tax limits reported they will be forced to rely on grants from other governments if these limits are maintained. Ten cities in three states—California, Illinois, and Washington—reported that they expected to finance their postwar projects with an accumulation of gas tax grants-in-aid.

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[1] Twenty-one states have specifically authorized the creation of municipal reserve funds as follows: Nebraska (1939); California, Michigan, New York, and Washington (1941); Kentucky, Massachusetts, and New Jersey (1942); Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia (1943).

Most cities have not yet carried their plans far enough to be able to report specific financing plans for individual projects. Of the 158 cities over 25,000 that plan to use reserve funds, 63 will use all or part of them for utility plant and distribution systems, 51 have built up funds for deferred maintenance, and more than 40 cities specify various other categories—public buildings, paving, new sewers, new equipment—to be financed from postwar reserves. Only three cities plan to use reserve funds for public housing. A total of 106 cities expect to rely in whole or in part on current tax levies for public works construction after the war. A total of 115 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 plan to use reserve funds or current tax levies to finance postwar construction; 41 plan to use general obligation bonds only and 52 plan to use general obligation bonds with other methods; 70 plan to use special assessments.

Major Types of Capital Improvements Projects. Cities were asked to specify the nature of the three most important capital improvement projects to be constructed at the termination of war. Sewers and streets rank first in all cities regardless of size. More than one-half of the cities plan sewer construction and approximately one in four plans to build or make major improvements on sewage disposal plants. Almost every city over 100,000 considers street construction to be a major postwar construction job. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the cities plan to build needed public buildings. Apart from general government buildings such as city halls and police and fire stations, schools were the most popular category with 48 cities reporting plans to build one or more schools; 28 cities plan to build hospitals or health centers, 11 of which are in the population group 10,000 to 25,000; 25 plan to build museums, auditoriums, and similar structures, 18 plan municipal garages of which 12 are in the smallest population group, and 10 plan to build or rebuild their libraries. Water supply and distribution systems will be an important part of postwar construction programs especially in the smaller cities. A total of 65 cities rank airport construction or maintenance with their top projects. Ten cities over 100,000 plan to enlarge or build new airports. Parks and playgrounds are relatively important in only 12 per cent of the cities over 100,000, 7 per cent of those from 50,000 to 100,000, 11 per cent from 25,000 to 50,000, and in 15 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Status of Comprehensive and Capital Improvement Plans. The advance planning of public works has probably contributed to the acceptance of the comprehensive master plan. In 1942 one-half of the reporting cities over 25,000 had master plans in some stage of development; in 1944 almost 60 per cent are working under or toward a comprehensive plan. Table 1 shows the percentage by population groups and Tables X–A and X–B show the stage of development of the plan for each city. Comprehensive plans are still in a preliminary stage in 62 per cent of the reporting cities over 25,000. In 15 per cent (43 cities) plans have been approved by the council but some of these are being revised with the changing concept of the scope of city planning. These figures cannot show the extent to which cities are actually planning public works for the city as a whole nor the quality of the planning, but they are an indication of a trend away from "Topsy-like" growth. Nineteen cities, out of 86 cities reporting on this point, have acquired land for specific postwar projects. In the smallest city-size group, 213 cities reported comprehensive plans in some stage of development, but in 83 per cent (178 cities) the plans are still in preliminary stages.

Of the 145 cities over 25,000 which reported on the status of their planning for new municipal capital improvements, one-third (50) have prepared preliminary reports for at least 50 per cent of their projects, two-thirds (105) have prepared designs and specifications for 25 per cent of their projects. Seventeen per cent of the latter group of cities have prepared designs and specifications for 50 per cent or more of their postwar projects. Of the 154 cities under 25,000 reporting such data, one-third (51) have prepared preliminary reports for at least 50 per cent of their projects. Another one-third have prepared designs and specifications for 25 per cent of their projects and 27 of these cities have prepared designs and specifications for 50 per cent or more of their projects. Tables X–A and X–B show for individual cities the per cent of such projects for which preliminary reports have been prepared and the per cent for which designs and specifications have been completed.

Three cities—Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Macon, Georgia; and Madison, Wisconsin—have completed programs for postwar public works. Buffalo, New York, has reported its plans to the New York State Postwar Planning Commission for approval. Saginaw, Michigan, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, completed their public works programming with the assistance of the local public works programming agency of the National Resources Planning Board and the Federal Works Agency.

TABLE X-A

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1944

Information on regular and postwar planning activities was reported directly to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1944, by municipal officials. All municipalities over 100,000 population are included; of the cities between 25,000 and 100,000 only those which reported a regular or postwar planning agency are included. Cities which reported that they had neither a regular planning agency nor were engaged in postwar planning are listed at the end of the table. The first column under **Regular Planning Agency** shows the number of members of the planning agency, excluding ex officio members; the letter "M" following the figure indicates appointment by mayor, "A" by city manager, "C" by city council and "‡" elected by the people. For the column "Ex Officio Members" see code below. The first column under **Postwar Planning Activities** shows the agency or official responsible for postwar planning activities (see code below). Where there is a special agency the method of appointment of members, if available, is shown as follows: "a" by city manager, "c" by city council, and "m" by mayor. "Estimated Expenditures" for 1944 for developing postwar plans do not include land acquisition. Under "Capital Improvement Plans: Status" the first figure is the percentage of the total estimated value of new municipal capital improvements to be undertaken within five years after the war for which a preliminary report has been prepared; the second figure is the percentage of the estimated cost of such improvements for which designs and specifications have been completed. Under **Comprehensive Plan: Status** "Pre" indicates that the plan is in a preliminary state, "Com" that the plan has been completed and approved by the planning agency, "App" that it has been approved by the city council, and "None" indicates that no comprehensive or master plan has been begun. **Percentage Debt Reduction** shows for the three years, 1940 to 1942, inclusive, the per cent reduction in total net debt (not including public utilities debt) based on data reported in the *National Municipal Review* in 1940 and in 1943 (see Table VIII elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK). Per cent of debt reduction if more than 10 per cent is shown; "D" indicates a reduction of less than 10 per cent; "I" indicates an increase in debt; a dagger (†) indicates data for 1941 to 1943; a double dagger (‡) indicates data reported directly to the YEAR BOOK. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate information was not reported.

CODE FOR EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

A—city manager
B—city attorney
C—city councilman, selectman, or alderman
D—building inspector or commissioner
E—city engineer
F—finance officer (controller, treasurer, etc.)
M—mayor or president of city council
P—director or superintendent of parks or member of park board
W—director of public works or service, or street commissioner

CODE FOR OFFICIAL POSTWAR PLANNING AGENCY

D—two or more city officers
I—one regular city officer
P —regular planning agency
Reg—regional or county agency
S—special postwar agency

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES			Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940–42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	14M	12*	$140.2	$136.3	PS*	. . .	. . .	. . .	19.6
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	9M	None	96.2	100.9	S*	$400.0	84–16	Com	I
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	1,504	5M	. . .	75.6	133.3	P	. . .	. . .	Pre	16.5

Table X-A.—Planning Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Regular Planning Agency				Postwar Planning Activities			Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940-42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
Over 1,000,000—continued										
New York, N. Y.	7,455	6M	EPW	$188.9	$193.5	PSm	$20,800.0	59–11	App	D
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	5M	CW*	13.5*	149.0	P	169.0	40–20	Pre	13.2
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	859	6M	MCE	. . .	. . .	Reg*	. . .	. . .	Pre	14.1
Boston, Mass.	771	9M	. . .	28.3	31.1	P	150.0	80–20	Pre	11.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	9M	. . .	7.4	28.4	S*	25.0	50–25	Pre	10.2
Cleveland, Ohio.	878	6M	C	55.0	100.0	PReg*	250.0	45–5	Pre	D
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	3M	EW	. . .	59.1	PS*	. . .	80–20	Pre	25.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	9M	. . .	40.6	45.5	P	90.0	20–. .	Pre	D
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9*	5*	14.3	18.4	D*	50.0	45–5	Com	21.3
San Francisco, Calif. .	635	5M	None	42.5	80.8	P	. . .	3–3	Pre	22.7
Washington, D. C. . . .	663	4. .	. . .	45.0	47.1	I	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
250,000 to 500,000										
Atlanta, Ga.	302	6M	MEC	9.3	8.8	P	5.0	20–5	Pre	27.9
Birmingham, Ala.	268	7C	E3C	. . .	7.2	P	7.2	30–20	Pre	D
Cincinnati, Ohio.	456	5M	AC	18.6	21.9	D*	121.0	20–20	App	D
Columbus, Ohio.	306	4M	. . .	None	None	P	. . .	. . .	None	I
Dallas, Tex.	295	15C	None	10.0	20.7	I	75.0	15–10	Pre	D
Denver, Colo.	322	39C	6*	12.5	12.0	PReg*	. . .	. . .	Pre	D
Houston, Tex.	385	9C	None	6.7	17.5	Sc	10.0	. . .	Pre	17.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	5M	5*	11.7	17.2	PS*	. . .	. . .	Pre	10.8
Jersey City, N.J.	301	(Not reporting)								15.7
Kansas City, Mo.	399	8M	6*	7.2	45.0	P	44.0	80–10	Pre	D
Louisville, Ky.	319	6*	4*	12.0	36.0	PReg*	100.0	98–2	Pre	D
Memphis, Tenn.	293	8C	WPE*	7.0	13.9	P	10.0	. . .	Pre	17.9
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	492	4MC	5*	12.1	12.5	PReg*	. . .	. . .	Pre	D
New Orleans, La.	495	15M	None	17.3	18.5	I	100.0	75–5	App	I
Newark, N. J.	430	9M	. . .	2.5	50.0	P	25.0	. .–50	Pre	19.6
Oakland, Calif.	302	7MC	WE	11.2	12.4	IS*	65.0	45–50	Pre	. . .
Portland, Ore.	305	. .MC	. . .	3.1	66.4	PS*	. . .	. . .	Pre	30.9
Providence, R. I.	254	3M	M	None	1.0	S*	. . .	. . .	Pre	I
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3A	2*	30.9	37.7	P	. . .	. . .	. . .	14.1
St. Paul, Minn.	288	15M	12*	. . .	. . .	SReg*	. . .	. . .	. . .	13.0
San Antonio, Tex.	254	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	Sm*	10.0	. . .	Pre	D
Seattle, Wash.	368	6M	. . .	. . .	. . .	S*	25.0	50–25	Pre	17.6
Toledo, Ohio.	282	5MC	W	6.4	6.7	PReg*	63.0	20–10	Pre	D
100,000 to 250,000										
Akron, Ohio.	245	5M	. . .	6.3	6.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	17.6
Albany, N. Y.	131	4M	EB	7.5	7.5	I	. . .	. . .	None	D
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	5M	. . .	3.9	3.9	P	. . .	. . .	. . .	10.2
Cambridge, Mass.	111	5A	. . .	0.2	0.3	IS*	. . .	40–50	Pre	21.8
Camden, N. J.	118	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	Sm	20.0	. . .	None	D
Canton, Ohio.	108	4M	MWP	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	24.2
Charlotte, N. C.	101	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Pre	28.2
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	128	(Not reporting)								D
Dayton, Ohio.	211	9C	. . .	1.3	20.0	P	100.0	50–10	App	21.8
Des Moines, Iowa. . . .	160	. .M	. . .	. . .	. . .	I	37.5	30–20	App	23.3
Duluth, Minn.	101	13MC	None	7.8	7.5	PReg*	. . .	. . .	Pre	25.4
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	9*	M	None	None	P*	2.5	90–10	Pre	18.2
Erie, Pa.	117	5C	. . .	5.0	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15.6
Fall River, Mass.	115	5M	M	. . .	. . .	Sm	. . .	. . .	None	N
Flint, Mich.	152	6MC	WMC	5.0	7.7	P	. . .	25–75	Pre	31.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	. .M	. . .	3.7	3.5	I	. . .	. . .	Pre	35.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9C	. . .	2.5	7.1	I	871.6	10–5	App*	D
Gary, Ind.	112	. .M	. . .	1.5	15.0	PI	15.0	60–10	Pre	I

TABLE X-A.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES			Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940–42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	6M	MEC	$0.3	$3.0	I	...	...	Pre	35.8
Hartford, Conn.	166	6M	M	5.0	4.4	PI	...	...	None	D
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	24C	ED	None	None	S	None	...	Pre	I
Kansas City, Kan.	121	14M	A	2.9	8.0	I	...	90–10	App	23.2
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	3C	AWB	None	0.1	Reg*	...	...	Pre	D
Long Beach, Calif.	164	6A	E	4.6	8.0	PS*	...	...	Pre	29.9
Lowell, Mass.	101	5A	None	0.1	0.1	Sa	...	...	...	D
Miami, Fla.	172	9C	...	4.2	4.0	P	$25.0	66–20	Pre	D‡
Nashville, Tenn.	167	(Not reporting)								
New Bedford, Mass.	110	4M*	MW	0.1	...	D	None	None	...	15.0
New Haven, Conn.	161	4M	MEC	14.6	15.6	PI	10.0	60–0	Pre	20.8
Norfolk, Va.	144	3C	W	1.5	1.0	D	...	None	Pre	D
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	9MC	ME	6.6	6.6	P*	20.0	25–10	Com	17.6
Omaha, Neb.	224	..MC	None	5.0	15.0	P	...	...	None	34.2
Paterson, N. J.	140	(Not reporting)								
Peoria, Ill.	105	7M	...	0.1	2.5	I	12.0	25–25	App	D‡
Reading, Pa.	111	5C	None	0.1	0.1	None	10.0	...	None	20.0
Richmond, Va.	193	5M	WC	15.8	15.8	D*	...	..–75	Com	I
Sacramento, Calif.	106	6C	BCE	5.2	5.4	I	...	None	Pre	10.2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	..MC*	...	None	...	P	...	None	Pre	24.4
San Diego, Calif.	203	7AC	B	20.1	19.4	I	10.0	...	Pre	I
Scranton, Pa.	140	..M	...	0.8	0.8	P	...	...	Pre	I
Somerville, Mass.	102	5M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Bend, Ind.	101	7*	EW	0.5	2.8	Sm	10.0	...	Pre	D‡
Spokane, Wash.	122	1C	...	6.3	7.9	I	5.0	20–30	App	11.1
Springfield, Mass.	150	6MC	MPW	8.6	10.4	P*	15.0	80–20	App	30.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	5M	EPB	8.1	9.5	Reg*	55.0	80–5	Pre	19.4
Tacoma, Wash.	109	7*	ME	...	2.0	DS*	...	...	Pre	I
Tampa, Fla.	108	None	...	...	...	*	...	...	Pre	...
Trenton, N. J.	125	None	None	None	None	Sm	None	...	Pre	D
Tulsa, Okla.	142	9M	MWE	0.1	4.5	Sm	...	...	Pre	I
Utica, N. Y.	101	...	...	...	...	I	30.0	...	Pre	D‡
Wichita, Kan.	115	15C	...	8.0	12.0	P	12.0	30–70	Pre	D
Wilmington, Del.	113	11M	...	...	...	P	...	...	Pre	I
Worcester, Mass.	194	None	None	None	None	Sm	...	...	Com	24.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	(Not reporting)								
Youngstown, Ohio.	168	4M	MEB	1.7	1.7	P	...	100–..	Pre	16.0
50,000 to 100,000										
Allentown, Pa.	97	5C	M	None	10.0	P	10.0	...	Pre	10.0
Altoona, Pa.	80	6C	...	...	...	None	...	...	...	...
Amarillo, Tex.	52	None	None	None	None	S*	5.0	15–35	Pre	...
Asheville, N. C.	51	None	None	None	None	I	10.0	...	App	D
Augusta, Ga.	66	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Austin, Tex.	88	24C	AE	6.5	14.3	P	30.0	15–10	Pre	I
Beaumont, Tex.	59	None	...	...	...	Sm	...	...	Pre	...
Berkeley, Calif.	86	9C	EPD	3.2	3.5	Sc*	4.0	50–3	Pre	18.2
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	..C	...	0.3	0.5	I	25.0	...	Pre	26.5
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	5M	CE	...	...	*	25.0	10–15	Com	25.8
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	62	20M	...	1.5	...	I	None	...	Pre	35.7
Charleston, S. C.	71	9M	M	...	...	None	...	30–60	None	D
Charleston, W. Va.	68	9M	...	...	None	P	1.0	100–0	Com	...
Chester, Pa.	59	5M	M	0.1	1.0	None	...	...	...	...
Cicero, Ill.	65	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	3C	AE	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3
Columbus, Ga.	53	5C	...	None	None	None	...	...	...	16.7

TABLE X-A.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES			Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940–42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted *1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	7M	EP	$7.7	$17.8	D	$5.0	25–50	Pre	I
Covington, Ky.	62	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Dearborn, Mich.	64	..M	...	5.0	10.5	I	...	..–10	Pre	21.5
Durham, N. C.	60	3C	A	None	None	I	5.0	01-None	Pre	12.8
East Chicago, Ind.	55	..M	MEFB	None	None	DSm	...	...	Pre	I
East Orange, N. J.	69	..M	...	None	...	None	None	...	None	21.5
El Paso, Tex.	97	5M	...	...	...	P	...	10–0	Com	D
Evanston, Ill.	65	...*	...	...	...	PSm*	1.0	10–20	Pre	17.9
Evansville, Ind.	97	9M	None	6.3	6.7	S*	...	...:	Pre	D‡
Fresno, Calif.	61	6M	EBM	...	...	P	None	...	Pre	I
Greensboro, N. C.	59	5C	M	None	None	I	...	...	Pre	D‡
Hamilton, Ohio	51	None	...	...	...	P	None	...	Pre	22.7
Hammond, Ind.	70	5M	CPEB	0.3	0.4	S*	10.0	20–0	Pre	D
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	5M	...	0.5	1.5	P	...	0–50	Pre	...
Highland Park, Mich.	51	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	22.7
Holyoke, Mass.	54	5M	None	1.8	2.5	P	15.0	...	Pre	66.7
Huntington, W. Va.	79	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	Pre	...
Irvington, N. J.	55	8C	C	...	...	None	...	...	...	...
Jackson, Miss.	62	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	Pre	I
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	None	...	...	...	I	10.0	25–15	App	42.9
Lancaster, Pa.	61	6M	...	0.2	2.2	Reg*	None	...	Pre	15.8
Lansing, Mich.	79	8M	M	0.5	0.5	P	...	...	Pre	66.7
Lincoln, Neb.	82	None	...	...	...	Sc*	6.0	50–25	Pre	I
Little Rock, Ark.	88	9M	None	None	None	D	...	...	None	...
McKeesport, Pa.	55	5MC	M	0.5	5.0	I	5.0	0–80	App	D‡
Macon, Ga.	58	None	None	...	...	I*	None	100–0	App	29.4
Madison, Wis.	67	4M	MEPD	0.7	5.0	S	60.0	...	App	25.0
Malden, Mass.	58	7M	...	0.1	0.6	P	...	...	None	11.8
Manchester, N. H.	78	7MC	EP	0.1	...	None	...	...	...	13.9
Medford, Mass.	63	5M	None	...	...	None	...	...	...	16.2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	3M	WF	...	...	I	40.0	100–0	App	17.9
New Britain, Conn.	69	7M	None	...	1.0	Sm	...	...	Pre	16.7
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	Pre	21.7
Newton, Mass.	70	5MC	EW	...	...	Sm	...	...	None	24.6
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	3M	AE	...	20.0	P	82.0	85–0	Pre	D
Oak Park, Ill.	66	None	...	...	...	Sm	...	...	Pre	26.7
Pasadena, Calif.	82	7C	...	5.2	5.6	I	...	...	Pre	20.3
Passaic, N. J.	61	..M	...	1.1	1.1	I	None	25–5	Pre	26.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	5C	ABE	...	10.0	I	25.0	20–10	Pre	D
Pontiac, Mich.	67	7C	None	None	None	Sc	10.0	10–10	Pre	24.1
Portland, Me.	74	5C	None	10.4	10.1	P	...	...	Com	D‡
Portsmouth, Va.	51	None	...	...	...	D	None	60–0	None	15.8
Pueblo, Colo.	52	None	...	...	...	PI	5.0	50–0	App	...
Racine, Wis.	67	3M	MECP	...	...	P	...	40–10	Pre	29.4
Roanoke, Va.	69	None	...	...	...	D	25.0	...	App	D
Rockford, Ill.	85	5M	...	0.5	5.0	P	0.5	100–0	Pre	D
Saginaw, Mich.	83	6AC	CAW	1.9	2.4	I*	30.0	...	App	50.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	None	...	...	...	I	5.0	50–0	Pre	16.2
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	5A	MAB	...	2.3	S*	7.5	...	...	...
San Jose, Calif.	68	5C	None	4.3	5.0	PI	...	...	Pre	33.3
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	9A	*	5.0	5.0	D*	20.0	...	Pre	D
Shreveport, La.	98	10A	M	3.5	4.2	P	...	50–0	Pre	14.6
Sioux City, Iowa	82	11MC	None	1.8	1.8	P	5.0	25–50	Com	...
Springfield, Ill.	76	None	...	...	...	Sm	...	...	Pre	...
Springfield, Mo.	61	None	...	None	None	Sc	...	...	Pre	15.4
Springfield, Ohio	71	None	...	None	None	I	...	...	...	...

TABLE X-A.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES			Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940–42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Stockton, Calif.	55	6M	2FE	None	$2.3	P	...	...	Com	17.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3
Topeka, Kan.	68	None	...	...	...	D	...	...	Pre	I
Waco, Tex.	56	None	...	...	...	I	...	80–20	Pre	...
Waterbury, Conn.	99	5M	ME	$8.0	8.7	P	$10.0	...	Pre	17.0
Waterloo, Iowa	52	13M	...	None	1.7	I	None	10–20	None	17.4
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	7M	...	None	None	P	10.0	0–50	Pre	I
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	5C	...	None	None	...	...	...	Pre	...
25,000 to 50,000										
Alameda, Calif.	36	5MC	...	...	...	None	...	...	...	...
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	None	...	...	...	I	10.0	10–10	Pre	22.7
Alexandria, Va.	27	4C	E	1.5	...	PI	35.0	50–50	Pre	D‡
Alhambra, Calif.	39	7C	...	0.2	0.5	P	...	0–25	Pre	...
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Alton, Ill.	31	None	...	...	None	...	...	...	...	...
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	7M	None	None	None	I	3.0	None	Pre	...
Anderson, Ind.	42	..M	...	...	None	ISm	...	...	Pre	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	..M	...	...	...	Sc*	...	...	None	...
Appleton, Wis.	28	4M	MEP	None	None	None	...	...	None	...
Arlington t, Mass.	40	..‡	None	0.5	1.4	Sc*	4.0	50–25	Com	60.0
Aurora, Ill.	47	7M	...	7.5	60.0	P	1.5	..–75	Pre	D
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	..C	EDC	...	...	I	15.0	...	Pre	...
Bangor, Me.	30	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	None	...
Bay City, Mich.	48	5C	...	2.9	3.2	I	...	...	...	12.5
Belleville, Ill.	28	11M	...	None	None	PI	5.0	10–10	Pre	...
Bellingham, Wash.	29	16M	...	None	5.0	P	3.0	...	Pre	...
Belmont t, Mass.	27	3‡	...	...	...	P	...	...	Pre	...
Beloit, Wis.	25	4A	...	2.0	2.5	P	2.4	30–40	Pre	D‡
Berwyn, Ill.	48	None	...	None	None	D	...	...	...	...
Beverly, Mass.	26	..M	...	0.1	0.1	D	...	...	Pre	D‡
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	None	...	...	...	D	None	100–0	Pre	D‡
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	..C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Bloomington, Ill.	33	None	...	...	...	I	...	...	Pre	...
Boise City, Idaho	26	7M	B	...	None	P	None	...	None	...
Bristol, Conn.	30	..MC	WE	...	...	Sm	25.0	70–0	Pre	...
Brookline t, Mass.	50	5‡	...	...	...	Sc*	...	20–20	Pre	...
Burbank, Calif.	34	4C	CE	0.5	0.5	I	20.0	85–15	Com	D
Burlington, Iowa	26	15MC	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington, Vt.	28	3C	M	None	None	P	None	...	Pre	D‡
Chelsea, Mass.	41	5M	...	None	...	P	...	...	...	17.6
Chicopee, Mass.	42	5M	...	...	...	P	...	None	Pre	36.4
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	None	...	...	...	D	1.0	50–0	Pre	D‡
Clifton, N. J.	49	7M	MEC	0.8	...	PI	None	100–0	Pre	D‡
Clinton, Iowa	26	7M	SE	None	None	I	None	None	Pre	D‡
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	None	...	None	None	I	10.0	0–75	Pre	41.7
Concord, N. H.	27	6M	MCE	5.0	5.0	P	None	0–40	Pre	D‡
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	..M	...	None	None	None	...	...	None	...
Cranston, R. I.	47	3MC	2CW	2.6	3.0	P	...	...	Pre	D
Cumberland, Md.	39	4C	M	10.0	None	P	10.0	...	Pre	I
Danville, Ill.	37	..M	M4CE	None	None	I	...	...	...	I
Dubuque, Iowa	44	7C	None	...	...	I	20.0	15–10	App	28.6
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	5C	None	...	...	P	8.0	15–10	App	31.3
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	9C	None	None	None	P	...	...	None	I†
Easton, Pa.	34	5C	P	None	3.0	PI	5.0	...	None	25.7
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	12C	M2C	None	None	P	...	...	None	25.0

TABLE X-A.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES			Compre-hensive Plan: Status	Per-centage Debt Reduc-tion 1940-42, inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.		
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Elmira, N. Y	45	7M	None	None	$5.0	I	$30.0	20–60	Pre	25.8
Elyria, Ohio	25	4M	MPW	$0.2	0.2	...	30.0	10–5	Pre	...
Enid, Okla	28	5C	...	None	None	...	...	25–25	Pre	D
Everett, Mass	47	5M	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	17.6
Everett, Wash	30	6*	C	...	...	S*	...	...	Pre	20.0
Fargo, N. D.	33	5C	MEB	None	0.6	P	...	None	Pre	...
Fitchburg, Mass	42	None	...	None	...	...	...	...	...	21.1
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	..C	M	None	None	I	...	...	None	...
Fort Smith, Ark	37	9C	...	None	None	I*	...	...	App	11.1
Galesburg, Ill	29	6M	...	None	None	S	...	...	Pre	...
Garfield, N. J	28	5M	...	None	None	None	None	None	None	D
Great Falls, Mont	30	17M	...	None	5.0	I	5.0	...	Pre	...
Green Bay, Wis	46	None	...	None	None	D	...	...	Pre	37.5
Greenville, S. C	35	5M	MEP	3.0	None	P	None	None	Com	I†
Hackensack, N. J	26	None	...	...	...	I	2.0	...	...	D
Hagerstown, Md	32	None	...	None	None	D	4.5	40–10	Pre	...
Hamtramck, Mich	50	7MIC	M	None	...	P	...	10–20	None	20.0
Haverhill, Mass	47	5MC	...	0.3	0.3	S	10.0	None	None	I
Hazleton, Pa	38	None	...	None	None	I	...	...	None	24.1
High Point, N. C	38	5C	...	...	...	Sc*	...	...	Pre	I
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	None	...	None	None	I	5.0	61–14	App	...
Hutchinson, Kan	30	None	...	None	None	I	...	None	...	D
Inglewood, Calif	30	5C	...	...	...	I	2.0	5–95	App	20.0
Jackson, Mich	50	5C	...	0.2	0.3	IReg*	10.0	25–5	Pre	35.7
Jamestown, N. Y	43	5M	D	...	...	P	20.0	1–0	Com	29.2
Joplin, Mo	37	5C	M	None	None	...	...	0–60	Pre	I
Kearny, N. J	39	5C	MCE*	2.5	2.2	P	...	...	Pre	17.2
Kenosha, Wis	49	..A	...	None	None	D	...	...	App	D‡
Kingston, N. Y	29	4M	M	None	None	P	20.0	66–24	Pre	D
Kokomo, Ind	34	None	...	None	None	I	...	...	Pre	28.6
La Crosse, Wis	43	None	...	None	None	I	1.5	...	Pre	...
Laredo, Tex	39	..MC	...	...	...	Reg*	None	...	None	D
Lebanon, Pa	27	5MC	M	3.3	5.5	P	...	...	Pre	D
Lewiston, Me	39	None	...	None	None	D	None	...	Pre	20.0
Lexington, Ky	49	4M	ME*	...	...	...	...	...	Pre	29.0
Lorain, Ohio	44	6M	...	None	None	S*	...	...	Pre	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	*	...	None	None	P	...	...	...	...
Lubbock, Tex	32	7C	AE	None	...	I	...	10–10	Pre	14.3
Lynchburg, Va	45	9C	S	...	...	I	2.0	0–25	App	...
Mansfield, Ohio	37	None	...	None	None	I	1.0	...	Pre	D
Marion, Ind	27	7M	ME*	3.2	None	Sm*	...	...	Pre	...
Mason City, Iowa	27	7C	...	0.2	1.3	D	10.0	80–20	App	D‡
Massillon, Ohio	27	4M	MPW	None	None	I	None	50–10	Pre	...
Melrose, Mass	25	9M	...	None	None	P	None	...	Pre	23.1
Middletown, Ohio	31	None	...	None	None	Sc*	...	20–10	...	...
Mishawaka, Ind	28	None	...	None	None	I	None	None	Pre	I
Moline, Ill	35	None	...	None	None	D	...	...	None	...
Montclair, N. J	40	5M	M	7.8	...	PI	5.0	...	Pre	...
Muncie, Ind	50	5M	CEFP	None	None	IS*	10.0	...	Pre	...
Muskegon, Mich	48	6C	...	None	None	Sm	3.0	0–50	Pre	...
Muskogee, Okla	32	7M	ME	...	...	Sm*	...	...	Pre	...
New Albany, Ind	25	None	...	None	None	...	...	...	None	...
New Castle, Pa	48	5C	...	None	None	I	...	...	None	D†
New London, Conn	30	5C	*	...	...	P	...	...	Pre	...
Newport, Ky	31	None	...	None	None	I	...	0–100	Pre	...
Newport, R. I	31	5M	MW	2.5	2.5	S*	...	...	Com	D

TABLE X-A.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

		REGULAR PLANNING AGENCY				POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES				
City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Members, How Appointed	ExOfficio Members (see code)	Expenditures 1943 (in thousands)	Budgeted 1944 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)	Capital Impr. Plan: Status % Pre.—% Com.	Comprehensive Plan: Status	Percentage Debt Reduction 1940–42, inc.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Newport News, Va. . .	37	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	I	$2.0	50–50	Pre	. . .
Norwalk, Conn.	40	15M	None	None	None	P	. . .	. . .	None	33.3
Orange, N. J.	36	8M	M	$0.3	. . .	Sm	2.5	. . .	Pre	. . .
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	Sm	. . .	None	Pre	D
Ottumwa, Iowa.	32	15M	. . .	None	$1.0	P	. . .	None	Pre	11.8
Owensboro, Ky.	30	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	App	. . .
Paducah, Ky.	34	4M	. . .	None	None	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pensacola, Fla.	37	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	S*	. . .	. . .	Pre	D
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	5MC	. . .	0.5	3.3	. . .	25.0	35–15	Pre	17.8
Plainfield, N. J.	37	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	I	. . .	90–10	. . .	. . .
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	None	. . .	None	None	Sm	. . .	50–50	Pre	30.0
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	33	6C	AMC	. . .	1.5	I	12.5	75–25	Pre	D‡
Portsmouth, Ohio. . . .	40	. . .	ABE	None	None	. . .	5.0	35–50	None	D
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	40	7M	. . .	1.4	1.1	ISm	. . .	90–10	. . .	I
Quincy, Ill.	40	12M	MEB	None	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	None	. . .
Raleigh, N. C.	47	4C	M	None	None	I	. . .	. . .	Pre	. . .
Revere, Mass.	34	5M	. . .	None	None	Sm	. . .	. . .	Pre	D
Richmond, Ind.	35	5M	E	1.1	2.0	P	2.0	30–15	Com	I†
Riverside, Calif.	35	7MC	BE	. . .	None	D	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rochester, Minn.	26	7*	None	None	None	P	. . .	. . .	Pre	. . .
Rome, N. Y.	34	5M	. . .	0.4	3.6	PI	3.0	20–5	None	D†
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	None	. . .	None	None	ISc*	7.5	5–20	Pre	D
Salem, Mass.	41	5M	None	0.2	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	Pre	. . .
Salem, Ore.	31	7M	MBED	None	. . .	Sm	. . .	. . .	None	. . .
San Angelo, Tex.	26	None	. . .	None	None	D	1.0	25–50	Pre	35.3
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	7C	None	. . .	0.1	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	D
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	5C	. . .	0.3	0.3	None	. . .	. . .	None	22.7
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	35	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	P	. . .	. . .	None	. . .
Sharon, Pa.	26	None	. . .	None	None	Sm	3.0	None	Pre	11.1
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4M	MEC	None	None	I	. . .	0–60	Pre	I
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	None	. . .	None	None	I	None	. . .	Pre	. . .
South Gate, Calif. . . .	27	6MC	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	. . .	. . .	. . .	I†
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	32	None	. . .	None	None	I	. . .	. . .	. . .	12.5
Steubenville, Ohio. . . .	38	3M	MEW	. . .	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	None	D
Superior, Wis.	35	4A	AWC	0.3	0.9	I	. . .	58–40	None	D
Taunton, Mass.	37	5M	. . .	. . .	. . .	S	. . .	. . .	. . .	D‡
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	7A	CAF	0.1	0.1	PI	. . .	30–0	Pre	D‡
Torrington, Conn.	27	8M	. . .	. . .	50.0	P	10.0	40–10	Pre	20.0
Tucson, Ariz.	37	5M	AEC*	. . .	. . .	P	. . .	51–0	Pre	. . .
Tyler, Tex.	28	7C	A	None	4.0	I	6.0	25–5	Pre	D‡
University City, Mo. .	33	6MC	CDE	None	None	PD	. . .	. . .	Pre	. . .
Warren, Ohio.	43	4M	MWP	None	. . .	I	. . .	0–20	Pre	. . .
Watertown, N. Y.	33	9M	None	0.1	0.8	PD	4.0	100–0	Com	D
Waukegan, Ill.	34	None	. . .	None	None	I	2.5	15–0	Pre	D‡
Wausau, Wis.	27	5M	M	None	None	P	. . .	. . .	None	. . .
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	3M	MECP	. . .	. . .	I	8.0	5–5	Pre	I
West Allis, Wis.	36	None	. . .	None	None	I	. . .	. . .	Pre	20.0
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	5A	. . .	1.0	3.0	I	5.0	20–0	None	. . .
West Orange, N. J. . . .	26	. . M	M	0.4	0.4	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	9C	A	None	0.5	PReg*	0.5	0–20	Pre	D
White Plains, N. Y. . .	40	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	Sc	. . .	. . .	Pre	D
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	45	6C	AEC	None	3.9	P	3.0	. . .	Pre	D‡
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	33	3C	MA	None	6.0	Reg*	6.0	25–25	Pre	. . .
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	Sm	5.0	. . .	Pre	50.0
Wyandotte, Mich. . . .	31	. . M	E	. . .	. . .	I	10.0	30–20	Pre	D‡
Yakima, Wash.	27	4C	E	None	None	PI	. . .	50–0	. . .	. . .

TABLE X-B

PLANNING DATA FOR 232 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1944

This table lists 232 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population which reported a regular planning agency or a special postwar planning agency or both. A total of 120 cities which reported some planning activity, but for which data were incomplete, are listed at the end of the table. Also listed at the end of the table are 142 cities which reported that they have neither a regular nor a postwar planning agency. For explanation of the column **Regular Planning Agency**—Number of Members and How Appointed, see beginning of Table X-A; a dagger (†) in this column indicates one or more ex officio members. **Planning Expenditures** are for 1943 except where a section mark (§) indicates 1944 appropriation. The code used in the columns on **Postwar Planning**—Official Agency, and **Comprehensive Plan: Status,** are shown at beginning of Table X-A. The column **Percentage Debt Reduction** indicates reduction in bonded debt between January 1, 1940, and January 1, 1944 "D" indicating some reduction but per cent unknown; these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials and may include public utility debt reduction. The letter "N" in any column indicates "None." An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Regular Planning Agency		Postwar Planning		Compre-hensive Plan: Status	Per-centage Debt Reduction 1940-43, Inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	Expendi-tures, 1943 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)		
Adams t, Mass.	13	5‡	...	Sc	...	N	..
Adrian, Mich.	14	5C†	$2.0	P	...	Pre	..
Albany, Calif.	11	5C	18.0	..	...	...	..
Albany, Ga.	19	5C	N	R*	$6.0	Pre	35
Alliance, Ohio	22	N	N	Sm	4.0	...	D
Alpena, Mich.	13	N	N	I	15.0	Pre	25
Ambridge, Pa.	19	N	N	I	N	Pre	D
Ames, Iowa	13	7M†	0.3	I	3.0	Pre	..
Andover t, Mass.	11	5‡	0.1	Sm	7.2	Pre	35
Arnold, Pa.	11	N	N	I	0.5	Pre	..
Asbury Park, N.J.	15	N	N	I	3.0	Pre	D
Astoria, Ore.	10	N	N	Sm	...	N	..
Atchison, Kan.	13	7M	N	D	...	App	57
Athol t, Mass.	11	5‡	N	Sm	...	N	..
Attleboro, Mass.	22	7M	...	Sm	1.0	Pre	50
Augusta, Me.	19	17M	0.2	P	...	Pre	..
Barre, Vt.	11	N	N	S*	...	N	39
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	7C	N	IS*	...	Pre	..
Batavia, N.Y.	17	5M	10.0§	P	10.0	Pre	40
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	3M†	N	P	...	...	..
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	30MC	N*	P	...	N	..
Bend, Ore.	10	7C†	N	I	2.0	Pre	D
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	6MC†	N	P	4.0	Pre	70
Big Spring, Tex.	13	N	N	I	30.0	Pre	..
Birmingham, Mich.	11	5MC†	N	I	1.5	Com	18
Bismarck, N.D.	15	5C†	5.0§	P	...	Pre	12
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1C	...	I	5.0	Pre	10
Glens Falls, N.Y.	19	6M	N	...	...	...	..
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	N	...	I	$10.0	Pre	..
Grand Forks, N.D.	20	5C†	$0.3§	I	...	Pre	..
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	N	..	I	3.5	Pre	29
Greenwood, Miss.	15	N	N	Sm	12.0	App	40
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	N	N	I	50.0	Pre	..
Hanover, Pa.	13	N	N	Sm	...	N	..
Harvey, Ill.	18	25C	N	P	...	...	..
Hastings, Neb.	15	N	N	Sm	...	...	..
Hempstead, N.Y.	21	2C†	N	P	2.5	Pre	..
Hibbing, Minn.	16	N	N	D	7.0	Pre	..
Hickory, N.C.	13	3M†	...	P	...	Pre	8
Highland Park, Ill.	14	2M†	N	I	...	...	..
Highland Park, Tex.	10	N	N	D	4.4	N	..
Hillside tp, N.J.	19	N	N	D	...	App	..
Holland, Mich.	15	N	N	D	...	Pre	50
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	N	N	Sm	...	N	..
Hornell, N.Y.	16	N	N	Sm	...	Pre	..
Independence, Mo.	16	3M†	N	...	...	...	..
Iowa City, Iowa	17	M	N	P	...	N	..
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	N	N	I	5.0	Pre	..
Irondequoit t, N.Y.	23	5C†	5.0	P	N	Pre	25
Ithaca, N.Y.	20	7M†	N	I	5.0	Pre	4
Janesville, Wis.	23	5A†	N	I	7.0	App	..
Johnson t, R.I.	11	N	N	Sc	...	Pre	D
Keene, N.H.	14	6M†	0.3	P	...	...	..
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	7A	0.2	P	N	Com	2

Boulder, Colo.	13	6C†	N	I	N	Pre	39
Bradford, Pa.	18	5M	N	P	...	...	..
Braintree t, Mass.	16	5‡†	0.1§	Sc	1.0	Pre	..
Bremerton, Wash.	15	8M†	...	Sm	...	...	..
Burlingame, Calif.	16	5C†	0.2§	I	4.0	Pre	..
Butler, Pa.	24	5M	N	I	N	Pre	10
Calumet City, Ill.	13	3M†	N	P	...	Pre	..
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	10C†	0.5§	P	0.5	Pre	50
Carlisle, Pa.	14	4C	N	Sc	...	N	..
Carthage, Mo.	11	N	N	Sm	...	Pre	..
Champaign, Ill.	23	4C	N	Sc	...	...	..
Charlottesville, Va.	19	N	N	D	N	Com	..
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	N	N	Sc	...	N	10
Clayton, Mo.	13	5M†	N	Sm	..	Pre	..
Clinton t, Mass.	12	6‡	N	...	..	...	..
Coatesville, Pa.	14	C	0.2	I	...	...	..
Columbia, Mo.	18	5M†	N	Sm	...	Pre	..
Compton, Calif.	16	3C	N	...	...	Pre	40
Cranford tp, N.J.	13	6MC†	N	P	..	Pre	D
Cudahy, Wis.	11	12M	N	P*	N	Pre	..
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	3M†	N	D	3.0	App	10
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	15C†	0.1§	P	0.5	Com	..
Decatur, Ala.	17	7C†	0.1	P	1.0	App	..
Decatur, Ga.	17	C	...	D	25.0	Pre	..
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	10M†	0.2	P*	4.0	Pre	..
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	5M†	N	Sm	1.0	Pre	20
East Moline, Ill.	12	5M	N	I	..	Pre	30
East Point, Ga.	12	4C†	N	Sm	...	Pre	..
El Centro, Calif.	10	5C†	N	P	.	N	.
El Dorado, Ark.	16	11C†	N*	P	...	...	.
El Dorado, Kan.	10	11M	0.3	P	3.0	N	40
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	N	N	..	...	...	10
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	3M	0.5§	I	..	..	..
Emporia, Kan.	13	9C	N	ISc	N	Pre	25
Endicott, N.Y.	18	5C	0.1	I	1.0	N	..
Eureka, Calif.	17	6MC†	0.1	PSc	2.0	Pre	..
Ferndale, Mich.	23	6M†	N	P*	10.0	Pre	17
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	16*	0.5	I	3.0	Pre	D
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	5M1C†	..	ID	..	Pre	36
Frederick, Md.	16	5M	..	I	0.5	Pre	10
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	N	N	DSc	..	N	25
Freeport, Ill.	22	5M†	0.7	P	1.0	Pre	..
Freeport, N.Y.	20	5C	N	P	N	Pre	21
Fullerton, Calif.	10	6M†	0.5§	I	..	Pre	D
Gainesville, Fla.	14	5C	0.2	I	0.4	N	.
Garden City, N.Y.	11	5C	0.1§	P	7.0	Pre	D
Gardner, Mass.	20	3M	N	Sm	N	N	..
Geneva, N.Y.	16	N	..	Sc	N	N	41
Glen Cove, N.Y.	12	7C	N	...	1.8	Pre	..
Kirksville, Mo.	10	5C	N	I	...	Pre	D
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	6C†	0.5§	R*	3.0	Pre	..
La Porte, Ind.	16	5M	N	P	...	Pre	..
Lackawanna, N.Y.	24	7M	N	P	5.0	Pre	37
Lawrence, Kan.	14	6M†	0.2§	N	...	N	62
Leominster, Mass.	22	3M†	1.2§	SmI	2.0	Pre	33
Lewiston, Idaho	11	6C†	N	P	...	Pre	D
Lexington t, Mass.	13	6‡	0.3§	N	...	...	..
Lodi, Calif.	11	6M†	...	I	...	Pre	46
Longview, Wash.	12	7M	...	P	2.0	App	..
Manhattan, Kan.	12	9*†	0.5§	P	0.5	Pre	20
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	3M†	N	I	...	Com	..
Marquette, Mich.	16	N	...	Sm	1.0	Pre	..
Marshall, Tex.	18	N	...	I	5.0	N	..
Martinsville, Va.	10	5C†	0.3	I	5.0	N	..
Massena, N.Y.	11	5C	0.1	I	...	Com	..
Meadville, Pa.	19	5M	0.1	N	...	...	..
Medford, Ore.	11	7C†	0.1	I	3.5	Pre	..
Menasha, Wis.	10	3M†	5.0	D	N	Pre	50
Menominee, Mich.	10	21M	N	P*	...	N	..
Methuen t, Mass.	22	5‡	...	Sc	...	Pre	35
Minot, N.D.	17	5M†	N	I	1.0	App	11
Modesto, Calif.	16	6C	0.8	N	...	...	..
Monessen, Pa.	20	5MC	N	N	...	...	..
Monrovia, Calif.	13	6MC†	...	N	...	N	..
Monterey, Calif.	10	8M†	0.1§	IS*	0.9	N	..
Morgantown, W.Va.	17	5C	1.2	P	3.0	...	3
Moultrie, Ga.	10	..	...	D	5.0	Com	..
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	16	9M†	N	PSm	3.0	App	21
Nampa, Idaho	12	5M†	N	N	...	N	..
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	7C†	N	P	...	...	..
Needham t, Mass.	12	5‡	0.3	P	...	N	49
Neenah, Wis.	11	4M1C†	...	I	..	Pre	..
New Castle, Ind.	17	4M1C†	...	I	15.0	Pre	..
Newburyport, Mass.	14	9MC	...	N	..	...	..
Newton, Kan.	11	7M	N	I	1.0	Pre	D
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	7M	.	I	..	Pre	..
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5C	N	P	N	App	62
Oil City, Pa.	20	5C	N	I	N	N	..
Olympia, Wash.	13	12M†	N	D	10.0	Pre	.
Oneonta, N.Y.	12	3M†	N	I	2.8	Com	D
Ontario, Calif.	14	6M†	N	P	...	...	..
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7C	N	P	0.5	N	..
Painesville, Ohio	12	5C	...	Sc	5.0	Pre	D
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	6C†	0.1	P	0.8	Pre	..
Paris, Tex.	19	7M†	N	I	...	Pre	D
Parma, Ohio	16	3M	N	P	...	...	..
Parsons, Kan.	14	9C	N	I	0.8	Pre	47

TABLE X-B.—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Regular Planning Agency		Postwar Planning		Compre-hensive Plan: Status	Per-centage Debt Reduction 1940–43, Inc.
		No. Members, How Appointed	Expendi-tures, 1943 (in thousands)	Official Agency	Est. Exp. for 1944 (in thousands)		
Peekskill, N.Y.	17	5M	...	I	...	Pre	20
Peru, Ind.	12	...†	$0.5	P	$18.0	Pre	..
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	N	N	I	0.7	Pre	..
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	15M†	0.4	P*	0.4	Pre	..
Piqua, Ohio	16	3C†	4.5	I	5.0	App	..
Pittston, Pa.	18	5C†	N	N	...	...	..
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	5‡	0.2	*	...	N	..
Pomona, Calif.	24	6C†	0.1	I	...	...	..
Port Chester, N.Y.	23	5MC†	N	I	10.0	Pre	30
Portsmouth, N.H.	15	5M1C	...	P	...	N	D
Pottstown, Pa.	20	5C	1.0§	P	N	Pre	..
Provo, Utah	18	6C†	2.0§	I	1.0	Pre	10
Red Bank, N.J.	11	6M	...	P	...	...	..
Redlands, Calif.	14	5C†	N	I	N	N	..
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	6M†	0.1	P	2.0	App	..
Redwood City, Calif.	12	6A†	0.1§	I	9.0	App	25
Richmond, Calif.	24	5M†	0.1	N	...	N	..
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	5C†	0.3	P	...	Pre	20
Rochester, N.H.	12	9MC	0.3	P	...	...	..
Rock Hill, S.C.	15	5C	1.0§	I	1.0	Pre	10
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	6M	N	I	20.0	Pre	35
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	N	N	I	...	Pre	..
Salem, Ohio	12	3MC†	N	...	...	...	..
Salina, Kan.	21	5C	N	I	5.0	Pre	40
Salinas, Calif.	12	6MC†	N	P	2.8	Pre	..
Salisbury, Md.	13	10*†	N	D	...	Com	10
San Buena-ventura, Calif.	13	6M†	0.1§	Sm	...	Pre	..
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	7C†	0.1	P	1.0	Pre	..
San Leandro, Calif.	15	8C†	0.5	...	...	N	8
San Mateo, Calif.	19	7C†	0.7	I	6.0	Pre	17
Sanford, Fla.	10	N	N	Sc	2.5	Pre	..
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	7C	0.7	I	...	N	..
Sante Fe, N.M.	20	10M	N	P	...	N	..
Saugus t, Mass.	15	5‡	0.5	D	6.0	Com	..
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	N	N	I	5.0	Pre	100
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	5M	0.1	Sm	1.7	Pre	28
Selma, Ala.	20	12C	...	P*	...	Pre	..
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	3C†	N	I	...	N	23
Shawnee, Okla.	22	N	N	I	...	Pre	..
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	5C†	N	P	N	Pre	D
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	8M†	N	Sm	$5.0	Pre	20
South Orange, N.J.	14	5C	$5.0§	N	...	N	21
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	5M†	N	Sm	...	Pre	25
Stratford t, Conn.	23	10C†	1.0	Sm	1.0	N	23
Streator, Ill.	15	20M	...	P	...	Pre	..
Suffolk, Va.	11	N	...	D	5.0	...	4
Summit, N.J.	16	M†	...	Sm	...	Pre	..
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	5‡	0.2§	Sc	...	Pre	D
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	7C	N	I	1.5	App	..
Temple, Tex.	15	5C	N	P	...	Pre	..
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3C	N	N	...	App	5
Thomasville, N.C.	11	3M†	1.2§	P	1.0	Pre	..
Tiffin, Ohio	16	3M†	0.2	D	...	N	D
Traverse City, Mich.	14	6M	...	I	4.0	App	25
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	7M	N	P	...	Pre	..
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	4A1C†	N	P	1.0	...	42
Union tp, N.J.	25	7C	N	N	...	N	..
Uniontown, Pa.	22	5C	N	Sm	...	N	..
University Park, Tex.	14	5C	N	P	N	N	..
Urbana, Ill.	14	N	N	Sm	...	Pre	D
Vallejo, Calif.	20	N	25.0§	R*	...	N	..
Vancouver, Wash.	19	9C†	10.0§	PSm	10.0	Pre	32
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	9C†	N	P	...	Pre	26
Wallingford, Conn.	11	6M†	N	P	...	...	20
Watertown, Wis.	11	3M†	0.2§	I	...	Pre	25
Waterville, Me.	17	5C	N	P	...	...	25
Waycross, Ga.	17	6C†	10.0§	I	...	Pre	..
Weehawken tp, N.J.	14	N	N	D	...	Pre	D
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	5‡	3.0	P	...	...	..
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	5‡	0.1	I	N	Pre	60
Westfield, N.J.	18	9M	N	...	...	...	..
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	7‡	...	P	...	N	..
Whittier, Calif.	16	7M†	0.4	I	3.0	Pre	..
Willimantic, Conn.	12	N	N	Sm	...	N	..
Wilmette, Ill.	17	N	N	I	1.0	Pre	26
Winchester t, Mass.	15	5‡	0.1	PD	N	Com	D
Winnetka, Ill.	12	6M†	0.4	P	1.0	App	18
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	N	N	Sm	...	Pre	50
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	4M†	N	P	...	N	..
Woburn, Mass.	20	5M	N	P	...	N	..
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	5M	N	Sm	...	Pre	..

The following 128 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population report some planning activity, but data were too incomplete for listing in Table X-B: Albert Lea, Minnesota; Amesbury, Massachusetts; Annapolis, Maryland; Ansonia, Connecticut; Arkansas City, Kansas; Ashland, Wisconsin; Austin, Minnesota; Beacon, New York; Bell, California; Berlin, New Hampshire; Bluefield, West Virginia; Boone, Iowa; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Brainerd, Minnesota; Bristol, Tennessee; Brookfield, Illinois; Brunswick, Georgia; Campbell, Ohio; Canton, Illinois; Carnegie, Pennsylvania; Casper, Wyoming; Chanute, Kansas; Chickasha, Oklahoma; Clairton, Pennsylvania; Clearwater, Florida; Cliffside Park, New Jersey; Clovis, New Mexico; Coffeyville, Kansas; Columbus, Indiana; Connersville, Indiana; Corning, New York; Cortland, New York; Derby, Connecticut; Dixon, Illinois; Dothan, Alabama; Du Bois, Pennsylvania; Dunkirk, New York; Ecorse, Michigan; Englewood, New Jersey; Escanaba, Michigan; Euclid, Ohio; Eugene, Oregon; Fairfield, Alabama; Fairmont, West Virginia; Faribault, Minnesota; Floral Park, New York; Florence, Alabama; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Fort Myers, Florida; Fostoria, Ohio; Frankfort, Kentucky; Gainesville, Georgia; Gastonia, North Carolina; Gloversville, New York; Goldsboro, North Carolina; Greenfield, Massachusetts; Greensburg, Pennsylvania; Greenwood, South Carolina; Gulfport, Mississippi; Hannibal, Missouri; Harrison, New Jersey; Homestead, Pennsylvania; Huntington, Indiana; Huntsville, Alabama; Ironwood, Michigan; Jackson, Tennessee; Johnson City, New York; Kenmore, New York; Kewanee, Illinois; Laconia, New Hampshire; Lansdowne, Pennsylvania; Leavenworth, Kansas; Lexington, North Carolina; Lincoln Park, Michigan; Lockport, New York; Logan, Utah; Longview, Texas; Lynbrook, New York; Lyndhurst tp, New Jersey; McAlester, Oklahoma; Mankato, Minnesota; Marinette, Wisconsin; Marlborough, Massachusetts; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Maywood, California; Middletown, New York; Mineola, New York; Mitchell, South Dakota; Monroe, Michigan; Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania; Mount Clemens, Michigan; Mount Vernon, Illinois; Muscatine, Iowa; Newton, Iowa; Niles, Michigan; North Attleborough, Massachusetts; North Plainfield, New Jersey; Ogdensburg, New York; Old Forge, Pennsylvania; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Palestine, Texas; Panama City, Florida; Park Ridge, Illinois; Ponca City, Oklahoma; Rapid City, South Dakota; Rockville Centre, New York; St. Charles, Missouri; Salisbury, North Carolina; Sandusky, Ohio; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Sarasota, Florida; Shaler tp, Pennsylvania; Sherman, Texas; South Pasadena, California; South Portland, Maine; South River, New Jersey; Statesville, North Carolina; Swissvale, Pennsylvania; Texarkana, Arkansas; Thomasville, Georgia; Virginia, Minnesota; Watervliet, New York; Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Wenatchee, Washington; West Warwick, Rhode Island; Winchester, Virginia; Winona, Minnesota; Wooster, Ohio.

The officials of 171 cities over 10,000 population reported to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1944, that their city had neither a regular planning agency nor a postwar planning agency:

CITIES OVER 25,000 (29 cities): Anniston, Alabama; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Auburn, New York; Bayonne, New Jersey; Brockton, Massachusetts; Davenport, Iowa; Elgin, Illinois; Elkhart, Indiana; Gadsden, Alabama; Galveston, Texas; Glendale, California; Haverford, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Lima, Ohio; Marion, Ohio; Meriden, Connecticut; Meridian, Mississippi; Monroe, Louisiana; Newark, Ohio; Norwood, Ohio; Norristown, Pennsylvania; Petersburg, Virginia; Quincy, Massachusetts; Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Rome, Georgia; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Zanesville, Ohio.

CITIES OF 10,000 to 25,000 (142 cities): Aberdeen, South Dakota; Abington tp, Pennsylvania; Ada, Oklahoma; Anaconda, Montana; Anderson, South Carolina; Ashland, Ohio; Athens, Georgia; Auburn, Maine; Barberton, Ohio; Bath, Maine; Beatrice, Nebraska; Bellaire, Ohio; Bellevue, Pennsylvania; Berwick, Pennsylvania; Bessemer, Alabama; Biloxi, Mississippi; Bloomington, Indiana; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Borger, Texas; Brownsville, Texas; Brownwood, Texas; Bryan, Texas; Cairo, Illinois; Cambridge, Ohio; Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Carteret, New Jersey; Centralia, Illinois; Charleroi, Pennsylvania; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Chicago Heights, Illinois; Cleburne, Tennessee; Cleveland, Tennessee; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Collingswood, New Jersey; Columbia, Pennsylvania; Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; Crawfordsville, Indiana; Dalton, Georgia; Danbury, Connecticut; Darby, Pennsylvania; Denison, Texas; Donora, Pennsylvania; Dormont, Pennsylvania; Dover, New Jersey; Duquesne, Pennsylvania; Easthampton, Massachusetts; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; El Reno, Oklahoma; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Florence, South Carolina; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Fort Scott, Kansas; Fremont, Nebraska; Fremont, Ohio; Fulton, New York; Grand Island, Nebraska; Granite City, Illinois; Greenville, Mississippi; Greenville, North Carolina; Gretna, Louisiana; Griffin, Georgia; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Hanover, Pennsylvania; Harrison tp, Pennsylvania; Hawthorne, New Jersey; Helena, Montana; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Independence, Kansas; Indiana, Pennsylvania; Jacksonville, Illinois; Jefferson City, Missouri; Jeffersonville, Indiana; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Kankakee, Illinois; Kingston, North Carolina; Lancaster, Ohio; Laramie, Wyoming; Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Lincoln, Illinois; Little Falls, New York; Lockhaven, Pennsylvania; Logansport, Indiana; Linden, New Jersey; Lynwood, California; McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania; Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania; Maplewood, Missouri; Marshalltown, Iowa; Marshfield, Wisconsin; Mattoon, Illinois; Melrose Park, Illinois; Millville, New Jersey; Missoula, Montana; Morristown, New Jersey; Moundsville, West Virginia; New Kingston, Pennsylvania; New Philadelphia, Ohio; North Platte, Nebraska; Norwich, Connecticut; Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Oneida, New York; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Owosso, Michigan; Pampa, Texas; Pekin, Illinois; Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Pittsburg, Kansas; Plymouth, Pennsylvania; Pocatello, Idaho; Rahway, New Jersey; Reidsville, North Carolina; Reno, Nevada; Ridgefield Park, New Jersey; Roselle, New Jersey; Roswell, New Mexico; St. Augustine, Florida; Santa Rosa, California; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Sedalia, Missouri; Seminole, Oklahoma; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sheridan, Wyoming; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Southbridge, Massachusetts; Staunton, Virginia; Steelton, Pennsylvania; Sterling, Illinois; Sumter, South Caro-

(Continued on next page)

NOTES ON PLANNING DATA, TABLES X–A AND X–B

lina; Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Tallahassee, Florida; Terrell, Texas; Valdosta, Georgia; Warren, Pennsylvania; Watertown, South Dakota; West Chester, Pennsylvania; West Frankfort, Illinois; Westerly, Rhode Island; Wilson, North Carolina; and Xenia, Ohio.

ALBANY, GEORGIA: City, county, and chamber of commerce appoint nine members with whom manager and city committee confer.

AMARILLO, TEXAS: Planning being done by a consultant.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: Council appoints special postwar planning agency including representatives of county, industry, and civic groups.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: Mayor will name three council members.

ARLINGTON t, MASSACHUSETTS: Advance programming and budgeting agency of five appointed by selectmen, with chairman of planning board and chairman of finance committee ex officio.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: The Maryland State Planning Board in November, 1941, appointed a Baltimore area joint committee with representatives of the two counties, the city, and the state. The public works program for Baltimore county has been prepared by the state planning commission.

BARRE, VERMONT: Council and chamber of commerce appointed postwar planning agency.

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA: Special postwar planning agency of 30 members is appointed by the mayor and chamber of commerce and includes county representative.

BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA: Planning agency just appointed.

BELL, CALIFORNIA: Postwar planning agency coordinated with Los Angeles County.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: City council appoints special committee of five members with mayor and manager as ex officio.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK: Postwar planning being done under agreement by New York State Post-War Public Works Planning Commission.

BOULDER, COLORADO: Director of Services and Director of Welfare are other two ex officio members.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE: There is a tri-city planning agency.

BROOKLINE t, MASSACHUSETTS: Selectmen appoint seven members of special postwar planning agency, including planning board representative.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: Special postwar planning agency is mayor's committee of seven representatives of city departments and one representative of private industry.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Manager appoints special committee consisting of planning agency assisted by chamber of commerce, park board, the department heads concerned with public works who are planning postwar public works, a rehabilitation committee for veterans, and a committee on education.

CANTON, ILLINOIS: Postwar planning agency just appointed.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Ex officio members of regular planning agency are mayor, president of board of local improvements, president pro tem of council, commissioner of subways and traction, president of Chicago Park District, president of Cook County Board of Commissioners, president of board of trustees of sanitary district, and the chairmen of five standing committees of the city council. Chicago Post-War Economic Advisory Council appointed by mayor; engineering board of review created by ordinance.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Special committee composed of manager, planning commission chairman, and finance committee chairman of the council.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Regional Association of Cleveland includes representatives or other local governmental units and civic groups; it is composed of 85 members and an executive committee of 39 appointed by the mayor.

CUDAHY, WISCONSIN: Postwar planning agency includes county representative.

DENVER, COLORADO: Ex officio members are manager of safety and excise, city engineer, mayor, manager of improvements and parks, president of the city council, and secretary of board of adjustments. City planning agency joined forces with the Colorado State Planning Commission to establish a metropolitan planning project.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Official postwar committee composed of city planner, budget director, WPA coordinator, and superintendent of department of public works.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA: Postwar planning is being done by regular official planning agency with cooperation of a widely representative citizen body of 125 either appointed by mayor and planning commission or serving ex officio.

DYERSBURG, TENNESSEE: County is represented on postwar planning agency.

EL DORADO, ARKANSAS: Postwar planning agency is being organized.

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY: Six of members of planning agency chosen by mayor, two by council, and one by board of public works. Special postwar agency consisting of officials and citizens being set up.

ENID, OKLAHOMA: Special postwar planning agency is selected by city commissioners and the chamber of commerce.

EUGENE, OREGON: Has county postwar planning agency of 75 members.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS: Planning agency merged with special postwar planning agency of 23 appointed by the mayor.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA: Postwar planning committee of 12 representing city and county officials selected by the chairman of the governmental division of the postwar planning council.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON: Members of planning agency are appointed by the commissioner of public works. Postwar planning agency in the process of being organized.

FERNDALE, MICHIGAN: Committee of businessmen assist regular planning agency.

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO: Appointed by chamber of commerce with mayor as ex officio member.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: Long-range public works program developed with cooperation of Federal Local Public Works Programming Office.

Fort Worth, Texas: Is revising comprehensive plan developed in 1928.

Hammond, Indiana: Chairman of special agency appoints 20 members including county representatives; mayor is ex officio member.

High Point, North Carolina: Mayor and manager serve ex officio on group appointed by council.

Indianapolis, Indiana: Ex officio members are city engineer, county surveyor, president of public works department, member of park board, and a councilman. Advisory postwar planning group includes civic and business representatives appointed by the mayor.

Jackson, Michigan: Unofficial postwar planning commission for city and county and composed of city and county officials and citizens.

Kansas City, Missouri: Ex officio members are city manager, president of park board, and directors of public works, water, and welfare departments.

Kearny, New Jersey: Member of zoning board fourth ex officio member of planning board.

Klamath Falls, Oregon: Mayor, county officials, and chamber of commerce appoint eleven members of postwar planning agency; mayor, secretary of chamber of commerce, and county judge are ex officio members of agency.

Knoxville, Tennessee: With Knox county has a joint postwar planning committee of eight members.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Postwar planning agency of 38 appointed by mayor and chairman of county commissioners.

Laredo, Texas: Webb County postwar planning agency appointed by county judge.

Lexington, Kentucky: County official other ex officio member.

Lincoln, Nebraska: Council appoints five members including mayor and city engineer to postwar planning agency.

Lockport, New York: Postwar planning agency working with New York State.

Long Beach, California: Advisory commission of 26 and city manager and city engineer have been appointed by an executive committee of heads of departments and commissions.

Lorain, Ohio: Special postwar planning agency of 17 created by ordinance includes county representatives, city council, board of health, and planning commission who serve ex officio.

Louisville, Kentucky: Joint city-county agency appointed by mayor and county judge. The mayor, county judge, director of works, and county engineer are ex officio members. The Louisville Area Development Corporation is a civic corporation subsidized by business and government.

Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania: A special committee of the board of commissioners acts as planning agency.

Macon, Georgia: Postwar public works plan completed.

Manhattan, Kansas: Mayor appoints three and utility and finance committees of council each appoint three members.

Marion, Indiana: Fire chief is third ex officio member of planning board. Mayor appoints eight members of special agency on which engineer serves ex officio with civic representative.

Memphis, Tennessee: Service director is fourth ex officio member.

Menominee, Michigan: County represented on postwar planning agency.

Middletown, Ohio: City commission appoints commission of five including county officials; chairman of city commission serves ex officio.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Special postwar planning agency is a council-appointed committee of six, the Long Term Improvement Program Technical Committee. There is also an advisory citizen group.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Planning agency ex officio members are mayor and one each from the council, the park board, the school board, and the county board. A committee of the city council and the official planning agency are responsible for special postwar planning. In addition there is a special civic committee of 12 appointed by this committee which is functioning on a regional basis.

Monterey, California: Chairman of postwar planning commission appoints other 28 members which includes a representative of the county.

Muncie, Indiana: Mayor responsible for planning has appointed a committee of 25 including county government representatives; controller, city engineer, and attorney are ex officio members.

Muskogee, Oklahoma: Mayor appoints nine members of postwar planning agency; county, industry and civic interests are represented; city manager serves as ex officio member.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: Member of board of public health, park commission member, and two councilors.

New London, Connecticut: Secretary to the planning board appointed by the manager is ex officio member of the board.

Newport, Rhode Island: Planning technician is chairman of the special postwar agency of 24 including mayor, chairman of council, five council members, two aldermen, and civic representatives.

Oakland, California: City manager responsible for public works program; the postwar planning committee composed of business and civic groups appointed by the mayor is responsible for over-all planning for the community; the chamber of commerce staffs the community planning program.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Under 1943 state statute the regular planning agency has county-wide jurisdiction.

Pensacola, Florida: Postwar planning being done by a consultant.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Other ex officio members of regular planning agency are a member of the board of education and another department head. The 1943 expenditures are for part of a year as agency was not set up until 1943.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: Arkansas State Planning Commission preparing plans for city.

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS: Chairman of municipal planning commission appoints chairman of postwar planning to set up special postwar planning agency.

PORTLAND, OREGON: The special postwar planning agency of 47 appointed by the commissioner of public works; consultants have prepared a program for the city.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Mayor has appointed 80 to planning board; mayor, commissioner of public works, budget director, engineer of water department, and superintendent of schools are ex officio members.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: Twelve members of legislative and administrative departments with technical assistance.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA: Members of planning agency are appointed by the city council, and the county commissioners.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: Ex officio members are commissioner of commerce and city engineer.

ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN: City commission appoints special postwar planning agency of seven advisory to city manager; mayor and city manager are ex officio members.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN: Plan completed with cooperation of Federal Local Public Works Programming Office.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Board of public service appoints planning commission. Ex officio members are president of board of public service, building commissioner, director of streets and sewers, president of board of aldermen, and director of parks. There is a master plan, but a new one is being developed. Special postwar planning agency is the board of estimates and appropriations and the board of public service.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: Ex officio members of regular planning agency are the mayor, the members of the council, the chief engineer, the superintendent of parks, and city comptroller. The Improvement Coordinating Committee of St. Paul appointed by the mayor to coordinate postwar planning has a technical subcommittee headed by the city engineer which is functioning on a metropolitan basis.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA: Assigned to a consultant.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Planning commission has just been organized.

SALISBURY, MARYLAND: Mayor and council of Salisbury and county commissioner of Wicomico County set up joint planning agency.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Postwar planning agency of 50 appointed by the mayor from civic, business, and educational groups.

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK: Director of Bureau of Traffic ex officio member of planning agency. Interdepartmental committee under manager with review by civic planning organization and city plan commission before submission to New York State Postwar Planning Commission.

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA: Planning agency works with a public committee.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: Postwar committee of seven set up by resolution of city council includes mayor as chairman; there is also a citizens committee.

SELMA, ALABAMA: County represented on postwar planning agency.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA: Five members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor; one by the council; one by the park board.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: Auditor assists planning agency.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: Mayor and chairman of board of supervisors appoint the 75 members of Syracuse-Onondaga County postwar planning project; city council and county Board of Supervisors serve ex officio.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON: Members of planning agency are appointed by the commissioner of public works.

TAMPA, FLORIDA: City and county of Hillsborough contribute to chamber of commerce committee.

TOLEDO, OHIO: City manager appoints the special planning agency of 12 representing citizen groups, industry, and county government.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: County official other ex officio member.

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA: Special postwar planning agency of nine appointed by the mayor and chairman of board of supervisors.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA: County-wide planning by Palm Beach County Resources Division Board of 17; community representative named by city council.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Joint city-county postwar planning committee of 12 appointed by city council and county commissioners.

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Area Analysis—A Method of Public Works Planning. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1942. 32pp. 15 cents.

Culture of Cities. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1938. 586pp. $5.

Draft of an Act for Urban Development and Redevelopment. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 14pp. Free.

A Handbook of Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 1941. 105pp. 15 cents.

Industrial Location and National Resources. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 360pp. $1.50.

Local Planning Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 699pp. $7.50.

Migration and Economic Opportunity; Report of the Study of Population Redistribution. By Carter Goodrich and others. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 1936. 763pp. $5.

National Resources Development Report for 1943. Part I: Post-War Plan and Program. 1943. 81pp. 25 cents. Part II: Wartime Planning for War and Post War. 1943. 116pp. 30 cents. Part III: Security, Work, and Relief Policies. 1942. 640pp. $2.25. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Our Cities; Their Role in the National Economy. National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

Our Cities Today and Tomorrow. By Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 1929. 389pp. $5.

Planning for the Small American City. By Russell Van Nest Black. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1936. 90pp. $1.

Planning Function in Urban Government. By Robert A. Walker. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1941. 376pp. $3.

Proceedings of National Conference on Planning: 1935, 188pp. $1; 1936, 170pp. $1; 1937, 178pp. $1; 1938, 208pp. $1; 1939, 176pp. $2; 1940, 85pp. $1. 1941, 357pp. $2. 1942, 228pp. $2.50; 1943, 175pp. $2. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

A Program for the Use of Tax-Abandoned Land. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 38pp. 50 cents.

The Subdivision of Land. By Robert E. Merriam. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 37pp. 50 cents.

Subdivision Regulations; An Analysis of Land Subdivision Control Practices. By Harold W. Lautner. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 346pp. $3.75.

Urban Blight and Slums. By Mabel L. Walker. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 1938. 442pp. (Harvard City Planning Studies, Vol. XII.) $4.

Urban Planning and Land Policies. Vol. II of the Supplementary Report of the Urbanism Committee to the National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. D. C. 1939. 366pp. $1. (Released for distribution on March 23, 1941.)

Urban Redevelopment and Housing. By Guy Greer and Alvin H. Hansen. National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1941. 24pp. 25 cents.

Zoning; the Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First Twenty Years. By Edward M. Bassett. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10. 1940. 275pp. $3. (Second printing, with additions.)

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Action for Cities: A Guide for Community Planning. Sponsored by the American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, and the International City Managers' Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 84pp. $1.

After the War—Full Employment. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 24pp. 5 cents.

After the War—1918–1920; Military and Economic Demobilization of the United States; Its Effect Upon Employment and Income. National Resources Planning Board. Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 45pp.

American Cities after the War—A Plan for the Elimination of Blighted Areas. By Walter J. Mattison. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 19pp. $2.

(1) Baltimore Plan for Postwar Activities by Citizens. 23pp. (2) Supplementary Report on Deferred Maintenance. 19pp. Baltimore Committee for Post-War Planning, Mayor's Office, Baltimore. 1943.

(1) Bibliography on Postwar Planning. 38pp. (2) The Chamber of Commerce Approach to Post–War Planning. 15pp. (3) Economic Problems of the Post–War; Bibliography, Selected and Annotated. 22pp. (4) Plan Now for Future Public Works. 17pp. (5) Outline for a "Master" Community Survey. 53pp. (6) Postwar Readjustments. By Emerson P. Schmidt. 13pp. (7) A Procedure for Community Postwar Planning; Jobs and Production at War's End: Albert Lea, Minnesota, Charts a Course. 59pp. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. 1943.

Building New Neighborhoods; Subdivision Design and Standards. Chicago Plan Commission, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. 1943. 44pp.

A Capital Improvement Program for the City of Durham, North Carolina. By Henry A. Yancey, City Manager, Durham. 1943. 44pp.

The City: Its Growth; Its Decay; Its Future. By Eliel Saarinen. Reinhold Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 379pp. $3.50.

City Plan, Salt Lake City, 1943. Planning and Zoning Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1943. 86pp. $1.

Community Action for Post-War Jobs and Profits. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1943. 32pp.

Community Planning in Tennessee; A Progress Report for the Fiscal Year July, 1941–June, 1942. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville. 1943. 80pp.

County of London Plan. By J. H. Forshaw and Patrick Abercrombie for London County Council. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. 1943. 188pp. 12/6.

Dallas Meets a Challenge; A Series of Interpretive Articles and Comment Reprinted from *The Dallas Morning News.* 1943. 30pp.

A Decade of Regional Planning in New England. Region I, National Resources Planning Board, 2100 Federal Building, Boston. 1943. 31pp.

Demobilization of the Armed Forces; Canadian Program Already Under Way. National Resources Planning Board. Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 10pp.

Development of Resources and of Economic Opportunity in the Pacific Northwest. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1942. 178pp. $1.50.

Downtown Saint Paul; A Plan for Its Development. Central Business District Authority, W-1766 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul. 1943. 43pp.

Draft of an Act for Urban Development and Redevelopment. By Alfred Bettman. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 14pp. Free.

The Education of Planners; with Special Reference to the Graduate School of Design of Harvard University. By John M. Gaus. The University, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts. 1943. 50pp.

Foreign Trade after the War. By August Maffry and Hal B. Lary. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 22pp. Free.

General Procedure for Developing a Public Works Program and Methods of Project Financing by Illinois Municipalities. Postwar Planning Commission, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. 1943. 41pp.

(1) Handbook for Community Chairmen. 12pp. (2) Here's How Memphis Plans for Postwar Jobs. 12pp. (3) Plan Postwar Jobs—Now; Suggestions for Industrial Employers. 35pp. (4) Postwar Employment and the Settlement of Terminated War Contracts. 15pp. (5) Postwar Jobs in Private Business; A Handbook for Community Chairmen. 20pp. (6) Preparing for High Levels of Employment and Productivity; A Handbook for Industrial Corporations. 24pp. 25 cents. Committee for Economic Development, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1943.

Handbook for Parish Planning: A Guide for

PARISH PLANNING BOARDS. State Department of Public Works, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 1943. 101pp.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP REDEVELOP YOUR CITY WITH MODERN HIGHWAYS. Conference Committee on Urban Problems, 1615 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. 1943. 32pp.

IMPACT OF THE WAR: (1) ON THE DETROIT AREA; WORKING NOTEBOOK FOR USE BY LOCAL GROUPS STUDYING RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND FORMULATING PLANS FOR THE POST-WAR PERIOD. 72pp. (2) ON GIBSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. 23pp. (3) ON THE HUNTSVILLE AREA, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA. 29pp. (4) ON LABETTE COUNTY, KANSAS. 23pp. (5) ON THE NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND AREA. 21pp. (6) ON THE PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA AREA. 88pp. (7) ON SAUK COUNTY, WISCONSIN. 21pp. (8) ON THE TRI-CITY AREA OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS; DAVENPORT, IOWA; MOLINE, ILLINOIS: 1917–1919. 45pp. Postwar Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. 1943.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING CHICAGO. Chicago Plan Commission, 20 North Wacker Drive. 1942. 66pp.

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND NATIONAL RESOURCES. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 360pp. $1.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO POSTWAR PLANNING. Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York 10. 1943. 18pp.

JOBS, FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY IN THE POSTWAR YEARS; PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE POSTWAR COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. 2d ed. The Association, 14 West 49 Street, New York 20. 1943. 47pp.

LIVING IN CITIES. By Ralph Tubbs. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England. 1942. 51pp. 1/.

LOCAL PLANNING INSTITUTE SYLLABUS–NOTEBOOK; A DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 132pp. $2.50.

A LONG–RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN. Office of the Mayor. Madison. 1942. 52pp.

MANPOWER MOBILISATION FOR PEACE. International Labour Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada. 1943. 78pp. 25 cents.

MAP SYMBOLS AND SCALES; REPORT TO THE NEW YORK FEDERATION OF OFFICIAL PLANNING BOARDS. By Dorothy W. Schroeder. State Division of Commerce, Albany. 1943. 32pp.

MARKET PROSPECTS AFTER THE WAR. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 47pp. Free.

MARKETS AFTER THE WAR; AN APPROACH TO THEIR ANALYSIS. By S. Morris Livingston. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 43pp.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1943

By Howard L. Russell

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

During the year 1943 local public welfare officials felt the full impact of the changing character of the public welfare job. The problem of providing emergency assistance to a tremendous number of needy individuals had largely disappeared and in its place appeared the continuing problems of maintaining adequacy in the assistance granted to those still in need, and of furnishing services to both the regular clients of the agency and individuals and family groups whose need for service arose not out of economic dependency but out of the changes in family life brought on by the dislocations of war.

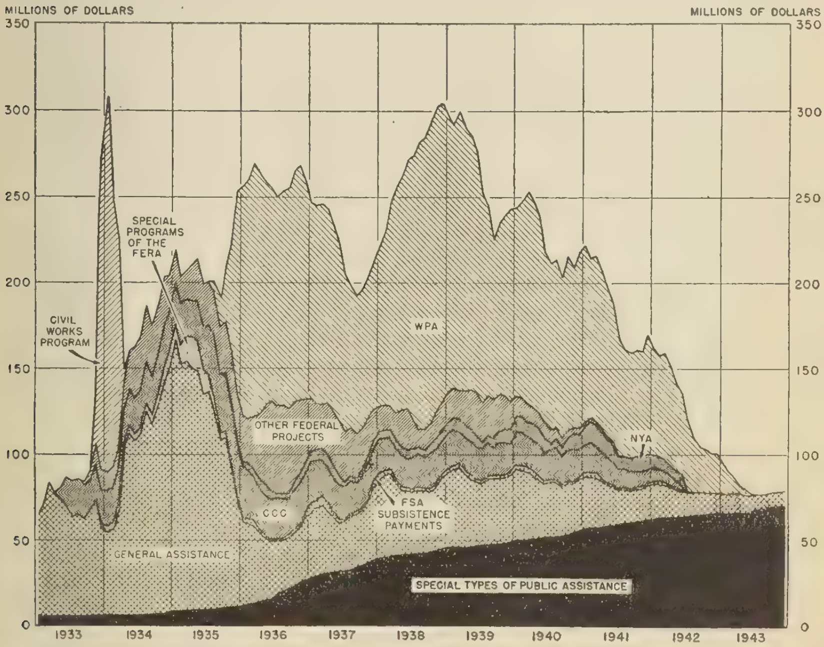
More than ever before, local welfare administrators found themselves called upon to participate in community planning. This was particularly noticeable in the provision of day care facilities for children of working mothers, in the formulation of programs for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, and in the provision of facilities for "screening out" the potentially unstable individuals for the selective service program.

Trends in Assistance. All forms of public assistance showed a decline during the year 1943. This was most marked in the program of general assistance. In September, 1943, 305,000 general assistance cases were being aided, representing a decline of 42.4 per cent in one year. A further decline of about one-fifth, not revealed by the case statistics, is due to the smaller number of persons in the average assistance case. As might be expected during a period of rising living costs, the volume of payments to general assistance cases did not decline quite as sharply, but the total of September payments, $8,116,000, does represent a decline of 37.7 per cent in one year.

In the various categorical assistance programs the decline is somewhat less marked, although in the program of aid to dependent children, in both number of cases and payments to recipients, important decreases may be noted. In September, 1943, 285,478 families were being aided through total payments of $11,350,478. This represented a decline in one year of 25.4 per cent in the number of recipients, and 13.2 per cent in the total amount of payments to recipients. The September totals for old-age assistance showed 2,158,475 individuals being aided by total payments of $56,052,122. This represented a decline in one year of 4 per cent in the number of recipients, but an increase of 11.2 per cent in the amount of assistance granted. The blind assistance case load during the same period declined 3.2 per cent to a total of 76,623, and the total amount of assistance increased 1.5 per cent to a total of $2,113,732 for the month. Despite these reductions in case loads, it is worth noting that the case statistics represent about three and one-half million individuals—aged, blind, dependent children, and sick or disabled persons—being aided at a cost of nearly one billion dollars annually. Virtually none of them are able-bodied persons capable of supporting themselves.

The decline in general assistance noted above, in the face of the liquidation of the Work Projects Administration in 1943, indicates clearly that people will not look for assistance when jobs are available. As many public welfare officials have consistently maintained, an unemployed person prefers work to relief.

State Public Welfare Legislation. In general most of the state legislation in the public welfare field in 1943 was concerned with the removal of ceilings in assistance programs, or with the appropriation of sufficient funds to make assistance grants more nearly adequate. Among the states providing liberalization of public assistance by one means or another were Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ten-



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS: PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: JANUARY, 1933, TO DECEMBER, 1943 nessee, Vermont, and Washington. The Iowa legislature enacted a law providing aid to dependent children to take the place of the former mothers' pension program, and Illinois enacted a program of aid to the blind, succeeding the former blind pension program. Most of the states have also provided protection for the unemployment compensation rights of men serving in the armed forces. Amendments enacted in 1943 brought the total of laws so amended to 45.

New Federal Programs. The federal government accepted full financial responsibility for two assistance programs administered by state and local public welfare agencies. "Civilian war assistance," a program designed to meet the needs of civilians directly affected by enemy action, and "aid to aliens of enemy nationality" were set up to operate on a basis of full federal reimbursement.

The passage of the Barden-La Follette bill on July 6, 1943, marked an important expansion in the program of vocational rehabilitation. This law called for the formulation of vocational rehabilitation plans by state boards of vocational education, with federal supervision and financial participation provided through a new Office of Vocational Rehabilitation established in the Federal Security Agency. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, formerly in the Office of Education, was incorporated into it. The Act itself contemplated a considerably expanded program aimed at the physical and vocational rehabilitation of individuals. This objective appeared rather difficult of attainment toward the end of the year when the House of Representatives cut the request for funds for program operation by one-half and the request for administrative funds by two-thirds. Even on a reduced scale, however, the emergence of this new federal program constitutes some recognition of the fact that service and rehabilitation will play an increasingly important role in the care and treatment of disadvantaged individuals.

Local Administrative Problems and Developments. The most pressing problem of most local public welfare administrators during 1943 was that of recruiting and retaining competent staff. Even with reduced case loads, public welfare agencies found that losses of personnel exceeded case closings. Some agencies raised salaries during the year, others waived residence requirements, others adopted various new recruiting devices, and most agencies placed greater emphasis on staff training programs than they had previously. The problem was by no means solved by the end of the year, but the really critical shortages were in general confined to areas of greatly stimulated war production where private industry offered salaries that public agencies could not hope to meet.

Most local agencies also faced the real problem of maintaining adequate standards of assistance. Appropriating bodies have been even more optimistic in their views of case load declines than experience warranted. As a result in some localities assistance is on a lower scale than ever before since the inauguration of the social security program. In most areas, however, there have been upward adjustments in budget standards, but these adjustments have not kept pace with the increasing cost of living.

The year 1943 has seen a quickened interest in administrative reorganization on the local level. The Chicago city welfare administration, for example, was reorganized early in the year with almost all the administrative personnel brought together in one central office. In Douglas County, Nebraska (Omaha), local assistance and institutional programs were brought together into a single coordinated agency. A number of other communities gave evidence of interest in such reorganization either through the circulation of inquiries or through the conduct of local studies.

Medical care programs were a matter of local concern in different parts of the country. In New York State a number of communities developed medical manuals in line with a state-wide program jointly sponsored by the New York State Department of Social Welfare and the state medical society. In Kansas a prepayment plan for public assistance recipients was put into effect with a very high percentage of participation. In such developments as that in Kansas, state and local agencies have elected to carry the full cost out of state and local funds, since under the Social Security Act any segregated payment for a particular purpose is regarded as being "restricted" and is not reimbursable by the federal Social Security Board. Some recognition of the need for a different method of approach to the problem of medical care was evidenced by the proposals in Senate Bill 1161 (still under consideration early in 1944) which contemplated federal participation in the costs of medical care for public assistance recipients, even though the payments were not made to the recipients themselves.

Temporary shortages of certain food items and the problems of food rationing contributed to a marked increase in the trend toward payment of assistance in cash. An attorney general's opinion in Minnesota during 1943 established the authority of local agencies to grant assistance in cash and a considerable number of county welfare boards have adopted the policy. In other states as well the trend toward cash assistance which has been clearly seen in recent years was noticeably accelerated during 1943.

Local agencies have also become increasingly concerned with the problem of providing nursing care for the aged and chronically ill. Under the present provisions of the Social Security Act a person residing in a public institution may not receive old-age assistance with federal participation. This provision, originally designed to discourage the use of almshouses in a public aid program, has recently occasioned considerable difficulty in providing adequate nursing care. Private nursing homes are in general unable to provide service of satisfactory quality within the limitations of the grants which public agencies can make. Some of the best facilities are now provided in county institutions but must be provided wholly at local expense. The National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators, meeting in December, 1943, went on record as favoring an amendment to the Social Security Act to provide for a safeguarding of institutional standards through supervision rather than through the present flat prohibition on federal reimbursement of grants to individuals in public institutions.

Most local agencies found themselves concerned with problems of child welfare. Whether or not juvenile delinquency increased to the extent reported in the public press, there was a marked increase in the amount of public interest in the problem. Most local communities took some action during the year, but all too many communities contented themselves with the enactment and enforcement of curfew ordinances designed to keep young children off the streets after a specified time at night. Some communities, however, did recognize that the roots of juvenile delinquency are much deeper and undertook broad studies of health, recreation, and social service facilities with a view to dealing with the problem at its source. In earlier years such studies had in general been confined to the larger urban areas where a full complement of social agencies was available. The outstanding thing about such studies in 1943 was that the smaller communities engaged in them. Columbus, Mississippi, and Colorado Springs, Colorado, for example, were among the communities in which formal reports were prepared during the year.

The pressing need for providing day care facilities for children of working mothers yielded an indirect benefit in bringing together many public and private welfare agencies, schools, and recreation agencies in cooperative efforts to meet the need. In Denver and New Orleans, for example, substantial cooperative campaigns were carried on to find foster homes where daytime care might be provided. Widespread participation of local public welfare agencies in such community ventures is a healthy sign that the program rather than the agency is considered of paramount importance.

Planning. Throughout the year there were many evidences of a growing concern with problems of postwar planning. The release of the report of the National Resources Planning Board's Committee on Long-Range Work and Relief Policies was an important land-mark on the road to real security. In local government as well, community committees were increasingly concerned with preparations for the period of demobilization, both military and industrial.

Professional Organization. Through its program of publications, committee activities, and regional conferences, the American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) attempts to keep abreast of developing problems and to contribute to their solution. The National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators, organized within the Association, has been particularly concerned with the local implication and manifestations of such problems.

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Public Health

Developments in 1943

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URBAN health conditions, as measured by mortality and incidence of communicable diseases, were less favorable in 1943 than in 1942. The number of deaths from all causes in 90 large cities during 1943 was 483,599 as compared with 443,962 in 1942. This increase of 8.9 per cent may be contrasted with the increase in mortality in the same cities of 1.6 per cent between 1941 and 1942, and the decrease of 0.4 per cent between 1940 and 1941. Part of the increase in mortality from all causes was associated with a widespread epidemic of influenza during the last five or six weeks of 1943 reaching a peak in the week ending January 1, 1944. A total of 421,155 cases of influenza was reported in 1943, as compared with 109,497 in 1942. Urban industrial centers were principally affected, some city health officers estimating that from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the population was affected.

Meningococcus meningitis was epidemic throughout the year, a total of 17,922 cases having been reported to the Public Health Service, as compared with 3,818 in 1942. This was the highest in any single year since 1914. Poliomyelitis also became epidemic early in 1943, the sharpest increases occurring in July, August, and September. The peak was reached in the latter month when about 1,000 cases per week were reported. The total number of cases reported for the entire year was 12,401, as compared with 4,028 in 1942 and 7,517 in 1934 which was the last epidemic year. Diphtheria, whooping cough, smallpox, and typhoid fever declined during 1943. The numbers of smallpox and typhoid fever cases, 733 and 5,546, respectively, were the lowest on record.

Organization and Personnel. According to the most recent available reports (1942), 1,829 of the 3,002 counties in the United States had some form of full-time health service. This represents a 10 per cent increase over the number so served in 1941. However, the increase is accounted for by the expansion of district services. While the number of counties with full-time service has not been substantially reduced during 1943, the service has been spread thinner as staffs were depleted and areas served were enlarged.

The varied program and functions of the United States Public Health Service were coordinated by a law passed by the 78th Congress and approved by the President on November 11, 1943. The Act provides that the Public Health Service shall be reorganized to include as major administrative units: the Office of the Surgeon General, and three bureaus to be known as the National Institute of

Health, the Bureau of Medical Services, and the Bureau of States Services. The Act also establishes in the Office of the Surgeon General a Dental Division and a Sanitary Engineering Division.

Venereal Diseases. Venereal disease control in urban communities adjacent to military and industrial establishments continued to be an outstanding war problem in public health. More than 500 municipal governments have initiated vigorous measures for the repression of prostitution in connection with venereal disease control during the 18 months ending with December, 1943. Twenty-nine states are now considered to have adequate laws against prostitution, such legislation having been enacted in seven states in 1943. Thirty states have laws requiring both partners to obtain serologic tests for syphilis before marriage; 30 states also require that pregnant women be given blood tests for syphilis.

A total of 590,604 cases of syphilis was reported to state health departments in 1943, an increase of 20.7 per cent over 1942. Admissions to clinic service totalled 430,302 in 1943, an increase of 26.3 per cent over 1942. Although clinic admissions for gonorrhea increased in 1943, the number of treatment visits decreased 46 per cent. The decrease represents the increased use of sulfonamide drugs in the treatment of gonorrhea which reduces substantially the required number of visits to the clinic for the cure of individual cases. More than 3,700 venereal disease clinics were in operation in the United States at the close of 1943, and a directory of such clinics was issued by the United States Public Health Service. By the end of 1943 a total of 39 rapid treatment centers had been established by state and local health departments in cooperation with the Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency for the intensive treatment of patients infected with syphilis and gonorrhea. These centers are located in critical war areas; they are not operated as out-patient clinics but as hospitals for the administration of the new types of treatment for syphilis and gonorrhea.

The average annual rate per 1,000 population for syphilis and gonorrhea in 44 cities of 200,000 population or over, as reported by city health officers, was 5.77 for syphilis in 1943 as compared with 4.9 in 1942 and 2.4 for gonorrhea in 1943 as compared with 2.3 in 1942. Federal, state, and local appropriations for venereal disease control work for the fiscal year 1943 totalled $18,052,980, an increase of 17 per cent over the amount budgeted in 1942 and 69 per cent over that budgeted in 1940.

Community Sanitation. The maintenance of safe water, milk, and food supplies, restaurant sanitation, and sewage and refuse disposal was a critical wartime problem in many urban communities throughout the year. Both state and local engineering staffs and sanitation personnel have been severely depleted in many parts of the country. Although no major epidemics attributable to breaks in environmental sanitation controls have occurred, many local outbreaks have been reported.

The United States Public Health Service at the close of 1943 had on duty in war communities some 400 engineers and sanitarians, recruited for emergency work and assigned to state health departments upon request. The Service also operated six mobile sanitation laboratories to assist states and communities in the maintenance of safe water and milk supplies, adequate restaurant sanitation, and other environmental controls. Local recruitment and training of lay workers as sanitary inspectors has been instituted in some states, notably North Carolina, in order to alleviate the shortage of sanitation personnel. Untrained men not eligible for military service are recruited in the local community; they are given intensive training by professional personnel of the state health department, who also supervise the new inspectors until they can be relied upon to assume responsibility in making necessary inspections.

Investigation in 1942 of 344 disease outbreaks attributed to contaminated water, milk, or foods revealed that outbreaks due to foods were two and one-half times as numerous as those due to water, milk, and milk products combined. Almost all of the incidents in which foods were involved were reported in urban communities; and in the majority of these cases the food was served in eating establishments. These outbreaks reflect the chaotic situation in the restaurant industry as well as the weakness of sanitary controls in many state and municipal health departments. A model ordinance and code regulating eating and drinking establishments has been recommended by the United States Public Health Service; it has been adopted by 227 cities and 133 counties in 29 states.

To assist local health departments in maintaining adequate restaurant and milk sanitation, the Public Health Service conducted training seminars in the following communities: Topeka, Kansas; Roanoke, Virginia; St. Louis, Missouri; Boston, Massachusetts; Nashville, Tennessee; Birmingham, Decatur, and Mobile, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; and Boise, Idaho. Demonstration food-handlers' schools also were held by the Public Health Service in cooperation with state and local health departments, chambers of commerce and restaurant associations at: Memphis, Tennessee; Salt Lake City, Ogden, Price, and Helper, Utah; Kansas City and Independence, Missouri; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mobile, Alabama; Kansas City, Kansas; and Tampa and Plant City, Florida.

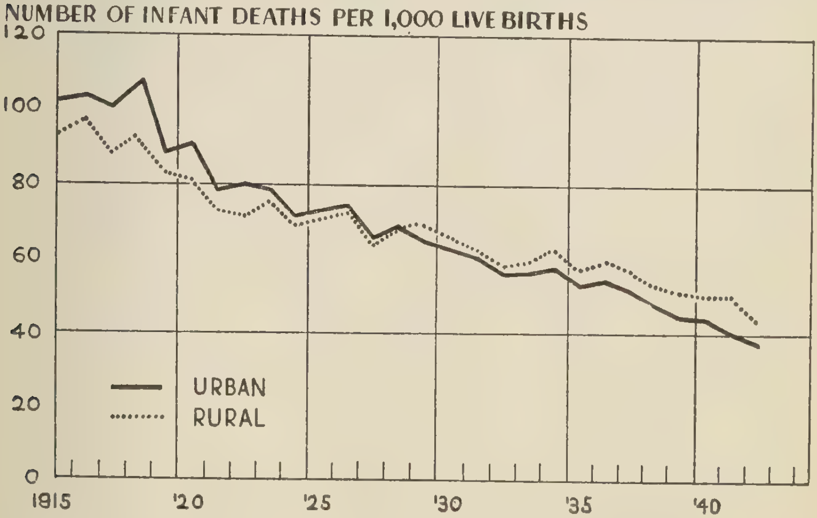
By the end of 1943 a total of 992 cities, 137 counties, and three sanitary districts in 37 states and Alaska had adopted the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code. In addition 18 states had adopted regulations based on this ordinance.

Medical, Dental, and Nursing Shortages. No war problem has caused municipal authorities more alarm than the shortage of physicians, dentists, and nurses for civilian needs. In a study made by the Public Health Service in 1943 it was shown that by January 1, 1944, only 85,000 of the nation's active practicing physicians remained in practice. It was further shown that the number of medical graduates available for civilian practice would no longer be sufficient to replace physicians who die or retire, since the armed services will absorb about 80 per cent of all medical graduates annually.

As a result of the depletion of the national supply of physicians, a national average of one physician per 1,500 persons was reached early in 1944; and 28 states with a combined population of 54,500,000 had a ratio of more than 1,500 persons per physician. Seven of these, with 13,500,000 population, had a ratio of more than 2,000 persons per physician. The states most severely affected include those which were medically poor before the war.

The problem of maintaining adequate hospital resident staffs also became acute during 1943. A program calling for the orderly withdrawal of young physicians from hospital staffs was developed in 1943 by the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission, the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, and state licensing boards. It called for the deferral of active duty orders for residents now in service until they have completed their present contracts, the adoption of a plan for the deferral of commissioned interns, and the establishment of intern and resident quotas for individual hospitals.

According to estimates made during the summer of 1943 nearly 300 doctors and 50 dentists were needed in 213 communities where medical facilities have been dangerously depleted. At the same time it was estimated that some 600 physicians and dentists would be needed in all areas by the close of 1944. In December, 1943, the Congress authorized a special appropriation of $200,000 to the Public Health Service during the fiscal year 1944 for the relocation of private practicing physicians and dentists. The law provides that any municipality, county, or other local subdivision of government may apply to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the relocation of a physician or dentist. The application must carry the approval of the state health department. The Service agrees to pay the practitioner a relocation allowance of $250 a month for the first three months and to defray the costs of transporting the doctor, his family, and household effects. The community agrees to contribute one-fourth of the cost to the Public Health Service for the relocation of each physician or dentist secured upon its request. The physician or dentist must agree to practice



Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States: 1915 to 1942

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population. Rates are based on births and deaths tabulated by place of occurrence.

in the community to which he is assigned for a period of at least one year.

Through the provision of the Bolton Nurse Training Act, passed unanimously by Congress in May, 1943, the Public Health Service has invited the participation of the 1,255 schools of nursing in the United States Cadet Nurse Program. By January 15, 1944, 1,104 schools had applied, of which 980 have been approved. The total Cadet enrollment of schools now participating is estimated at over 91,000. By July 1, 1944, more than 12,000 senior nurse cadets will have become available for supervised service in civilian and governmental institutions.

Maternal and Child Health. During 1943 the United States Children's Bureau directed the major portion of its work to such special wartime programs as community programs for the care of children of employed mothers, emergency maternity and infant care of wives and infants of service men, community control of juvenile delinquency, and the development of safeguards for minors under 18 employed in wartime agriculture or in essential industries, and for students holding part-time jobs. In March, 1943, the Congress authorized a special appropriation of $1,200,000 for grants to state health agencies for emergency infant care to be administered by the Children's Bureau through June, 1943. Later a total of $23,020,000 was appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944. State health agencies in states with approved plans are authorized to pay for the complete maternity care for the wives of enlisted men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay grades of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps, and for pediatric care of their infants during the first year of life.

In spite of difficulties met by state and local health agencies due to war shortages in medical and nursing personnel and in hospital facilities, there was some increase during 1943 in the country as a whole in the amount of medical supervision of infants and preschool children. There was a marked increase in immunization against smallpox and diphtheria, and there was only a slight decrease in medical supervision of expectant mothers furnished by prenatal clinics and in the number of health examinations given school children by physicians. Public health nursing services of all types increased, with the exception of home nursing service for mothers at childbirth.

Professional Organization. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19), the professional organization for all workers in public health, reported that state health officers in 31 states had accepted the standards for the redistricting of local public health units published last year by the Association. The Association regularly publishes an evaluation schedule so that the local health officer may study his work and accomplishments in relation to the work of others and to standards arrived at by the Association. This last year the Association also published a *Guide* to serve as an administrative handbook and *Health Practice Indices* showing the range of practice for 135 cities and counties which submitted schedules in the last two years. Recommended educational qualifications for various types of public health workers were issued, and state merit system councils were supplied with objective examination questions for public health positions. The committee on the hygiene of housing was engaged in translating its basic principles of healthful housing into specific standards to govern postwar home construction.

Health Department Data

DATA on the administration of public health activities in nearly all municipalities over 25,000 and in 439 municipalities between 10,000 to 25,000 population are shown in Tables XI–A and XI–B. Table XI–A shows for the larger cities information on organization, services administered, school health work, personnel, expenditures, vital statistics, hospitals, and selected inspectional services; Table XI–B shows for the smaller cities information on organization, school health work, personnel, expenditures, and selected inspectional services. The figures on expenditures and personnel give some indication of the resources of the health agency in relation to the population for which it is responsible, while infant mortality rates afford some indication of the results of public health service. Activities which are sometimes but not usually included in the health department, such as the hospitalization of acute communicable diseases and of tuberculosis, medical services for the poor, industrial hygiene, plumbing inspection, and garbage collection have been uniformly excluded in considering local health services and in reporting expenditures and personnel of the health agency. Great care has been exercised in tabulating information for individual cities and any explanations or variations reported by local officials are included in the footnotes at the end of Table XI–B.

Health Organization. Table 1 shows for population groups the type of governmental unit responsible for health work, how many cities have separate health boards, and how such boards are appointed. The municipal health department is the governmental unit primarily responsible for the administration of public health activities in 299, or 82 per cent, of the 365 reporting cities over 25,000. A city–county health agency is in charge of health work in 58, or 16 per cent, of the cities over 25,000. Among the 425 reporting cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, there is a municipal health department in 298, or 70 per cent, of the cities; a city–county health unit in 94, or 22 per cent; and a county, district, or other type of unit in 33, or 8 per cent. Eight cities over 25,000 and 10 between 10,000 and 25,000 are served under contract by the health department of Los Angeles County.

Local health work is organized under the control of a separate administrative health board in the same percentage of cities over 25,000 as in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000—44 per cent. A separate health board is found in 52 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000—the highest percentage of any population group.

Ninety cities, or nearly 12 per cent, of those over 10,000, have health boards with advisory functions only. The number of citizen members on these advisory boards varies from two to 11; the health officer and other officials often serve as ex–officio members. Of the 63 cities over 10,000 population reporting on the method of selecting the advisory board, 29 cities report that the board is appointed by the mayor, 22 by the council, four by the city manager, and eight by various other officials or agencies.

The city council is designated by law to act as the board of health in 48, or 13 per cent, of the cities over 25,000, and in 94, or 23 per cent, of the cities in the population group of 10,000 to 25,000. A total of 192, or 25 per cent, of the reporting cities over 10,000 have no health board of any type.

In 30 of the 58 cities over 25,000 which operate under a city–county health unit, health activities are administered by a separate board; seven have advisory boards only, and 21 have no boards.

TABLE 1

ORGANIZATION FOR HEALTH WORK

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Governmental Unit			Health Board*				How Separate Board Appointed		
		Mun. Dept.	City–County Unit	County or Other Unit	Separate Admin. Board	Advisory Board	Council Acts as Board	No Board	Mayor	Council	Other
Cities over 1,000,000	5	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..	..
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	8	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	22	18	4	..	9	4	1	8	6	1	2
100,000 to 250,000	51	46	5	..	20	8	6	15	16	..	4
50,000 to 100,000	92	73	16	3	32	17	11	27	17	6	9
25,000 to 50,000	186	149	32	5	97	18	30	41	43	25	29
Cities over 25,000	365	299	58	8	162	51	48	97	86	32	44
10,000 to 25,000	425	298	94	33	182	39	94	95	65	62	55
All cities over 10,000	790	597	152	41	344	90	142	192	151	94	99

* The total cities in each population group does not equal the number shown in first column as reporting because two cities of 100,000 to 200,000, five in the 50,000 to 100,000, and 15 in the 10,000 to 25,000 group did not report on this question.

The separate administrative board is appointed by the mayor in 151 cities, or 44 per cent of the cities having such boards, by the city council in 94, or 27 per cent, and by other individuals or agencies in 99, or 29 per cent, of the 344 cities with such boards (see Table 1). Of the 99 cities in this latter group, the health board is elected by the people in 14 cities, appointed by the city manager in three cities, and by various other officials or agencies in the remaining cities. The number of members on the separate board ranges from two to 11 for the cities over 25,000. The separate board in about one-third of the cities consists of three members, not including ex-officio members. Separate health boards are appointed for terms ranging from one to 10 years; several cities report that members serve for indefinite terms. Of 119 cities over 25,000 reporting the term of years for which the board is appointed, 23 reported two-year terms, 32 three-year terms, 30 four-year terms, and 34 five-year terms.

A majority of the separate administrative boards of health appoint the health officer. Other chief functions of the health boards were reported by 310 cities as follows: in 186, or 60 per cent, the board prepares the health budget, enacts health rules and regulations, and controls health expenditures; in 15 per cent of the cities its principal responsibility is the enactment of health rules and regulations; in 37 cities, or 12 per cent, it controls expenditures and in addition either proposes a budget or enacts rules and regulations; in 22 cities, or 7 per cent, it prepares the budget and enacts rules and regulations; and in 6 per cent it only prepares the budget or only controls expenditures.

Health Officer. All of the cities over 250,000 population have full-time health officers; of cities between 100,000 and 250,000 all but seven (Omaha, Salt Lake City, Scranton, Somerville, South Bend, Wichita, and Youngstown) have full-time health officers; 186, or 67 per cent, of the cities between 25,000 and 100,000 have full-time health officers. Among the 425 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 54 per cent have full-time health officers.

In all except the largest cities the health officer is often appointed by the separate administrative health board if there is one; this is true of 30 per cent of the 790 cities over 10,000 population reporting, and the percentage varies little among the groups under 500,000. Among the 14 cities over 500,000 the mayor appoints the health officer in 10, the council does the appointing in one city, the health board in one, and some other agency in two cities. Among all reporting cities over 10,000 population the mayor appoints the health officer in 193, or 12 per cent; the council in 172, or 22 per cent; the city manager in 195, or 12 per cent; the health board in 235, or 30 per cent. Various other officials or agencies select the health officer in 195, or 12 per cent of the cities over 10,000; these other methods of selection include appointment by the commissioner of welfare or public safety, by a county or state agency, or election by the people.

Health Activities. The American Public Health Association has drawn up a list of what it considers the minimum essential health services for a city. These are general administration and health education, vital statistics, prevention of tuberculosis (excluding hospitals), venereal disease control (excluding hospitals), other communicable disease control (excluding hospitalization), services for maternal and child hygiene including preschool work, diagnostic laboratory service, food and milk control, sanitation inspection, school health work, and public health nursing. The health agency in 156, or 44 per cent, of the 357 reporting cities over 25,000, administers all of these activities (see Table 2).

In the remaining 201 reporting cities over 25,000 population one or more of the essential health activities is administered by the county, state, or federal government or by private agencies. Tuberculosis prevention work in 120 cities, or 60 per cent, is administered by agencies other than the official health agency; maternal and child hygiene is handled by other agencies in 108, or 54 per cent, of the 201 cities; and public health nursing by other agencies in 85, or 42 per cent, of these cities. The extent to which the essential services, except sanitation inspection, food and milk control, and communicable disease control, are administered by other agencies is shown in Table 2. Sanitation inspection is the only activity which is performed by the official health agency in every city reporting. Food and milk control is usually handled by the official health agency, only 10 cities over 25,000 reporting that this work is done by another agency. The control of communicable disease also is generally done by the official health agency, only 19 cities reporting that such work is handled entirely by other agencies, generally the county or state governments (13 of these 19 cities are between 25,000 and 50,000 population).

It should be stated that in practically all of the 357 reporting cities over 25,000 population the county, state, and federal governments cooperate in varying degrees in the administration of some of the health activities, especially in the prevention of tuberculosis, venereal disease control, and laboratory service. Private agencies, such as tuberculosis societies, visiting nurse associations, and groups interested in child hygiene work, also cooperate with official agencies and carry on part of the work either with or without public financial support.

Table 2

Agencies Performing Selected Health Services*

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Local Health Agency	Other Official or Private Agencies						School Health Work				
			Vital Stat.	Prev. of TB	Ven. Dis. Control	Mat. & Child Hyg.	Lab. Serv.	Nursing	No. Cities Reporting	Health Agency	School Board	Health & School	County or Other
Cities over 1,000,000	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	0
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	8	1	1	1	1	..	..	8	5	0	3	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	15	1	2	2	2	..	..	22	4	10	7	1
100,000 to 250,000	51	35	3	6	4	6	1	6	51	17	19	13	2
50,000 to 100,000	90	35	16	36	17	25	7	19	89	19	42	28	0
25,000 to 50,000	181	59	22	75	55	75	49	60	175	31	93	51	0
Cities over 25,000	357	156	43	120	79	108	57	85	349	77	165	104	3
10,000 to 25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	71	237	80	12
All Cities over 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749	148	402	184	15

* These services are: general administration and health education, vital statistics, prevention of tuberculosis, venereal disease control, communicable disease control, maternal and child hygiene including preschool work, laboratory service, food and milk control, sanitation inspection, and public health nursing. All are performed by the city, county, or city-county health unit in the number of cities indicated in column headed "Local Health Agency." For the 201 cities in which one or more of these services are performed by some other agency, the service or services not performed by the local health agency are indicated in the columns under "Other Official or Private Agencies."

School Health Work. Table 2 also shows the agencies chiefly responsible for school health work including school nursing. This activity is handled entirely by the board of education with all costs carried in the school board budget in 165, or 47 per cent, of the 349 reporting cities over 25,000 population; and in 237, or 60 per cent, of the 402 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In 30 per cent of the cities over 25,000 and in 20 per cent of those between 10,000 and 25,000 school health work is financed and administered in part by the health department and in part by the school board; where such a division is made the former usually handles this work in the parochial and other private schools and the school board in the public schools. The health department is solely responsible for the administration and financing of school health work in only 77, or 22 per cent, of the cities over 25,000, and in 71, or 18 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

School health work in the 58 cities over 25,000 that are served by a city-county health unit is administered and financed by the health agency in 22 (40 per cent) of the 56 reporting cities, by the school board in 17 (30 per cent), and by both in 16 (30 per cent) of the cities. In the 94 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 that have city-county health units school health work is administered and financed by the health agency in 32 (36 per cent) of the cities, by the school board in 25 (26 per cent), by both in 21 (22 per cent), and jointly with the county or state in five cities.

Health Department Personnel. Data on the number of full-time personnel employed by municipal health departments are summarized by population groups in Table 3. No attempt has been made to summarize such information for county or joint city-county health units because of undoubted differences in the reporting of this figure by local officials. The number of full-time personnel in the very largest cities ranges from 366 for Los Angeles to 2,494 for New York, and in the cities from 500,000 to 1,000,000 population from 188 for Buffalo to 573 for Washington, D. C. The average number of personnel, as would be expected, decreases rapidly as population decreases, although the range shows great overlapping as between population groups; that is, the highest figure in each group is much larger than the lowest figure of the next larger population group. A more meaningful figure is the number of personnel per 10,000 population, which gives a rough indication of the man hours available for health services to citizens. These figures are, however, subject to the limitations of all per capita figures as explained in the article "How to Use the Year Book." In addition, in interpreting both the summary table and the individual city figures in Table XI-A and XI-B it must be remembered that there is great variation among cities in the number and nature of health activities administered. The major health activities for which the health department of each city over 25,000 population is responsible can be determined from Table XI-A; for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 Table XI-B shows whether or not school health work is administered by the city health department.

Table 3 shows that among the cities over 1,000,000 population there are an average of 3.2 full-time health personnel for each 10,000 citizens. This average jumps to 4.6 for the cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000, and then decreases with the size of the city to 1.7 for the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. The average for all cities over 10,000 population is 3.3.

The proportion of part-time personnel varies greatly as between cities, but in general ranges between 10 and 20 per cent of the number of full-time personnel reported; the number of part-time employees is shown for each city in Tables XI-A and XI-B.

Health Expenditures. Tables XI-A and XI-B show expenditures of official health agencies including amounts received from state and federal governments. Table 3 shows by population groups total expenditures for 1943 or the latest fiscal year for the essential health activities indicated above that are administered by the municipal health department, excluding expenditures for garbage collection, medical poor relief, and hospitals. Table 3 shows these expenditures on a per capita basis for only those cities which have a municipal health department and which reported school board expenditures for school health work or which reported that the health agency handled all school health work; expenditures of city-county and county health units are excluded from Table 3. The highest average expenditure is in the population group of 500,000 to 1,000,000 and amounts to $1.17 per capita. The average for all cities over 25,000 is $1.00 per capita, while the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population spend $0.69 per capita for essential health services.

Tables XI–A and XI–B show for each city the percentage of total expenditures received from the federal and state governments. City–county health units received a considerably larger percentage of their budgets from these sources than did municipal health departments. The smaller the city the larger the percentage of the total budget which was supplied from state and federal sources. Of the 49 city–county health units in cities over 25,000 population reporting on this question, 36 received more than 20 per cent of their funds from state and federal sources, one received between 15 and 20 per cent, one between 5 and 10 per cent, and one less than 5 per cent, while 10 city–county health units received no part of their revenue from state and federal sources. A number of city–county health units received more than 50 per cent of their funds from outside sources, the highest being 75 per cent, while the highest percentage received by municipal health departments was 50 per cent.

TABLE 3

MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES: 1943

Population Group	Number of Full–Time Health Personnel				Health Expenditures			
	No. of Cities Reporting	Per 10,000 Pop.	Range	Average Per City	No. of Cities Reporting	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
Cities over 1,000,000......	4	3.2	366-2,494	987	3	11,009	$11,681	$1.06
500,000 to 1,000,000.......	8	4.6	188-573	334	6	4,291	5,035	1.17
250,000 to 500,000........	22	4.0	39-370	138	12	3,972	3,537	.89
100,000 to 250,000........	50	3.3	14-130	46	30	4,329	4,231	.98
50,000 to 100,000.........	91	2.8	3-65	19	41	2,947	2,553	.87
25,000 to 50,000..........	177	2.5	1-25	19	74	2,646	2,048	.77
All cities over 25,000......	352	3.4		44	166	29,194	$29,085	$1.00
10,000 to 25,000..........	160	1.7	0–15	3	94	1,430	1,000	.69
All cities over 10,000......	512	3.3		34	260	30,624	$30,085	$1.98

Of the 248 municipal health departments in cities over 25,000 population which reported on this point, 175 cities, or 70.6 per cent, received no funds from federal or state sources; 21 cities, or 8.5 per cent, received 20 per cent or more; 22 cities, or 8.9 per cent, received from 10 to 20 per cent; 20 cities, or 8.1 per cent, received between 5 and 10 per cent; and 10 cities, or 4 per cent, received less than 5 per cent.

Municipal Hospitals. Table XI–A shows for all cities over 25,000 population the number and type of municipally owned hospitals as registered by the American Medical Association in March, 1943. Not included in Table XI–A were 36 municipally owned "related institutions" in 36 cities and five city–county institutions in as many cities. These related institutions, which also are registered by the American Medical Association, are defined as including "infirmaries, nursing homes, and other institutions designed to give certain medical and nursing care in an ethical and acceptable manner, without giving a full hospital service."

A total of 310, or 76 per cent, of all the cities over 25,000 do not own any hospital. Of the 14 cities over 500,000 population only Los Angeles does not own a registered hospital. Excluding New York City's 24 hospitals, 100 cities over 25,000 report a total of 131 registered hospitals. Of this number 69 are municipal general hospitals, 14 city–county general hospitals, 29 are tuberculosis hospitals, 12 isolation hospitals, and seven are of various types. Of the 131 municipal and city–county hospitals, 31 per cent do not meet the minimum standards of the American College of Surgeons; approximately the same percentage applies to the hospitals in the several population groups. Obviously some hospitals offering special types of service would not be considered for rating by the College. While only 12 of the 83 general hospitals are not approved, 19 of the 29 tuberculosis hospitals do not meet the minimum standards of the American College of Surgeons.

Municipal officials of 16 cities reported to the Year Book that their city during 1943 built or acquired ownership of a hospital. These cities are: Alhambra, California (emergency type); Austin and Beaumont, Texas; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Elkhart, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana; Jacksonville, Florida (isolation pavilion for negroes); Kenosha, Wisconsin (isolation); Laredo, Texas; Newport News, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; Paterson, New Jersey; Richmond, Virginia; Royal Oak, Michigan; San Antonio, Texas; and Toledo, Ohio (isolation branch of Lucas County Hospital).

Vital Statistics. Because of the many differences which need to be taken into account in comparing vital statistics valid comparisons cannot be made between cities. For example, age, sex, and racial composition of population must be taken into account. The official vital statistics of most cities are generally compiled according to place of birth or death irrespective of the usual place of residence of the mother of the child or the usual place of residence of the decedent. Also, hospital facilities in a city may attract patients from surrounding areas and as a result many of the deaths occurring in a city will not be deaths of residents of the city. Therefore the population of a city under such conditions does not represent the number of persons exposed to the risk of death, and the death rate does not accurately describe the mortality condition of that city. A more correct figure is obtained by reallocating all deaths to the place of residence.

Birth and death rate data shown in Table XI–A are crude figures tabulated according to place of occurrence and are not corrected for residence. Some comparision of the individual city birth rates per 1,000 population may be made with the rates compiled by the Bureau of the Census for the entire country, which for the four years, 1937 to 1940, inclusive, were as follows: 17.1, 17.6, 17.3, and 17.9. The crude birth rate in 1940 was the highest reported in the United States since the completion of the birth registration area in 1933. The crude death rate for the entire country for the same four years, 1937 to 1940, was : 11.3, 10.6, 10.6, and 10.8. The tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population for the entire country for each of the four years, 1937 to 1940 inclusive, was: 53.9, 49.1, 47.1, and 45.9 for all forms of tuberculosis. The infant mortality rate for deaths of infants under one year of age in 1940 was 47.0 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest ever recorded for the birth registration area; figures for the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, were : 54.4, 51.0, and 48.0. The infant mortality rate for the white race alone was about four points lower than the total rate in each year.

Selected Inspectional Services. Municipal officials were asked to report whether or not the local health agency provided the following inspectional services: inspection of day care homes for children, inspection of convalescent homes, inspection of boarding homes for children, and meat inspection in slaughterhouses outside the city. The last column of Tables XI–A and XI–B shows for individual cities which of these services are provided by the health agency.

TABLE 4

SELECTED INSPECTIONAL SERVICES*

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Day Care Homes for Children	Convalescent Homes	Boarding Homes for Children	Slaughterhouses Outside City	Standard Milk Ordinance	Standard Restaurant Code
Cities over 1,000,000	4	3	2	4	2	1	0
500,000 to 1,000,000	8	8	7	6	4	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	19	13	15	12	15	12	4
100,000 to 250,000	48	37	32	34	25	17	6
50,000 to 100,000	76	57	42	46	37	38	10
25,000 to 50,000	145	85	80	78	72	61	15
All cities over 25,000	300	203	178	180	155	130	35
10,000 to 25,000	330	108	109	114	146	182	39
All cities over 10,000	630	311	287	294	301	312	74

* The number of cities reporting in each population group applies only to the first four types of services; all cities are considered as reporting on the milk and restaurant ordinances as the information was supplied by the United States Public Health Service. The table includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are not shown in Table XI–B.

Table 4 shows by population groups the number of cities performing each of these services. In general more of the larger cities carry on such inspectional services than the smaller ones. While only one-third of the 330 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 inspect day care and boarding homes for children and convalescent homes, 60 per cent or more of the 300 reporting cities above 25,000 perform each of these functions. Slaughterhouses outside the city are inspected by 44 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and by 52 per cent of the cities over 25,000.

The United States Public Health Service has drawn up a model milk ordinance and a model restaurant code, and publishes a list of cities which have adopted each of these regulations without downward revision. This information is shown for individual cities in Tables XI–A and XI–B. Table 4 indicates the number of cities in each population group which have adopted each of these ordinances. All cities are considered as reporting. The model milk ordinance has been adopted without downward revision in 130, or 32 per cent, of all the cities of more than 25,000 population, and by 182, or 27 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In addition the milk ordinance has been adopted as state board of health regulations in the states of Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, and West Virginia, and is in effect in all cities in those states with or without local adoption. Tables XI–A and XI–B show 11 cities in these states which have not adopted these regulations. In certain other states the milk ordinance is adopted and enforced by the county government with or without adoption by the larger cities in these counties, but this information is not available for individual cities.

The model restaurant sanitation code or one based on it has been adopted in 35 cities, or 8.5 per cent, of all the cities over 25,000, and in 39 cities, or 5.9 per cent, of all the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. The restaurant code has been adopted as a state board of health regulation in 13 states in which it may be enforced without local adoption. These states are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. There are 144 cities in these states which have not adopted the restaurant code but in which it may be enforced. Information on the extent to which these recommended restaurant and milk codes have been adopted by cities or by state boards of health was provided in February, 1944, by the United States Public Health Service.

Table XI-A

HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1944

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 25,000 as listed in the 1940 federal census. The data were reported to the Year Book by municipal officials in February, 1944. In the column **Governmental Unit**, etc., is shown the unit primarily responsible for administering public health work in the municipality: "Ci" indicates municipal health department, "Co" county health department, and "CC" joint city-county health unit. Following the dash, "F" indicates full-time and "P" part-time health officer. The next letter indicates method of selection of health officer (see code below). In the column **Health Board**, etc., "S" indicates separate administrative health board, "Ad" health board with advisory functions only, and "None" indicates no local board of health; a dagger (†) indicates council is designated by law to act as health board. After the dash, the first figure is number of appointive members of board excluding ex-officio members, the capital letter indicates by whom board is appointed (see code below), and the last figure indicates term of years for which members are appointed. Under **Functions of Separate Administrative Board,** "B" indicates board prepares proposed budget, "R" enacts health rules and regulations, and "E" controls health expenditures. In the column on **Activities Administered by Other Agencies,** "None" indicates that health agency performs all of the functions listed in the code below; letters in this column indicate functions performed by other official or private agencies (see code). The column **School Health Work** indicates agency administering school health work including school nursing; "H" indicates official health agency and all costs are carried in general city budget; "E" board of education and all costs carried in school board budget; and "P" supervised and financed in part by city and in part by school board; "Co" handled by a county agency. Under **Health Agency Employees** are shown only employees engaged in performing services administered by official health agency and school health work if performed by health agency. Under **Health Expenditures** the first column shows the amount spent by school board on school health work exclusive of physical education, the second column shows the total expenditures in 1943 or last fiscal year for the health activities administered by the health agency as shown in a preceding column (omitting such activities as sewerage, garbage collection, medical poor relief, hospitals, etc.) and the last column gives the percentage of the expenditures in the preceding column received from the federal and state governments. **Vital Statistics** figures in five columns are for 1943 unless in italics, which indicate 1942 data; birth and death rates are per 1,000 population (crude), maternal and infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, and tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population. Data on **Hospitals** are as of the beginning of 1943 as reported in *The Journal* of the American Medical Association, March 27, 1943. Letters in this column show type of municipal hospital (see code); figures give number if more than one hospital; all hospitals meet the minimum standards of the American College of Surgeons except those indicated by a single dagger (†). A double dagger (‡) indicates joint city-county ownership. Under **Selected Inspectional Services** provided by health agency, "D" indicates inspection of day care homes for children, "C" inspection of convalescent homes, "B" inspection of boarding homes for children, "S" means inspection in slaughterhouses outside the city. The letters after the dash in this column indicate adoption by the city of the United States Public Health Service standard ordinances as reported by the Service, "M" for milk ordinance, "E" for code regulating eating and drinking places; small letter "m" for milk and "e" for restaurant indicates that the recommended codes have been adopted by the state board of health and may be enforced without local adoption.

Selection of Health Officer and Health Board

A—app. by city manager
B—by health board
C—by city council or joint city-county health unit
M—appointed by mayor
S—by commissioner or director of safety or welfare
X—by state health agency
Co—by county board
E—elected by people

Code for Activities Adm. by Other Agencies

None—health agency performs all of following
D—communicable disease control excluding hospitals
F—food and milk control
I—sanitation inspection
L—laboratory service
N—public health nursing
M—maternal and child hygiene inc. pre-school work.
S—vital statistics
V—venereal disease excl. hospitals
T—prevention of tuberculosis excluding hospitals

Code for Municipal Hospitals

G—general
C—contagious
I—institutional
E—emergency
Is—isolation
Ch—children's
Ca—cancer
M—mental
T—tuberculosis

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Administered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipal Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	TB Death Rate		
Over 1,000,000																	
Chicago, Ill., 3,397	Ci-FM	S-3M..	BRE	T*	P*	...	...	...	$2,655.5	...	20.1	11.4	1.9	29.5	49.6	TIs	DCBS-M
Detroit, Mich., 1,623	Ci-FM	S-4M4	BRE	None	H	601	66	None	1,663.8	3.2	22.6	8.3	2.0	33.8	40.8	2GT	DCB
Los Angeles, Calif., 1,504	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BR	None	E	366	57	...	832.1	0.0	18.5	11.3	2.4	38.5	53.3	N	DCB
New York, N. Y., 7,455	Ci-FM	S*-5M8	R*	None	P	2,494	683	$1,300.0	7,058.5	6.0	17.6	10.9	2.1	30.2	47.9	24*	DBS
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,931	Ci-FM	Ad-2M4	—	None	P	488	131	357.8	1,301.0	1.0	22.2	14.0	2.3	37.2	59.2	GIs	BS
500,000 to 1,000,000																	
Baltimore, Md., 859	Ci-FM	None	—	None	H	453	79	None	...	0.0	21.8	13.1	1.6	46.4	80.8	Is†G	DCBS
Boston, Mass., 771	Ci-FM	None	—	None	P	392	...	242.0	924.4	2.0	_19.4_	_12.5_*	_2.1_	_34.0_	_61.3_*	T†2G	D
Buffalo, N. Y., 576	Ci-FM	Ad-5M5	—	None	H	188	62	None	538.2	0.0	25.5	12.7	2.2	37.7	55.6	G	DC
Cleveland, Ohio, 878	Ci-FS	Ad-..S..	—	None	P	235	71	195.2	710.0	6.0	25.1	12.3	1.5	33.0	58.3	G	DCBS
Milwaukee, Wis., 587	Ci-FM	None	—	None	H	226	57	None	586.7	0.0	19.7	10.1	3.1	32.0	37.2	EIs	DCBS
Pittsburgh, Pa., 672	Ci-FM	None	—	STN	...	...	...	...	501.0	0.0	27.8	14.4	2.5	40.7	56.3	T†Is†	...
St. Louis, Mo., 816	Ci-FM	None	—	None	P	256	70	130.2	665.0	13.1	25.8	14.8	1.6	36.6	48.0	2GMIs	DCB-Me
San Francisco, Calif., 635	CC-F*	Ad-*	—	None	H	349	54	7.8	1,037.1	2.5	19.0	12.7	2.1	32.2	52.0	G‡I†‡	DCB
Washington, D. C., 663	Ci-FC	None	—	None	H	573	151	None	1,043.7	19.1	25.9	10.7	1.9	40.6	66.4	T†I†G	DCBS
250,000 to 500,000																	
Atlanta, Ga., 302	Ci-FC	Ad-...	—	SV	P	115	35	...	265.4	20.0	28.7	13.5	2.4	48.5	74.2	T†GCa	S-M
Birmingham, Ala., 268	CC-FB	S-5*5	BE	None	E	185	6	6.0	336.6	29.0	26.5	11.9	3.4	47.5	73.2	N	DCBS
Cincinnati, Ohio, 456	Ci-FB	S-5M10	BRE	None	H*	133	5	...	325.4	6.0	27.0	16.5	2.0	41.0	76.0	2G	S
Columbus, Ohio, 306	Ci-FB	S-4M4	BRE	T	E	39	21	28.6	153.3	11.2	21.0	12.0	2.0	38.4	37.6	N	DCBS
Dallas, Tex., 295	Ci-FA	Ad-3A2	—	None	E	105	...	44.2	262.4	14.0	26.0	10.5	2.5	39.3	26.9	G‡T†‡	DCBS-M
Denver, Colo., 322	CC-FM	None	—	N	E	83	6	67.5	221.0	0.0	_25.1_	_12.2_	_1.1_	_34.8_	..	G‡Is†‡	DCB-M
Houston, Tex., 385	Ci-FA	Ad-7M2	—	T	E	142	12	...	265.9	25.0	28.5	10.9	1.3	48.0	41.1	G‡T†‡	DC-M
Indianapolis, Ind., 387	Ci-FM	S-4M4	BRE	None	H	235	32	None	350.3	4.0	24.0	15.4	2.4	51.9	59.0	G	DCBS-ME
Jersey City, N. J., 301	(Not reporting)															G	
Kansas City, Mo., 399	Ci-FA	None	—	None	P	114	15	75.0	182.6	13.0	_20.1_	_11.0_	_2.7_	_35.1_	_36.2_	2GT	DCBS-Me
Louisville, Ky., 319	CC-FB	S-5M4*	BRE	None	H	159	15	None	257.2	0.0	21.1	12.8	1.3	56.4	59.1	G	DCBS-ME
Memphis, Tenn., 293	CC-FC	None	—	None	H	202	18	None	501.2	35.0	20.3	11.7	4.5	49.1	72.0	G	S-M
Minneapolis, Minn., 492	Ci-FS	S-4M4	BRE	M	E	96	...	...	195.0	0.0	_25.0_	_10.5_	_1.1_	_27.9_	_23.5_	G	C
New Orleans, La., 495	Ci-FB	S-5C4	E	None	P	296	20	50.1	521.0	13.0	_26.3_	_11.0_	_3.4_	_48.1_	_82.9_	M†	CS-M
Newark, N. J., 430	Ci-FS	None	—	None	E	370	40	194.3	...	0.0	26.9	12.6	1.5	30.9	66.8	G	DCBS
Oakland, Calif., 302	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	114	9	83.7	289.0	0.0	21.8	10.8	1.6	35.5	...	N	DCB
Portland, Ore., 305	Ci-FC	None	—	None	P	107	5	19.5	222.2	0.0	24.1	12.1	...	26.8	...	N	DCBS
Providence, R. I., 254	Ci-FM	None†	—	V	P	51	18	52.0	116.6	0.0	32.8	13.7	5.0	41.3	33.8	T	DBS
Rochester, N. Y., 325	Ci-FS	None	—	None	H	135	8	None	283.5	0.0	17.6	11.1	0.9	28.0	33.4	G	...
St. Paul, Minn., 288	Ci-FS	Ad-7D2	—	M	P	47	7	...	122.6	0.0	19.6	8.9	1.2	38.7	26.0	G‡	...
San Antonio, Tex., 254	Ci-FB	S-7*2	R	None	E	87	18	14.3	265.0	25.0	30.2	10.8	2.9	68.0	85.1	N	-ME
Seattle, Wash., 368	Ci-FM	None	—	None	E	121	16	52.1	239.8	0.0	_25.7_	_12.7_	_1.6_	_37.0_	_35.4_*	N	DCBS-M
Toledo, Ohio, 282	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	None	P	100	6	25.9	205.4*	11.6	24.5	14.1	3.0	34.8	66.0	N	CS-E

TABLE XI-A.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Administered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipal Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	TB Death Rate		
100,000 to 250,000																	
Akron, Ohio, 245	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	None	H	72	4	None	$176.4	0.0	*23.5*	*8.1*	*2.3*	*31.5*	*22.9*	N	DCBS
Albany, N. Y., 131	(Not reporting)															N	
Bridgeport, Conn., 147	Ci-FB	S-4M2	BRE	None	H	90	5	None	166.2	0.0	*31.9*	*12.0*	. . .	*34.9*	*23.3*	Is†	DCB-e
Cambridge, Mass., 111	Ci-FA	S-3A3	BRE*	None	H	35	30	None	110.8	0.0	34.4	14.5	2.6	23.0	58.2	T†G	DCB
Camden, N. J., 118	Ci-FC	None	—	None	E	26	. . .	. . .	51.5	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Is†	DCB
Canton, Ohio, 108	Ci-FB	S-5M5	RE	F	E	14	. . .	$10.5	10.5	. . .	35.9	10.9	. . .	32.0	. . .	N	S-E
Charlotte, N. C., 101	Ci-FA	Ad-7C . .	—	V	H	51	7	None	135.0	. . .	38.5	11.5	3.0	45.1	. . .	N	S-Me
Chattanooga, Tenn., 128	CC-F*	None	—	None	H	76	. . .	None	138.1	40.0	25.0	10.7	2.4	51.0	93.0	G‡Ch‡	DCB-M
Dayton, Ohio, 211	Ci-FA	None	—	None	H*	63*	7	. . .	. . .	. . .	28.8	11.5	1.0	46.5	41.9	N	DCBS-E
Des Moines, Iowa, 160	Ci-FS	None†	—	SMN	P	23	. . .	. . .	55.1	. . .	*25.0*	*11.5*	*1.2*	*33.4*	*16.5*	N	DCB-E
Duluth, Minn., 101	Ci-FC	Ad-6C3	—	None	E	20	2	16.3	52.2	0.0	27.3	13.2	2.2	32.3	. . .	G	D
Elizabeth, N. J., 110	Ci-FB	S-7M4	BRE	None	E	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	18.6	9.1	1.5	33.8	35.0	N	DB
Erie, Pa., 117	Ci-FB	S-5M5	R	None	P	28	3	30.9	72.2	0.0	24.4	10.2	1.7	32.0	24.8	N	DCBS
Fall River, Mass., 115	Ci-FB	S-5M . .	BRE	None	H	15	. . .	None	96.4	0.0	28.0	15.0	3.0	40.0	55.0	G	. . .
Flint, Mich., 152	Ci-FA	Ad- . . .	—	None	H*	50	9	. . .	145.7	7.0	21.9	8.0	2.1	40.8	. . .	G	DS
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118	Ci-FB	S- . . .	BRE	None	P	25	. . .	8.4	46.9	0.0	27.0	12.0	1.2	30.2	. . .	N	CS-Me
Fort Worth, Tex., 178	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	75	12	. . .	112.0	33.0	*25.2*	*11.4*	*2.9*	*41.3*	*33.6*	G‡	DCBS-M
Gary, Ind., 112	Ci-FM	S-4M4	BRE	T	E	. . .	. . .	. . .	24.9	0.0	31.8	10.2	0.8	35.2	. . .	N	DCB-e
Grand Rapids, Mich., 164	Ci-FA	None	—	None	H	41	30*	None	101.7	5.3	24.5	11.4	1.5	34.0	17.7	G†	DCS
Hartford, Conn., 166	Ci-FB	S-6M3	RE	None	E	49	12	82.8	156.9	4.3	20.2	10.0	1.8	31.5	35.8	G	DBS-e
Jacksonville, Fla., 173	Ci-FC	None†	—	None	H	80	8	None	250.0	0.0	25.8	10.6	3.4	48.2	49.3	T†‡	DB-Me
Kansas City, Kan., 121	CC-FC	. . .	. . .	N	H	22	. . .	None	41.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	-M
Knoxville, Tenn., 112	CC-FS	None	—	None	E	100	2	15.8	166.6	50.0	24.5	9.6	2.8	37.6	43.8	GT†‡	DCB-M
Long Beach, Cal., 164	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	37	. . .	55.1	90.5	0.0	29.2	9.2	1.4	25.9	*7.1*	N	C
Lowell, Mass., 101	Ci-FB	S-3A2	BRE	None	H	34	22	None	85.6	0.0	21.9	15.2	1.4	54.1	32.9	N	DCB
Miami, Fla., 172	CC-FB	S-9*1	BE	L	H	85	7	None	205.6	32.0	20.7	10.7	2.0	41.9	50.7	G	DCBS-Me
Nashville, Tenn., 167	Ci-FS	None	—	None	E	95	5	. . .	213.0*	22.5	11.4*	11.2	1.2	47.6	63.9	G	DCB-M
New Bedford, Mass., 110	Ci-FB	S-3M3	BRE	None	P	29	18	26.6	190.3	20.0	15.9	11.4	1.6	47.3	26.9	N	DCB
New Haven, Conn., 161	Ci-FB	S-6M5	BRE	None	H	67	27	None	156.9	5.4	. . .	. . .	1.2	27.4	38.0	N	S-e
Norfolk, Va., 144	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	40	3	27.1	97.6	0.0	33.1	9.4	3.2	26.5	26.8	T†Is†	DCBSe
Okla. City, Okla., 204	Ci-FA	None†	—	None	P	46	. . .	11.5	96.4	13.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	S-Me
Omaha, Neb., 224	Ci-PM	None†	—	None	P	23	8	36.4	76.0	0.0	22.0	10.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	DCBS
Paterson, N. J., 140	Ci-FB	S-7M3	BRE	None	P	55	3	. . .	113.0	0.0	31.0	14.0	1.7	42.0	33.0	N	. . .
Peoria, Ill., 105	Ci-FB	S-5M5	—	None	P	49	2	10.0	123.6	24.3	18.4	10.6	0.5	29.0	36.5	T	DBS-ME
Reading, Pa., 111	Ci-FC	None†	—	T	E	31	0	40.0	62.8	0.0	14.9	12.1	4.2	14.4	35.8	N	DCBS
Richmond, Va., 193	Ci-FM	Ad-4M4	—	None	E	68	5	41.9	167.2	10.0	27.8	13.6	4.0	38.0	66.2	N	DCB-ME
Sacramento, Cal., 106	Ci-FA	None	—	TV	E	68	4	. . .	171.7	5.5	38.6	16.5	0.9	32.9	70.9	N	DCBS
Salt Lake City, Utah, 150	Ci-PC	S-6S4	R	TV	H	65	3	None	130.3	0.0	*29.6*	*9.7*	*7.0*	*23.0*	. . .	N	S-M
San Diego, Calif., 203	Ci-FA	None	—	None	H	41	30*	85.2	127.5	5.3	*25.2*	*10.5*	*2.0*	*24.5*	*18.9*	N	DCS

Scranton, Pa., 140	Ci-PM	None	—	VTSDN	E	17	1	...	31.7	0.0	*14.6*	*11.1*	*5.4*	*37.0*	*24.2*	N	DCBS
Somerville, Mass., 102	Ci-PM	S-3M2	BRE	VM	H	14	10	None	68.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CB
South Bend, Ind., 101	Ci-PM	S-4M4	BE	TM	E	17	2	19.7	41.9	0.0	11.5	8.9	...	33.9	...	N	-Me
Spokane, Wash., 122	Ci-FC	None†	—	MN	E	40	2	...	70.6	6.5	25.1	13.1	2.8	35.2	9.1	N	CB-E
Springfield, Mass., 150	Ci-FM	Ad-6M3	—	None	H	42	15	None	127.0	0.0	20.4	11.9	0.6	27.8	34.6	T	DCB
Syracuse, N. Y., 206	Ci-FM	Ad-...	—	None	P	130	33	88.0	314.9	0.0	27.4	12.3	2.6	29.0	31.0	Is	DCS
Tacoma, Wash., 109	Ci-F...	None†	—	None	E	25	1	24.6	89.0	9.0	35.5	13.6	1.2	27.7	33.6	N	DCB-M
Tampa, Fla., 108	CC-FC	None	—	None	H	67	3	None	186.6	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	2G	DCB-me
Trenton, N. J., 125	Ci-FS	None	—	None	E	41	5	35.9	106.0	0.0	32.7	17.9	2.4	55.4	65.5	T†	DB
Tulsa, Okla., 142	Ci-FB	S-5M1	BR	S	E	27	0	...	78.7	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-Me
Utica, N. Y., 101	Ci-FM	None	—	TM	E	20	6	49.6	58.5	0.0	*15.5*	*13.8*	...	*40.2*	*35.4*	G	BS
Wichita, Kan., 115	Ci-PA	Ad-2M	—	TMN	E	22	...	19.4	...	...	42.8	11.9	...	...	23.4	N	S-M
Wilmington, Del., 113	Ci-FB	S-4M2	BRE	MN	E	15	...	25.3	33.1	0.0	36.1	14.8	...	...	...	N	e
Worcester, Mass., 194	Ci-FM	Ad-2...	—	V	H	67	26	None	178.7	0.0	19.8	14.7	3.1	29.4	...	GT	D
Yonkers, N. Y., 143	(Not reporting)															T†	
Youngstown, Ohio 168	Ci-PM	None	—	None	P	21	4	...	88.6	0.0	18.0	11.8	...	31.7	10.8	N	DCBS
50,000 to 100,000																	
Allentown, Pa., 97	Ci-FC	None†	—	ST	E	16	2	23.0	33.7	0.0	*18.6*	*12.4*	*2.6*	*42.0*	*32.0*	N	CS
Altoona, Pa., 80	Ci-FC	None	—	...	E	9	...	...	...	...	*19.2*	*10.4*	*4.7*	*42.0*	*24.9*	N	...
Amarillo, Tex., 52	Ci-FC	Ad-5C2	—	T	E	17	0	...	41.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-M
Asheville, N. C., 51	Ci-FA	Ad-...	—	V	H	23	...	None	52.0	15.0	37.8	14.9	3.1	45.0	107.8	N	DCBS-Me
Atlantic City, N. J., 64	Ci-PM	None	—	TMLFN	E	22	2	...	35.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	Is†	...
Augusta, Ga., 66	CC-FB	S-6*4	BRE	None	H	38	7	None	70.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	G	S-M
Austin, Tex., 88	CC-FA	None	—	None	H	65	5	None	150.0	40.0	21.5	7.9	2.5	45.5	59.0	G†T†‡	DCBS-M
Bayonne, N. J., 79	Ci-FS	None	—	STN	E	11	2	31.5	76.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DB
Beaumont, Tex., 59	Ci-PA	None	—	T	E	10	...	...	17.7	0.0	31.9	10.7	1.6	22.7	19.4	N	S-M
Berkeley, Calif., 86	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	10	14	30.3	40.8	0.0	27.5	10.0	0.4	19.3	...	N	DCB
Bethlehem, Pa., 58	Ci-FC	None†	—	STMN	E	5	2	14.6	13.1	0.0	*23.6*	*9.6*	*0.0*	*39.0*	*12.0*	N	DCBS
Binghamton, N. Y., 78	Ci-FM	S-...	BE	None	E	16	7	...	51.5	3.5	23.0	11.0	1.5	22.0	...	G	...
Brockton, Mass., 62	Ci-PM	S-3M3	BRE	T	E	...	...	...	95.3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 62	Ci-FM	None†	—	VN	...	5	...	...	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	S
Charleston, S. C., 71	Co-FB	S-7*4	BRE	T	E*	50	7	10.4	247.8*	53.0	38.1	12.5	3.9	55.4	30.0	N	DS-Me
Charleston, W. Va., 68	Ci-FM	*	—	STN	E	18	1	...	38.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-Me
Chester, Pa., 59	Ci-FM	None	—	...	E	7	...	...	...	...	*24.6*	*12.7*	*3.3*	*44.0*	*52.3*	N	DCBS
Cicero, Ill., 65	Ci-PM	None	—	V	P	10	5	15.0	40.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	D-M
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio, 55	Ci-FA	None	—	None	P	12	3	12.3	20.4	6.0	...	8.6	...	...	...	N	DC
Columbia, S. C., 62	(Not reporting)															N	-Me
Columbus, Ga., 53	CC-FB	S-7C5	BRE	None	P	42	9	...	109.7	35.0	27.7	8.8	3.3	37.3	31.0	G	S-ME
Corpus Christi, Tex., 57	CC-FX	Ad-5*2	—	D	P	28	9	...	123.6	40.0	38.5	9.2	...	...	...	N	S-M
Covington, Ky., 62	Ci-FA	None	—	STVDMN	E	6	...	...	20.0	0.0	26.1	13.7	2.5	46.4	46.1	N	e
Davenport, Iowa 66	Ci-PC	S-2M2	BRE	STMN	P	5	3	...	15.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-M
Dearborn, Mich., 64	Ci-FM	*	—	...	E	10	...	...	30.9	0.0	13.5	4.1	0.0	...	...	N	DCB
Decatur, Ill., 59	(Not reporting)															N	-M
Durham, N. C., 60	CC-FB	S-7C2	BRE	None	H	41	3	None	123.9	30.0	21.9	7.1	...	42.8	...	N	DBS-Me
East Chicago, Ind., 55	Ci-PB	S-4M4	BR	TM	P	6	1	14.1	19.2	5.0	25.6	9.0	0.4	...	...	N	e
East Orange, N. J., 69	Ci-FB	S-5M3	BRE	T	P	18	14	23.1	51.6	0.0	17.8	12.6	1.6	22.0	26.0	N	DCB
East St. Louis, Ill., 76	*-FB	S-5..4	BRE	None	P	40	10	10.8	140.0	40.0	*18.7*	*9.3*	*2.6*	*59.5*	*22.6*	N	S-M

Table XI-A.—Health Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Adminis-tered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipal Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Ma-ternal Mortal-ity	Infant Mortal-ity	TB Death Rate		
50,000 to 100,000—continued																	
El Paso, Tex., 97	CC-FC	Ad-7C2*	—	None	H	44	4	None	$92.6	0.0	33.7	12.6	3.0	63.1	111.2	G‡	DCBS-ME
Evanston, Ill., 65	Ci-FM	Ad-2M4	—	TM	P	18	4	$22.2	51.0	12.0	43.8	14.5	1.9	37.0	21.0	N	DCB
Evansville, Ind., 97	CC-FM	Ad-4M4	—	None	P	16	2	28.0	67.0	0.0	25.0	14.0	3.0	50.0	31.0	N	DCBS-Me
Fresno, Calif., 61	Ci-F*	S-4M..	R	N	E	16	1	...	39.5	30.0	33.0	16.0	0.3	...	...	N	DCB
Galveston, Tex., 61	Ci-PC	None	—	TV	E	17	1	...	20.0	...	29.4	13.7	5.7	43.0	...	N	DBS-M
Glendale, Calif., 83	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Greensboro, N. C., 59	Ci-FC	Ad-4C4	—	V	P	24	10	...	59.3	0.0	37.8	11.2	3.1	33.0	32.0	N	DCBS-Me
Hamilton, Ohio, 51	Ci-FA	None	—	T	E	8	...	4.3	...	...	30.5	13.4	2.2	50.2	46.4	N	DCBS
Hammond, Ind., 70	Ci-PM	S-4M4	BRE	TM	E	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	-e
Harrisburg, Pa., 84	Ci-PC	Ad-5S5	—	M	E	10	1	17.8	23.7	0.0	*22.9*	*12.0*	*2.9*	40.0	23.8	N	...
Highland Park, Mich., 51	Ci-FM	None†	—	S	P	14	1	20.4	33.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	G	DCBS
Hoboken, N. J., 50	(Not reporting)															N	
Holyoke, Mass., 54	Ci-FB	S-3M3	BRE	M	E	8	...	7.4	49.8	0.0	34.7	16.7	...	...	...	N	CBS
Huntington, W. Va., 79	Ci-PM	None†	—	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	-Me
Irvington, N. J., 55	(Not reporting)															G	
Jackson, Miss., 62	CC-FC	None	—	S	H	26	3	None	62.0	50.0	*24.6*	*10.6*	*6.8*	*48.0*	...	N	DBS-Me
Johnstown, Pa., 67	Ci-PC	None	—	STVMN	E	6	1	...	19.3	0.0	*27.7*	*11.5*	*3.4*	*42.0*	*42.0*	N	DB
Kalamazoo, Mich., 54	CC-FC*	*	—	T	E*	25	1	...	...	...	20.5	10.0	1.8	30.7	11.1	N	DS
Lakewood, Ohio, 69	Ci-PM	None	—	None	P	7	3	13.0	22.2	5.0	13.2	9.1	...	28.2	...	G	DCB
Lancaster, Pa., 61	Ci-FM	S-5M..	R	STVMN	E	7	1	...	22.6	0.0	19.6	11.6	3.0	43.0	32.6	T†‡	DCBS
Lansing, Mich., 79	Ci-FB	S-8M4	BR	None	H	25	1	None	64.8	2.5	*36.7*	*10.1*	*1.2*	*36.6*	*7.9*	N	DCS-E
Lawrence, Mass., 84	(Not reporting)															GT	
Lincoln, Neb., 82	Ci-FC	S-6C..	BRE	None	P	24	6	20.8	56.8	0.0	24.1	14.1	1.0	37.5	8.5	N	DCBS-ME
Little Rock, Ark., 88	Ci-FM	Ad-5M2	—	S	E	19	16	...	49.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-ME
Lynn, Mass., 98	Ci-PM	None	—	None	H	23	14	None	70.1	0.0	24.6	12.7	2.9	28.2	24.5	N	DB
McKeesport, Pa., 55	Ci-FS	S-5S4	R	TMLN	E	7	2	8.4	23.0	0.0	*25.5*	*10.7*	*2.5*	*56.0*	*52.4*	N	DBS
Macon, Ga., 58	CC-FB	S-6*2	BRE	None	H	...	...	None	50.4	0.0	29.2	12.8	1.7	59.1	51.4	G‡	-ME
Madison, Wis., 67	Ci-FB	S-7C3	BRE	M	H	28	10	None	122.3	0.0	38.0	15.5	1.4	29.0	...	N	DCB-E
Malden, Mass., 58	Ci-FB	S-3C3	BRE	None	P	8	3	11.7	22.2	0.0	18.9	12.4	3.5	31.4	37.5	N	DCB
Manchester, N. H., 78	Ci-FB	S-3M3	BRE	None	H	34	5	None	59.1	0.0	22.4	11.8	1.6	40.3	...	N	DCBS
Medford, Mass., 63	Ci-FM	S-3M3	BRE	T	P	6	9	11.1	27.4	0.0	19.1	10.1	0.8	9.7	23.1	N	DCB
Mobile, Ala., 79	CC-FB	S-5*5	BRE	None	H	40	12	None	97.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	G‡	DS-M
Montgomery, Ala., 78	(Not reporting)															N	-M
Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 67	Ci-FM	None	—	M	P	17	8	49.9	50.8	...	16.4	9.0	3.0	24.0	31.2	N	C
New Britain, Conn., 69	Ci-FB	S-6M2	BR	N	P	14	7	26.9	48.3	11.0	*20.8*	*9.2*	*2.1*	*29.4*	*33.4*	N	DCBS-e
New Rochelle, N. Y., 58	Ci-FA	None	—	None	P	11	8	26.4	40.6	8.1	18.2	10.6	...	28.0	31.0	N	DC
Newton, Mass., 70	Ci-FB	S-3M..	BRE	S	H	16	10	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y., 78	Ci-FA	None	—	T	P	29	3	...	...	...	26.3	9.4	...	37.7	31.4	N	D
Oak Park, Ill., 66	Ci-PM	Ad-6*1	—	TVMN	P	10	1	9.2	31.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-M

Pasadena, Calif., 82.......	Ci-FA	Ad*-..	—	None	E	19	3	28.0	58.9	0.0	15.8	13.3	1.4	20.4	32.2	N	DCB
Passaic, N. J., 61.........	Ci-PC	None	—	STVN	P	11	5	...	34.4	0.0	...	15.0	...	24.0	...	N	DBS
Pawtucket, R. I., 76......	Ci-PC	None†	—	TVML	H	10	3	None	23.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
Phoenix, Ariz., 65.........	Ci-PA	Ad-..	—	STVDM	E	18	2	...	41.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	BS-M
Pontiac, Mich., 67.........	Ci-FA	None	—	M	P	14	1	...	35.1	19.0	24.8	6.8	1.8	32.3	...	G	D
Portland, Me., 74.........	Ci-FC	None	—	None	P	26	1	...	59.2	0.0	32.8	14.6	0.3	59.2	11.5	G†	S-E
Portsmouth, Va., 51......	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	10	...	...	38.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS-e
Pueblo, Colo., 52.........	Ci-FC	None†	—	TVMN	E	7	3	...	35.0	...	*15.2*	*7.7*	*1.0*	*41.0*	...	N	DCBS-M
Quincy, Mass., 76.........	Ci-PM	S-..M1	BRE	None	E	13	9	...	35.3	0.0	*23.0*	*10.8*	*4.0*	*27.0*	*34.9*	G	DCB
Racine, Wis., 67..........	Ci-FB*	None*	—	None	H	25	...	None	...	0.0	19.0	9.0	2.6	26.0	20.0	G	DB
Roanoke, Va., 69.........	Ci-FA	Ad-5A2	—	None	E	23	...	...	42.6	14.0	33.6	11.6	2.8	44.0	...	T†	-e
Rockford, Ill., 85.........	Ci-FM	Ad-3C1	—	T	E	16	2	14.0	44.2	21.2	33.3	11.4	1.0	34.1	26.4	T	-M
Saginaw, Mich., 83.......	Ci-FA	None†	—	TL	H	22	...	None	57.1	4.3	36.2	13.3	3.9	45.1	...	N	DCBS
St. Joseph, Mo., 76.......	Ci-PB	S-3M3	BRE	TDMN	E	15	...	10.7	40.0	0.0	21.0	18.0	3.0	21.7	30.0	N	-Me
St. Petersburg, Fla., 61....	Ci-PA	None	—	STVMN	E	11	...	...	32.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	2G†	CSme
San Jose, Calif., 68.......	Ci-FA	Ad-5A..	—	None	P	11	3	34.0	40.8	...	19.2	9.1	3.5	24.6	...	N	D
Santa Monica, Calif., 54...	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Savannah, Ga., 96........	(Not reporting)															N	-ME
Schenectady, N. Y., 88....	Ci-FA	None	—	VLN	E	36	19	51.1	112.6	...	*17.6*	*11.0*	*1.2*	*31.0*	*10.0*	N	...
Shreveport, La., 98.......	CC-FB	S-4C4	R	M	P	53	19	8.0	132.4	39.9	*23.7*	*11.3*	*3.9*	*73.6*	*61.1*	N	DCBS-M
Sioux City, Iowa, 82......	CC-FB	S-11*1	E	None	P	23	...	8.6	43.8	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-E
Springfield, Ill., 76........	Ci-PS	None	—	None	E	20	9	...	32.5	0.0	23.5	15.7	2.4	55.8	39.0	N	DCBS
Springfield, Mo., 61.......	Ci-FE*	None	—	TVMN	E	11	...	....	35.0	...	32.0	17.0	...	...	44.0	N	S-Me
Springfield, Ohio, 71......	Ci-FA	None†	—	None	H	19	...	4.6	59.2	40.0	28.5	14.0	...	33.0	...	G	DCBS
Stockton, Calif., 55.......	CC*-FB	S-5*2	BE	None	H	40	6	None	110.0	0.0	21.1	11.9	0.3	43.0	71.3	N	DB
Terre Haute, Ind., 63.....	Ci-PM	S-4M4	BRE	TMLN	E	6	9	5.8	10.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCS-e
Topeka, Kan., 68.........	CC-FB	Ad-11M..	—	None	P	41	13	9.8	92.7	25.0	*20.9*	*14.1*	*2.0*	*44.5*	*33.2*	T†‡	S-M
Troy, N. Y., 70..........	Ci-PM	None	—	None	E	29	2	13.0	50.0	0.0	*17.2*	*15.0*	*2.0*	*53.0*	*49.0*	N	...
Union City, N. J., 56.....	Ci-FM	None†	—	TL	E	3	10	18.0	26.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DB
Upper Darby tp., Pa., 57..	Ci-FC	Ad-....	—	TN	E	..	10	...	21.5	0.0	*16.5*	7.6	*2.3*	*28.0*	*5.3*	N	None
Waco, Tex., 56	CC-FC	None†	—	None	E	32	11	...	58.5	55.0	*17.4*	*9.9*	*7.2*	*54.8*	*40.6*	G†	DCB-M
Waterbury, Conn., 99.....	Ci-FB	S-7M2	BRE	None	H	29	13	None	76.0	2.8	21.1	10.6	...	34.4	32.7	N	DC-e
Waterloo, Iowa, 52.......	Ci-PM	None†	—	STMLN	E	4	3	7.6	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Wheeling, W. Va., 61.....	CC-FA	None	—	None	E	12	1	...	25.7	0.0	17.3	11.6	5.7	47.5	43.8	N	DS-Me
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 86.....	Ci-FC	S-9C..	RE	STVDM	E	15	...	33.1	34.4	0.0	29.3	15.2	4.2	31.7	15.0	N	S
Winston-Salem, N. C., 80..	Ci-FC	Ad-...	—	V	H	24	6	None	56.5	...	32.6	11.9	3.0	47.0	65.0	G	-Me
York, Pa., 57............	(Not reporting)										*24.2*	*12.0*	*2.7*	*56.0*	*19.4*	N	...
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex., 27.........	CC-FX	None	—	None	H	18	8	None	35.1	35.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-M
Alameda, Calif., 36.......	Ci-PA	None	—	None	E	8	1	10.1	30.2	0.0	13.6	6.6	1.1	21.7	...	N	DCB
Albuquerque, N. M., 35...	Ci*-FA	None	—	*	E	4	...	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-ME
Alexandria, La., 27.......	(Not reporting)															N	-M
Alexandria, Va., 34.......	Ci-FA	Ad-5C3	—	None	H	24	...	None	62.7	20.0	19.9	6.6	0.9	24.2	23.1	N	DCBS-e
Alhambra, Calif., 39......	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Aliquippa, Pa., 27........	Ci-FE	S-5C4	BE	SMLN	E	3	0	10.4	6.5	0.0	*19.1*	*7.1*	*4.7*	*38.0*	*33.3*	N	...
Alton, Ill., 31............	Ci-FM	None†	—	...	E	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-M
Amsterdam, N. Y., 33....	Ci-PM	None	—	L	E	9	1	...	17.7	0.0	*16.8*	*12.1*	*5.2*	*35.8*	*18.0*	N	...

TABLE XI-A.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Administered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipal Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	TB Death Rate		
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Anderson, Ind., 42	Ci-PB	S-3M4	BRE	None	E	4	...	...	$6.5	0.0	28.0	10.6	...	45.0	...	N	DCB-e
Ann Arbor, Mich., 30	Ci-FM	S-3 . . 3	BR	VMN	E	8	0	$12.0	20.0	0.0	34.0	10.0	0.1	35.0	38.0	N	S
Anniston, Ala., 26	CC-PB*	S-5*5	...	L	P	11	1	...	25.0	40.0	22.4	11.8	...	...	...	G	S-M
Appleton, Wis., 28	Ci-PC	S-5C2	BRE	VML	E	2	1	4.0	5.0	0.0	27.0	11.0	1.0	12.0	...	N	S
Arlington t., Mass., 40	Ci-FB	S-3E3	BRE	M	E	3	1	7.4	18.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DB
Ashland, Ky., 30	CC-FB	S-4*4	R	None	H	15	0	None	30.0	66.7	24.3	8.3	2.7	47.5	41.7	N	S-Me
Auburn, N. Y., 36	Ci-F . .	None	—	None	H	8	2	None	21.9	0.0	19.1	10.7	0.0	18.2	22.9	N	DCBS
Aurora, Ill., 47	Ci-FM	None	—	M	P	8	...	...	15.9	0.0	39.6	16.8	3.0	24.0	27.4	N	DC-M
Bakersfield, Calif., 29	Ci-PC	None	—	ML	*	1	1	...	6.0	0.0	57.4	12.4	...	29.8	...	N	DCB
Bangor, Me., 30	Ci-F . .	None	—	None	E	5	...	4.6	16.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	None
Baton Rouge, La., 35	(Not reporting)															N	-M
Battle Creek, Mich., 43	Ci-FC	None†	—	DMN	E	15	1	...	21.1	15.0	44.0	...	...	53.0	20.0	N	DC-ME
Bay City, Mich., 48	Ci-PC	Ad-3 . . 5	—	None	P	11	3	2.5	26.1	19.0	...	...	...	...	...	G	DC-ME
Belleville, Ill., 28	Ci-FM	Ad-5M4	—	None	E	1	0	...	1.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S
Belleville, N. J., 28	Ci-FC	None†	—	None	P	7	1	1.7	17.4	0.0	18.8	7.5	0.0	23.0	20.0	N	DB
Bellingham, Wash., 29	Ci-PB	S-3M3	RE	STM	E	4	...	...	6.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S
Belmont t., Mass., 27	Ci-FB	S-3E3	BRE	None	P	8	2	9.0	22.7	0.0	15.1	8.7	2.2	33.4	21.0	N	DCB
Beloit, Wis., 25	Ci-PA	None	—	TM	E	3	5	5.6	6.8	5.0	28.9	9.8	...	55.1	...	G	...
Berwyn, Ill., 48	*-PB	S-*	BRE	VMN	H	6	4	None	30.0	0.0	28.4	9.8	...	...	...	N	-M
Beverly, Mass., 26	Ci-FB	S-3C3	BRE	None	P	9	2	4.0	22.0	0.0	28.0	13.0	...	...	...	N	DB
Beverly Hills, Calif., 27	Ci-PC	None	—	STVFN	E	1	1	...	5.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Bloomfield, N. J., 42	Ci-FB	S-5C3	BR	T	E	7	...	...	...	0.0	*20.4*	*10.2*	...	...	...	N	DCB
Bloomington, Ill., 33	Ci-PM	Ad- . .	—	TV	P	10	1	3.3	12.7	0.0	35.0	18.6	0.0	38.8	...	N	DS
Boise City, Idaho, 26	CC-FM	S- . . .	R	STMLN	E	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-ME
Bristol, Conn., 30	Ci-PM	Ad-3M2	—	STL	E	2	4	13.3	9.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DB-e
Brookline t., Mass., 50	Ci-PB	None†	—	VM	E	16	2	...	76.4	...	13.7	14.7	5.8	30.6	21.2	T	CS
Burbank, Calif., 34	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Burlington, Iowa, 26	CC-FB	S-10*	BRE	None	E	12	...	7.3	23.5	35.0	25.2	13.3	2.0	32.1	23.2	N	D-ME
Burlington, Vt., 28	Ci-FC	S-3C3	BRE	FN	P	15	6	12.4	27.3	0.0	*20.9*	*9.6*	...	*39.2*	...	N	S
Butte, Mont., 37	(Not reporting)															N	
Central Falls, R. I., 25	(Not reporting)															N	
Chelsea, Mass., 41	Ci-FB	S-3C . .	BRE	MN	H	9	5	None	45.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
Chicopee, Mass., 42	Ci-FB	S- . C3	RE	VMN	H	9	9	None	39.5	0.0	23.1	10.1	...	7.2	...	N	DCB
Clarksburg, W. Va., 31	Ci-PA	None	—	STMLN	E	3	0	...	6.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-me
Clifton, N. J., 49	Ci-FB	S-5C . .	BRE	N	P	8	1	5.7	19.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DB
Clinton, Iowa, 26	Ci-PM	None†	—	STVMLN	E	1	1	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Colorado Springs, Colo., 37	Ci-PA	None†	—	TVMN	H	11	2	None	28.2	0.0	45.0	17.8	...	35.6	...	N	S-M
Concord, N. H., 27	Ci-F*M	S-3M2	B	TVMLN	E	3	...	...	6.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
Council Bluffs, Iowa, 41	Ci-PM	None†	—	STVMLN	E	1	3	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	...

Cranston, R. I., 47	Ci-PC	None†	—	VMN	P	5	1	9.8	10.4	0.0	21.3	*10.1*	*9.4*	*36.7*	...	N	...
Cumberland, Md., 39	CC-FB	S-2C2	B	None	P	21	6	1.8	65.0	50.0	*24.7*	*11.9*	*1.9*	*44.1*	*40.0*	G‡	DB
Danville, Ill., 37	Ci-FC	Ad-2..4	—	TVN	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	BS
Danville, Va., 33	Ci-FC	Ad-5..4	R	None	H	...	...	None	27.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-e
Dubuque, Iowa, 44	Ci-PA	None†	—	TVMN	P	7	1	5.8	24.6	0.0	31.5	19.1	...	...	...	N	DCB-M
E. Cleveland, Ohio, 39	Ci-PA	None	—	None	E	4	5	11.7	16.8	7.0	56.4	13.3	1.8	20.5	13.5	N	DCBS
E. Providence t., R.I., 32	Ci-PC	None†	—	...	E	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Easton, Pa., 34	Ci-PM	None†	—	STVMLN	P	1	1	10.0	3.1	0.0	*22.5*	*13.4*	*1.6*	*18.0*	*20.8*	N	...
Eau Claire, Wis., 31	CC-FB	S-7M*5	BR	None	H	14	2	None	32.1	43.0	21.8	9.4	4.4	59.5	13.0	N	-M
Elgin, Ill., 38	Ci-FC	Ad-2..	—	TVMN	E	3	...	5.2	7.6	0.0	32.1	6.9	...	...	...	N	-M
Elkhart, Ind., 33	Ci-FM	S-3M4	R	TVMLN	E	2	3	...	...	0.0	28.0	11.1	...	...	...	N	C-ME
Elmira, N. Y., 45	Ci-PB	S-6C3	BR	T	E	14	2	17.8	...	0.0	18.9	10.7	...	...	...	N	BS
Elyria, Ohio, 25	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	None	P	5	1	0.1	13.4	6.0	29.0	11.0	2.3	25.7	...	N	C
Enid, Okla., 28	Ci-FC	None†	—	STVDMN	E	3	...	2.0	5.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-Me
Everett, Mass., 47	Ci-FB	S-3M3	BRE	N	H	8	12	None	46.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CB
Everett, Wash., 30	Ci-PB	Ad-..C4	—	TVMLN	E	3	2	6.3	...	0.0	32.9	15.6	...	...	...	N	CB
Fargo, N. D., 33	Ci-FC	None	—	S	P	14	1	7.8	28.9	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS-M
Fitchburg, Mass., 42	Ci-FB	S-3M1	BRE	N	H	6	2	None	35.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS
Fond du Lac, Wis., 27	CC-PC	None†	—	TVML	E	...	3	...	3.2	...	*40.3*	*19.4*	...	...	...	N	S
Fort Smith, Ark., 37	CC-FB	S-*	BRE	None	E	15	...	1.8	13.8*	*	...	...	...	...	...	N	-E
Gadsden, Ala., 37	CC-*	S-5*5	R	None	P	12	1	...	21.9	40.0	28.0	7.0	...	27.0	...	N	-M
Galesburg, Ill., 29	Ci-FM	Ad-3..4	—	TVMLN	E	...	...	...	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Garfield, N. J., 28	Ci-PM	S-7M..	RE	VLF	E	2	4	...	10.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Great Falls, Mont., 30	CC-FB*	S-2M2*	BRE	None	P	5	...	8.2	31.2	20.0	30.0	11.5	0.8	28.0	20.7	N	D
Green Bay, Wis., 46	Ci-FM	S-7M3	BRE	None	H	13	0	None	29.2	0.0	23.8	9.8	3.6	40.3	24.0	N	DCB
Greenville, S. C., 35	Ci-FB	S-7C7	BRE	TV	P	8	...	...	...	...	*17.8*	*9.5*	...	*39.9*	...	G	DS-E
Hackensack, N. J., 26	Ci-FA	None	—	None	P	5	4	10.3	19.4	0.0	62.9	22.8	1.1	34.1	52.2	N	DCB
Hagerstown, Md., 32	CC-FM	Ad-2M4	—	L	H	17	4	None	50.0	66.0	*25.8*	*12.1*	*2.4*	*62.5*	*29.0*	N	DCB
Hamtramck, Mich., 50	Ci-PM	S-...	BR	M	P	11	2	...	2.0	...	27.0	8.0	...	...	...	N	...
Haverford tp., Pa., 28	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	TVMN	P	3	4	10.5	16.0	...	*7.2*	*6.1*	*0.0*	*77.0*	*10.9*	N	...
Haverhill, Mass., 47	Ci-FB	S-3C3	BRE	T	E	...	...	...	46.2	20.0	*18.6*	*11.4*	*1.2*	*17.4*	*8.6*	G	DCBS
Hazleton, Pa., 38	Ci-FC	S-5C5	R	TVML	E	2	...	...	4.2	0.0	*18.1*	*9.7*	*4.7*	*38.0*	*26.3*	N	...
High Point, N. C., 38	Ci-FA	None	—	S	H	15	7	None	31.7	31.0	29.0	7.4	0.0	51.0	...	N	-Me
Huntington Pk., Calif., 29	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Hutchinson, Kan., 30	Ci-FM	None	—	TVDM	P	5	1	...	10.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CB-M
Inglewood, Calif., 30	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Jackson, Mich., 50	Ci-FC	None†	—	None	P	11	3	4.5	30.5	0.0	*23.2*	*11.1*	*3.3*	*42.6*	*34.0*	G	CS
Jamestown, N. Y., 43	Ci-FB	S-6M5	BRE	T	E	19	4	18.1	44.6	16.0	30.0	13.0	0.0	22.0	...	G†	...
Johnson City, Tenn., 25	CC-..	...	—	STM	..	6	...	...	7.2	...	*30.6*	*14.8*	*3.9*	*39.8*	*67.0*	N	M
Joliet, Ill., 42	Ci-FC	S-5S4	R	TVMLN	P	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-M
Joplin, Mo., 37	Ci-FE	S-3*	BRE	STVMN	P	6	1	1.8	19.0	0.0	34.0	18.0	0.0	...	...	N	S-Me
Kearny, N. J., 39	Ci-FB	S-7M3	BRE	TLN	P	7	2	...	22.1	0.0	18.1	11.0	...	36.5	24.5	N	B
Kenosha, Wis., 49	Ci-FA	None*	—	N	H	20	...	None	42.8	0.0	24.2	10.1	0.0	28.0	...	N	S-E
Kingston, N. Y., 29	Ci-PB	S-6M3	BRE	L	E	7	3	...	19.7	0.0	15.5	13.2	0.0	51.3	...	N	None
Kokomo, Ind., 34	Ci-FB	S-3M4	BRE	TML	E	2	3	...	...	...	30.0	12.0	...	...	...	N	-e
La Crosse, Wis., 43	Ci-F..	...	—	V	..	..	...	...	30.2	0.0	21.5	10.3	1.1	43.6	...	N	None
LaFayette, Ind., 29	Ci-PM	S-3M4	BRE	TM	E	5	4	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CBS-e
Laredo, Tex., 39	CC-FC*	S-6*..	BRE*	MLN	E	12	...	...	15.7	6.0	17.0	12.0	1.8	22.0	...	N	S-M

Table XI-A.—Health Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Administered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipal Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	TB Death Rate		
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Lebanon, Pa., 27	Ci-PC	None†	—	TMN	E	3	1	...	$11.6	0.0	*26.2*	*12.8*	*2.8*	*39.0*	*14.7*	N	B
Lewiston, Me., 39	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	T	P	5	1	...	10.1	0.0	22.6	10.3	3.3	58.6	22.5	N	DCB
Lexington, Ky., 49	CC-FM	S-6*	BRE	None	P	34	2	$6.0	65.7	40.0	19.5	12.9	1.3	31.2	70.1	N	DCS-ME
Lima, Ohio, 45	Ci-PB	S-6M5	R	TDML	E	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS
Lorain, Ohio, 44	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	None	P	5	3	13.9	21.4	5.8	19.0	9.3	...	...	...	N	DCBS
Lower Merion tp., Pa., 40	Ci-FC	S-...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*12.2*	*7.7*	*1.0*	*19.0*	*25.3*	N	...
Lubbock, Tex., 32	Ci-PC	None	—	TVMN	E	11	1	...	25.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-M
Lynchburg, Va., 45	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	15	9	9.3	31.7	0.0	36.5	12.7	0.0	40.6	13.5	G	DCBS-e
Mansfield, Ohio, 37	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	None	P	14	2	1.8	36.0	41.3	28.5	12.8	3.7	45.8	23.4	N	DC-M
Marion, Ind., 27	Ci-PM	S-3M4	BR	TMN	E	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-e
Marion, Ohio, 31	Ci-PB	S-5M5	RE	TV	H	6	1	None	6.7	33.3	20.6	7.1	...	28.0	44.0	G†	DCS
Mason City, Iowa, 27	Ci-PA	None†	—	TVMN	E	2	3	4.1	7.1	0.0	29.0	11.7	...	31.0	...	N	DCBS
Massillon, Ohio, 27	Ci-FM	S-5M5	BRE	None	..	5	1	...	13.6	0.0	19.5	10.0	0.2	36.0	...	N	CS-E
Maywood, Ill., 27	(Not reporting)															N	
Melrose, Mass., 25	Ci-PM	S-3M3	BR	VMN	H	4	4	None	19.3	...	23.4	12.3	2.3	37.8	11.1	N	CB
Meriden, Conn., 39	Ci-PB	S-6M5	BRE	TML	P	3	3	22.4	14.6	0.0	...	14.0	...	...	...	N	S-e
Meridian, Miss., 35	CC-PB	S-...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	-Me
Miami Beach, Fla., 28	CC-FB	S-9C1*	BRE	None	H	85*	7	None	205.6*	36.0	27.9	11.1	1.3	44.7	3.6	N	DCBS-me
Michigan City, Ind., 26	Ci-PB	S-3..	BRE	TVMN	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	-Me
Middletown, Conn., 26	Ci-FB	S-7M4	BRE	None	E	3	7	8.4	13.1	39.0	19.6	10.4	0.0	35.0	18.0	N	DCBS-e
Middletown, Ohio, 31	Ci-PB	S-...	BR	TDMLN	E	...	...	...	...	...	*35.4*	*12.0*	...	*32.7*	*29.7*	N	C-M
Mishawaka, Ind., 28	Ci-FM	S-2M4	BRE	TM	E	3	...	...	7.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-Me
Moline, Ill., 35	Ci-PM	None	—	*	E	1	2	...	5.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	G	-M
Monroe, La., 28	Co-FB	S-5C4	R	L	H	25	5	None	47.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S
Montclair, N. J., 40	Ci-FS	None	—	None	E	22	9	...	51.3	0.0	12.4	10.2	...	30.4	17.8	N	DCB
Muncie, Ind., 50	Ci-FM	S-4M4	BRE	TML	E	3	...	5.4	2.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-e
Muskegon, Mich., 48	Ci-PC	S-3C..	R	TVDMN	E	12	1	...	27.9	50.0	*23.0*	*9.0*	*1.9*	*43.3*	*23.0*	N	S
Muskogee, Okla., 32	CC-FX	None†	—	None	H	21	1	None	27.5	75.0	*15.7*	*7.3*	*1.6*	*28.1*	...	N	CB-ME
Nashua, N. H., 33	Ci-FB	S-3..2	BRE	STVMF	P	6	...	7.0	3.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	B
New Albany, Ind., 25	Ci-FM	S-3M4	E	...	E	1	2	...	1.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-Me
New Brunswick, N. J., 33	Ci-PC	None†	—	TV	E	13	...	13.0	29.9	0.0	*20.6*	*12.0*	...	*31.4*	...	N	DCB
New Castle, Pa., 48	Ci-PC	None†	—	STDN	E	2	2	...	11.6	0.0	*22.3*	*10.8*	*3.3*	*26.6*	*23.1*	N	DCB
New London, Conn., 30	Ci-FA	None	—	None	H	10	...	None	23.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-e
Newark, Ohio, 31	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	TVDMN	E	4	1	...	10.6	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	S
Newburgh, N. Y., 32	Ci-PA	None†	—	None	E	6	3	...	16.4	0.0	22.4	15.5	0.0	41.2	44.7	N	DS
Newport, Ky., 31	Ci-PB	S-6C3	BR	None	P	7	1	3.0	21.0	0.0	...	10.0	...	18.0	...	N	DB-e
Newport, R. I., 37	Ci-PB	S-5C5	BRE	None	P	7	8	...	21.3	0.0	25.1	10.2	2.0	37.7	...	N	DCB
Newport News, Va., 31	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	23	1	10.4	51.6	10.0	41.0	11.0	...	...	31.0	N	DCS-e
Norristown, Pa., 38	Ci-FB	S-5*5	BRE	STVMFN	E	1	...	...	4.9	0.0	*22.8*	*19.9*	*1.7*	*30.0*	*15.7*	N	...

N. Bergen tp., N. J., 40	(Not reporting)															N	
Norwalk, Conn., 40	Ci-FM	S-6M6	...	SM	E	4	1	8.8	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	CBS-e
Norwood, Ohio, 34	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	N	P	4	1	...	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	C
Ogden, Utah, 44	Ci-PM	None	—	TMN	E	9	1	...	...	...	28.8	6.9	...	31.4	22.9	N	DSM
Orange, N. J., 36	Ci-FB	None†	—	TN	P	12	1	...	26.1	0.0	21.1	11.8	0.0	35.7	53.1	N	DCB
Orlando, Fla., 37	Ci-FM	Ad-5M1	—	TVML	*	6	1	None	22.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CS-me
Oshkosh, Wis., 39	Ci-FM	None	—	V	H	8	1	None	21.8	0.0	23.2	13.2	0.3	...	...	N	DB
Ottumwa, Iowa, 32	Ci-FM	None	—	TVMLN	E	1	1	...	2.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	-M
Owensboro, Ky., 30	Co-FB	S-4*2	BRE	None	P	10	1	...	19.1	58.0	23.8	10.2	3.9	55.9	42.8	G†‡	DCB-Me
Paducah, Ky., 34	CC-FB	S-3*4	R	None	P*	15	...	2.0	33.7	68.0	18.6	11.0	1.2	37.2	75.9	G	S-Me
Parkersburg, W. Va., 30	(Not reporting)															G	-Me
Pensacola, Fla., 37	CC-FX*	None	—	SVDL	H	21	...	None	50.0	60.0	*32.6*	*11.8*	*4.5*	*57.5*	...	T†‡	S-Me
Perth Amboy, N. J., 41	(Not reporting)															N	
Petersburg, Va., 31	Ci-FA	None	—	None	E	13	1	4.4	38.9	7.0	29.4	13.7	2.9	65.0	62.9	N	-e
Pittsfield, Mass., 50	Ci-FM	None	—	V	H	14	6	None	47.7	0.0	29.2	13.4	1.9	39.7	32.2	N	DB
Plainfield, N. J., 37	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	N	P	8	8	...	25.9	0.0	19.7	11.6	1.3	40.7	33.9	N	DBS
Port Arthur, Tex., 46	CC-FX	None	—	T	E	30	0	...	110.0	50.0	31.0	11.2	0.9	...	...	N	S-M
Port Huron, Mich., 33	CC-FA	S-5*5	R	None	E	12	1	4.0	41.7	18.0	*25.0*	*11.0*	*0.0*	*39.0*	*41.0*	N	None
Portsmouth, Ohio, 40	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	TL	H	8	2	None	19.0	6.3	36.8	15.4	...	...	...	G†	S
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 40	Ci-FM	S-6M3	BRE	None	E	12	9	...	33.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	T†‡	DCB
Quincy, Ill., 40	Ci-F*B	S-*	BE	TM	H	19	...	None	32.9	0.0	29.8	18.0	0.1	27.3	22.5	N	DS
Raleigh, N. C., 47	CC-FB	S-5C2	BRE	None	H	20	8	None	58.0	28.0	23.7	7.6	2.8	42.7	21.9	T†‡	DCBS-e
Revere, Mass., 34	Ci-FB	S-5M1	BRE	VDML	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	C
Richmond, Ind., 35	Ci-PM	S-4M4	B	TVMN	E	3	3	...	9.5	0.0	22.0	7.0	...	...	...	N	DS-e
Riverside, Calif., 35	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Rochester, Minn., 26	Ci-FB	S-5M3	BRE	None	P	9	2	...	21.5	0.0	17.8	7.5	...	32.2	25.0	N	-M
Rock Island, Ill., 43	Ci-FM	Ad-..M..	—	TM†N	E	3	2	...	7.4	0.0	13.0	8.0	0.0	29.0	...	N	-M
Rocky Mount, N. C., 26	Ci-FB	S*-3C1	RE	None	H	7	3	None	65.7	13.9	24.5	8.5	3.0	51.8	34.0	N	-Me
Rome, Ga., 26	CC-FC	S-3C6	BRE	T†	E	3*	...	1.0	4.5*	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS-ME
Rome, N. Y., 34	Ci-PM	None	—	None	E	10	0	16.1	15.0	0.0	20.7	9.3	...	23.3	...	G	...
Royal Oak, Mich., 25	CC-PC	None	—	M	E	4	1	6.3	4.5	...	14.2	5.6	...	...	...	G†	B
Salem, Mass., 41	Ci-FB	S-3M3	BRE	L	P	6	2	6.0	17.0	0.0	25.5	14.0	2.7	34.2	43.5	N	DB
Salem, Ore., 31	CC-FC	None	—	None	P	13	...	7.8	36.3	20.0	31.9	11.8	0.8	41.0	15.0	N	DCB
San Angelo, Tex., 26	Ci-PA	None†	—	TMN	P	5	3	...	19.0	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	N	S-M
San Bernardino, Calif., 44	Ci-PB	S-4M2	BRE	VML	E	4	2	...	10.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	B
Santa Ana, Calif., 32	(Contract with Orange County Health Department)															N	
Santa Barbara, Calif., 35	Ci-FB	S-3M2	...	V	P	11	1	...	25.5	0.0	22.4	11.1	0.5	20.2	54.0	N	DCB
Sharon, Pa., 26	Ci-FC	None†	—	*	E	1	1	...	...	...	*26.5*	*11.0*	*3.5*	*22.0*	*54.6*	N	...
Sheboygan, Wis., 41	Ci-FB	S-1M2*	BRE	None	H	13	...	None	26.9	0.0	16.3	9.1	0.0	24.2	27.5	N	DBS
Sioux Falls, S. D., 41	Ci-FM	Ad-3M1	—	TN	E	...	...	...	13.1	0.0	34.4	13.0	...	28.0	...	N	DCS-M
South Gate, Calif., 27	(Contract with Los Angeles County Health Department)															N	
Spartanburg, S. C., 32	(Not reporting)															N	-ME
Stamford, Conn., 48	Ci-F...	...	—	None	E	13	...	...	26.1	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-e
Steubenville, Ohio, 38	Ci-FB	S-5M5	BRE	None	P	9	3	5.0	24.3	46.0	45.5	15.8	...	...	21.0	N	DCBS-M
Superior, Wis., 35	Ci-FA	None†	—	V	H	8	2	None	21.2	0.0	21.7	10.4	0.0	62.5	...	N	DCS
Taunton, Mass., 37	Ci-FB	S-3C3	BRE	None	H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Teaneck tp., N. J., 25	Ci-FA	None	—	LN	E	3	...	...	7.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DC
Torrington, Conn., 27	Ci-PM	None†	—	TVML	E	3	1	10.0	2.7	0.0	27.0	10.5	...	...	...	N	S-Me

TABLE XI-A.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board, No. Members, How Selected, Term	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	Activities Administered by Other Agencies	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		HEALTH EXPENDITURES (in thousands)			VITAL STATISTICS: 1943					Municipa Hospital	Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State & Fed. Govt.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	TB Death Rate		
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Tucson, Ariz., 37.........	CC-F*	S-*	BRE	None	E	22	3	...	$60.0	50.0	24.2	12.8	...	...	...	N	DCBS-E
Tuscaloosa, Ala., 27......	CC-FB	Ad-5..	—	TVDM	E	5	...	...	...	0.0	21.9	7.7	5.4	35.2	33.3	N	S-M
Tyler, Tex., 28...........	CC-FX	None	—	None	P	23	3	...	62.9	65.0	*23.0*	*8.0*	...	...	...	N	DS-M
University City, Mo., 33..	Ci-PM	Ad-3M..	—	TVDL	E	11	2	...	20.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB-Me
Waltham, Mass., 40......	Ci-FM	Ad-5M3	—	TVMLF	P	3	6	...	14.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
Warren, Ohio, 43.........	Ci-PB	S-5M5	BRE	TDML	P	7	1	...	17.6	14.0	45.6	14.4	...	...	...	N	DCBS
Warwick, R. I., 29........	Ci-PM	None	—	SVM	E	4	...	...	...	...	*19.4*	*11.7*	*1.7*	*41.2*	...	N	...
Washington, Pa., 26......	Ci-FC	S-5C5	BRE	STMN	E	5	...	$8.8	9.4	0.0	*24.9*	*11.5*	*1.0*	*39.0*	*22.9*	N	DCB
Watertown t., Mass., 35...	(Not reporting)															N	
Watertown, N. Y., 33.....	Ci-FA	None†	—	TML	E	5	1	22.1	38.9	40.0	*21.9*	*11.9*	*3.6*	*42.5*	*21.9*	N	...
Waukegan, Ill., 34........	Ci-PM	None	—	TMLN	E	2	2	...	10.2	0.0	52.0	17.0	0.2	...	20.8	N	DC-M
Wausau, Wis., 27.........	Ci-FB	S-3C2	BRE	None	H	8	2	None	14.5	0.0	39.2	14.8	...	26.0	...	N	None
Wauwatosa, Wis., 28......	Ci-PC	None	—	MLN	H	4	1	None	6.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	CB
West Allis, Wis., 36.......	Ci-FM	None	—	L	H	15	0	None	28.1	...	22.9	7.4	2.3	25.3	18.5	N	DC
W. Hartford t., Conn., 34..	Ci-FA	Ad-6A3	—	LN	E	3	...	5.0	...	0.0	*13.5*	*8.2*	*0.0*	*24.5*	*15.0*	N	DC-e
W. Haven t., Conn., 30 ...	Ci-PB	S-3C3	BE	TVFN	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCBS-e
W. New York, N. J., 39...	(Not reporting)															N	
W. Orange, N. J., 26......	Ci-FS	Ad-9S..	—	None	E	5	4	15.4	19.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
W. Palm Beach, Fla., 34...	Ci-PA	None†	—	None	H	13	2	None	26.3	0.0	38.0	16.0	...	...	34.0	N	DBS-me
White Plains, N. Y., 40...	Co-..	None	—	None	E	9*	2*	33.2	19.7*	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Wichita Falls, Tex., 45....	CC-FA*	None	—	None	P	24	1	2.1	47.0	65.0	31.1	9.8	0.6	37.2	17.1	G‡	DBS-M
Wilkinsburg, Pa., 30......	Ci-FB	S-5..5	B	STVMN	E	1	1	...	3.9	0.0	*28.5*	*10.5*	*0.8*	*28.0*	*33.5*	N	S
Williamsport, Pa., 44.....	Ci-PB	None†	—	N	E	4	1	...	7.3	0.0	*23.0*	*12.3*	*0.6*	*37.0*	*6.8*	N	...
Wilmington, N. C., 33....	CC-FB	S-3*2	BRE	None	H	25	1	None	64.5	23.0	27.0	...	...	*76.0*	*26.0*	G†‡	DS-e
Woodbridge tp., N. J., 27..	Ci-FB	None†	—	TL	E	5	5	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	DCB
Woonsocket, R. I., 49.....	Ci-FC	None†	—	TMLFN	P	2	14	5.1	3.3	0.0	18.6	10.5	1.2	53.5	30.0	N	CB
Wyandotte, Mich., 31.....	Ci-PM	S-1M2	BE	ML	P	6	1	3.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	G	BD
Yakima, Wash., 27.......	CC-FC	None†	—	None	P	13	0	2.0	51.5	33.0	22.6	12.2	2.8	40.4	14.6	N	DCBS-M
Zanesville, Ohio, 38.......	Ci-PM	None	—	TL	E	6	1	2.4	5.6	15.0	40.0	18.0	3.0	...	42.0	N	CS

TABLE XI-B

HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR 439 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1944

Municipal officials of 439 of the 662 incorporated municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population reported information for this table in February, 1944. The notes at the beginning of Table XI-A also apply to this table for the columns shown. Under "School Board Expenditures," N indicates none.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	CC–PC	AdC	—	H	3	2	N	$10.4	1.7	C
Abington tp, Pa.	21	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	1	..	..	8.3	0.0	....
Ada, Okla.	15	CC–FX	None†	—	H	8	..	N	20.0	50.0	S-Me
Adams t, Mass.	13	Ci–PB	SE	BRE	E	2	8	$2.7	6.6	..	CS
Adrian, Mich.	14	CC–FC	SC	...	E	1	0	..	..	0.0	....
Albany, Calif.	11	Ci–PC	None	—	P	..	..	..	2.3	..	DCB
Albany, Ga.	19	Ci–FA	None	—	Co	7	2	..	14.8	0.0	S
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	Ci–PA	AdC	—	E	1	1	..	5.0	0.0	-M
Alliance, Ohio	22	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	3	2	..	..	..	S
Alpena, Mich.	13	Ci–PC	None	—	E	4	1	..	..	..	CS-E
Ambridge, Pa.	19	Ci–FB	SC	RE	E	1	2	..	2.7	0.0	DCB
Ames, Iowa	13	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	..	4	..	2.2	0.0	-M
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	Ci–FB	SE	BRE	E	2	2	2.3	9.8	0.0	....
Anaconda, Mont.	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	..	..	..	..	0.0	-M
Anaheim, Calif.	11	Co–FCo	None	—	Co	..	..	..	..	0.0	DCBS
Anderson, S. C.	19	Ci–FC	SC	R	..	2	5	..	3.0	..	S-Me
Annapolis, Md.	13	CC–FC	None†	—	Co	32	8	2.1	..	..	DCB
Ansonia, Conn.	19	Ci–PM	SM	BE	E	..	3	..	1.8	0.0	S-e
Ardmore, Okla.	17	CC–FX	None†	—	H	11	2	N	22.8	50.0	-ME
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	Ci–FA	SM	...	E	1	..	..	2.4	0.0	-e
Arnold, Pa.	11	Ci–FC	None	—	E	1	..	..	1.9	0.0	....
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	Ci–FA	None†	—	P	5	..	6.4	12.0	0.0	DCB
Ashland, Ohio	12	Ci–PM	None	—	H	1	..	N	..	..	....
Ashland, Wis.	11	Ci–FM	SM	R	P	..	..	..	..	..	DCB
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	Ci–PB	SM	BR	E	3	3	..	12.2	9.8	....
Astoria, Ore.	10	CC–PC	None	—	E	..	2	..	1.5*	0.0	-M
Atchison, Kan.	13	Ci–PA	SA	...	E	..	2	1.7	8.5	0.0	C-M
Athens, Ga.	21	CC–FB	S	BRE	E	..	..	..	..	..	B-ME
Athol t, Mass.	11	Ci–PB	SE	BRE	E	1	4	2.0	9.5	0.0	CB
Attleboro, Mass.	22	Ci–PM	None	—	E	4	1	2.8	15.7	0.0	B-E
Auburn, Me.	20	Ci–FC	None	—	P	3	..	1.8	6.7	10.0	DCBS
Augusta, Me.	19	Ci–PM	AdM	—	E	..	..	..	..	..	None
Austin, Minn.	18	Ci–PC	None†	—	P	..	1	..	..	..	....
Barberton, Ohio	24	Ci–P	...	—	..	3	..	..	6.4	20.0	....
Barre, Vt.	11	Ci–PC	SC	R	E	..	4	2.5	..	..	None
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	Co–FA	None†	—	E	2	1	..	6.4	0.0	S-Me
Batavia, N. Y.	17	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	3	..	..	6.0	0.0	D
Beacon, N. Y.	13	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	3	6	6.7	8.5	..	BS
Beatrice, Neb.	11	Ci–FM	S*	R	E	3	..	1.9	0.7	0.0	-M
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	1	..	..	2.2	0.0	...
Bell, Calif.	11	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Bellaire, Ohio	14	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	P	3	..	..	6.8	0.0	....
Bellevue, Pa.	10	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	1	..	..	1.2	0.0	....
Bend, Ore.	10	CC–FB	AdCo	—	H	6	0	2.7	17.8	40.0	DCBS
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	Ci–PC	None	—	E	..	1	..	0.6	0.0	DCB
Berlin, N. H.	19	Ci–FM	SM	BE	P	4	..	..	7.2	0.0	B
Berwick, Pa.	13	Ci–FB	SC	None	E	1	1	..	1.4	0.0	....
Bessemer, Ala.	23	Co–FB	SCo	BRE	Co	21	1	..	3.2	50.0	D

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Big Spring, Tex	13	CC–PA	None	—	H	4	2	N	..	..	C-M
Birmingham, Mich	11	Ci–PC	AdM	—	P	1	2	2.1	3.8	0.0	DB
Bismarck, N. D	15	Ci–PC	None	—	H	4	1	0.0	7.5	40.0	DCB-M
Bloomington, Ind	21	Ci–FM	SM	...	E	..	..	..	2.7	..	-e
Blue Island, Ill	17	Ci–PM..	M	—	P	2	..	1.9	1.9	0.0	DCB
Bluefield, W. Va	21	Ci–FA	None	—	P	4	1	..	8.6	0.0	-Me
Blytheville, Ark	11	CC–FC	SM	None	H	6	..	N	15.0	75.0	S-M
Boone, Iowa	12	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	..	2	..	2.1	0.0	....
Boulder, Colo	13	Ci–FA	None†	—	E	2	0	4.4	4.6	0.0	DS
Bowling Green, Ky	15	CC–FB	S*	RE	P	9	..	1.0	21.0	70.0	DBS-Me
Bradford, Pa	18	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	2	..	..	4.1	0.0	None
Brainerd, Minn	12	Ci–PC	S..	...	P	1	1	..	6.1	..	CBS
Braintree t, Mass	16	Ci–FB	SE	BRE	E	1	1	..	16.9	..	B
Bremerton, Wash	15	CC–FM	SM	R	E	24	..	3.2	52.8	0.0	DCB-ME
Brookfield, Ill	11	Ci–PB	None†	—	E	..	2	0.6	0.6	0.0	....
Brownsville, Tex	22	Ci–FA	None	—	E	5	2	..	9.8	0.0	....
Brownwood, Tex	13	CC–PC	None†	—	..	2	..	..	15.0	..	DCBS-ME
Bryan, Tex	12	CC–PC	Ad	—	*	..	..	..	27.3	..	S-M
Burlingame, Calif	16	Co–FCo	None	—	E	..	..	..	..	..	DCB
Butler, Pa	24	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	2	2	..	..	0.0	....
Calumet City, Ill	13	Ci–FM	SM	R	*	..	..	..	3.0	0.0	....
Cambridge, Ohio	15	Ci–FB	SM	RE	H	2	..	N	3.7	27.0	C-E
Campbell, Ohio	14	Ci–FM	SM	BR	P	4	0	..	..	..	....
Cape Girardeau, Mo	19	Ci–FM	SC	R	E	3	0	9.0	20.0	25.0	S-Me
Carbondale, Pa	19	Ci–FM	None†	—	E	1	2	..	3.5	0.0	....
Carlisle, Pa	14	Ci–PB	SC	...	H	..	1	N	1.3	0.0	....
Carteret, N. J	12	CC–FM	Ad..	—	E	3	..	2.0	3.5	0.0	DCBS
Carthage, Mo	11	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	..	3	..	2.5	0.0	-Me
Casper, Wyo	18	CC–PM	None	—	E	..	1	..	..	..	S-M
Centralia, Ill	16	Ci–PC	None	—	E	..	1	..	0.5	0.0	....
Champaign, Ill	23	*-FB	S..	BRE	H*	20	..	N	23.0	22.0	-ME
Chanute, Kan	10	Co-..C	None	—	E	3	..	..	..	..	-M
Charleroi, Pa	11	Ci–FB	SB	R	E	1	..	..	..	..	....
Charlottesville, Va	19	CC–FB	SC*	BRE	H	10	..	N	22.5	20.0	-E
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	Ci–PC	SC	R	E	..	1	..	6.0	0.0	None
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	CC–FM	None†	—	P	5	0	..	10.0	..	DCBS-M
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	Ci–PC	SC	BRE	*	..	2	..	3.3	0.0	....
Chickasha, Okla	14	CC–FB	None	—	E	3	..	1.5	..	0.0	-e
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	CC–FB	SM	BRE	P	5	1	1.6	6.4*	21.0	DCBS
Clairton, Pa	16	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	0	0	..	2.7	0.0	None
Clarksville, Tenn	12	CC–FC	None†	—	H	8	..	N	4.0	0.0	DCB-M
Clayton, Mo	13	Ci–PM	None	—	E	3	1	..	..	0.0	-ME
Clearwater, Fla	10	Ci–FA	None†	—	E	3	1	..	3.8	0.0	S-me
Cleburne, Tex	11	Ci–PM	None	—	E	..	4	..	1.0	0.0	-M
Clinton t, Mass	12	Ci–FB	SE	BRE	E	..	..	2.3	..	..	....
Clovis, N. M	10	State	None	—	E	0	0	..	3.5	0.0	S-E
Coatesville, Pa	14	Ci–FC	SC	...	E	2	..	..	1.3	0.0	S-M
Coffeyville, Kan	17	Co–F*	None	—	H	5	0	N	7.1	0.0	CS-M
Collingswood, N. J	13	Ci–PC	None	—	E	..	5	..	2.2	0.0	....
Columbia, Mo	18	Ci–FM	None†	—	H	3	1	N	2.6	0.0	DC-Me
Columbia, Pa	12	Ci–PB	SC	E	E	...	..	..	0.6	0.0	None
Compton, Calif	16	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Connersville, Ind	13	Ci–PM	SC	R	E	..	..	2.3	..	..	-e
Corning, N. Y	16	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	3	1	10.8	16.6	..	DS
Cortland, N. Y	16	CC–F*	SM	B	..	..	..	..	2.0	0.0	None
Coshocton, Ohio	12	Ci–PB	S	BRE	H	3	1	N	4.2	0.0	-ME
Cranford tp, N. J	13	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	3	1	..	4.3	0.0	DCB
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	CC–PM	AdM	—	E	..	3	..	1.6*	0.0	-e

TABLE XI-B.—HEALTH DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Cudahy, Wis.	11	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	H	2	2	N	..	0.0	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	Ci–FB	SM	...	H	6	1	N	8.0	12.5	DCBS
Decatur, Ala	17	CC–F*	None	—	H	6	..	N	3.0	0.0	DCBS-M
Decatur, Ga	17	CC–FB*	S*	RE	H	8	0	N	22.0	22.0	DC
Denison, Tex	16	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	5	1	..	4.6	0.0	S-M
Denton, Tex	11	Ci–FM	None	—	H	2	..	N	4.5	0.0	S-M
Derby, Conn	10	Ci–PM	None	—	H	..	..	N	3.0	0.0	CS-e
Dormont, Pa	13	Ci–PC	SC	None	E	..	1	..	0.7	0.0	....
Dothan, Ala	17	CC–FB	S*	...	H	..	..	N	..	..	-M
Du Bois, Pa	12	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	1	1	..	2.1	..	....
Dunkirk, N. Y	18	Ci–PB	SM	BE	P	5	2	..	0.9	0.0	None
Duquesne, Pa	21	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	..	..	3.9	..	0.0	....
Durant, Okla	10	CC–F*	None	—	E	..	..	..	..	..	-Me
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	CC–FC	None†	—	*	..	..	..	3.0*	0.0	S-M
East Hartford t, Conn	19	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	P	2	1	9.5	2.8	0.0	DB-e
East Moline, Ill	12	Ci–PM	AdM	—	E	2	..	..	0.6	0.0	....
East Point, Ga	12	CC–FC	AdM	—	Co	2	..	..	..	..	DCB
Easthampton t, Mass	10	Ci–PC	...	—	E	..	5	1.8	8.0	0.0	....
El Centro, Calif	10	Ci–FC	SC	R	E	1	0	..	3.1	0.0	S
El Dorado, Ark	16	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	5	1	..	6.0	0.0	DCB-M
El Dorado, Kan	10	Co–FCo	None	—	E	..	1	2.0	0.5	0.0	S-M
El Reno, Okla	10	Co–PA	None	—	E	1	1	..	1.8	0.0	-Me
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	CC–FC	SC	·R	H	6	2	N	6.1	0.0	DCBS-Me
Ellwood City, Pa	12	Ci–FC	SC	RE	E	1	3	4.5	6.4	0.0	....
Elmhurst, Ill	15	Ci–PM	AdC	—	P	1	2	..	2.5	0.0	DB
Emporia, Kan	13	CC–FX	AdC	—	E	4	0	1.9	10.8	52.0	S
Endicott, N. Y	18	Ci–PB	None†	—	E	..	2	..	..	..	DC
Englewood, N. J	19	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	P	5	1	..	13.6	0.0	DCB
Escanaba, Mich	15	Co–FCo	None†	—	..	6	..	..	14.7	43.0	DCBS
Euclid, Ohio	18	Co–PM	None	—	E	..	2	..	3.0	0.0	-E
Eugene, Ore	21	CC–FB	AdE	—	P	8	1	4.5	23.0	30.0	DCBS-M
Eureka, Calif	17	Ci–PB	SM	None	E	4	4	..	11.2	3.0	....
Fairmont, W. Va	23	CC–FC	S*	BRE	..	10	..	..	3.0	25.0	DCS-Me
Fayetteville, N. C	17	CC–FB	S*	BRE	H	24	2	N	60.0	66.7	DCBS-e
Ferndale, Mich	23	Ci*–PA	Ad..	—	P	4	2	2.8	11.4	0.0	....
Findlay, Ohio	20	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	..	3	..	9.4	12.0	CS
Florence, Ala	15	CC–PB	S*	BRE	H	7	..	N	16.4	55.4	D-M
Florence, S. C	16	*–FC	S..	BE	P	3	1	..	5.2*	..	S-Me
Fort Collins, Colo	12	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	1	1	3.2	2.2	0.0	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	3	1	..	6.4	0.0	C-M
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	18	CC–FX	None	—	..	5	..	..	..	..	Me
Fort Scott, Kan	11	CC–FM	None†	—	E	..	..	..	..	..	-M
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	Ci–PC	None	—	E	1	3	3.4	0.8	0.0	C-e
Fostoria, Ohio	13	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	3	..	..	6.0	20.0	S
Frederick, Md	16	CC–FM	AdM	—	H	1	..	N	10.0	0.0	DCBS
Fredericksburg, Va	10	Ci–PC	SC	R	H	2	2	N	5.4	0.0	DBS-e
Freeport, Ill	22	Ci–PM	None†	—	H	3	1	N	5.7	0.0	-M
Fremont, Neb	12	Ci–PM	SM	...	E	1	..	1.2	1.8	0.0	....
Fulton, N. Y	13	Ci–PM	SM	BR	E	..	..	..	..	..	....
Gainesville, Fla	14	Ci–FA	None	—	P	3	2	..	15.5	0.0	-e
Gainesville, Ga	10	Co–FB	S*	BRE	H	1	..	N	..	..	DS-ME
Gastonia, N. C	21	Ci–PC	None†	—	Co	2	2	..	7.4	0.0	-Me
Geneva, N. Y	16	Ci–PB	S..	...	E	5	1	..	10.8	0.0	DC
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	Co–..	None	—	E	..	..	9.9	..	..	....
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	Ci–FB	SM	BE	P	9	..	4.1	17.1	0.0	DCB
Gloucester City, N. J	14	Ci–PB	SC	BRE	E	..	3	5.0	5.6	0.0	....
Goldsboro, N. C	17	CC–FB	SC	BRE	H	19	15	N	52.7	..	-e
Grand Forks, N. D	20	Ci–PM	SM	BRE	P	3	3	1.2	6.7	0.0	-M

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Grand Island, Neb....	19	Ci–FM	SM	.	E	4	..	..	4.7	0.0	S-M
Grand Junction, Colo..	12	Ci–PA	None	—	E*	1	3	2.7	4.5	0.0	S-M
Greenville, Miss.......	21	CC–FCo	S..	..	H	15	8	N	40.0	52.0	S-Me
Greenwood, S. C......	13	CC–FB	SX	R	P	5	1	..	5.5*	..	S-Me
Griffin, Ga............	13	CC–FB	S..	E	H	8	..	N	16.3	40.0	D-ME
Guthrie, Okla.........	10	CC–FX	AdC	—	P	3	1	..	..	..	-Me
Hannibal, Mo.........	21	CC–FC	None†	—	P	4	0	1.4	10.8	44.0	D-Me
Hanover, Pa..........	13	Ci–PB	SC	E	E	..	2	..	1.9	0.0	None
Hanover tp, Pa.......	16	Ci–FC	AdC	—	E	2	..	..	6.2	0.0	CS
Harrison, N. J........	14	Ci–FM	SM	R	E	..	2	..	14.0	..	....
Harrison tp, Pa.......	13	Ci–PC	SC	BRE	E	..	1	..	0.7	0.0	....
Harvey, Ill............	18	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	..	1	..	0.6	0.0	....
Hastings, Neb........	15	Ci–FM	AdM	—	E	1	1	..	4.0	0.0	-M
Hawthorne, N. J......	13	Ci–PS	AdS	—	E	2	4	4.2	5.7	..	DCB
Hibbing, Minn........	16	Ci–PC	AdC	—	E	3	4	13.0	16.5	0.0	DBS
Hickory, N. C........	13	Co–FCo	None	—	E	..	..	..	0.0	..	S-e
Highland Park, Ill.....	14	Ci–PC	AdC	—	P	1	4	..	4.9	0.0	-M
Highland Park, Tex...	10	Ci–PM	None	—	E	..	1	..	0.3	..	....
Hillside tp, N. J.......	19	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	3	1	..	9.9	0.0	DCB
Hobbs, N. M.........	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	1	..	2.4	..	..	-ME
Holland, Mich........	15	Ci–PE	SC	R	P	..	2	1.2	3.0	0.0	S
Homestead, Pa........	19	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	3	..	..	3.5	0.0	C
Hopkinsville, Ky......	12	CC–F..	...	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	-ME
Hoquiam, Wash.......	11	Ci–PM	None	—	E	1	2	2.2	..	0.0	None
Hornell, N. Y.........	16	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	..	..	..	..	..	S
Huntington, Ind......	14	Ci–PM	None	—	E	..	..	..	..	0.0	....
Huntsville, Ala.......	13	Co–FB	None	—	H	..	..	..		..	-M
Huron, S. D..........	11	Ci–P..	None	—	.	..	1	..	0.6	0.0	....
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	15	Ci–PM	SM	RE	P	2	2	0.6	3.0	0.0	DCBS
Indiana, Pa...........	10	Ci–PB	SC	BRE	E	..	1	..	0.7	0.0	None
Iowa City, Iowa.......	17	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	2	1	..	4.0	0.0	-M
Iron Mountain, Mich..	11	Ci–FM	None†	—	E	1	1	..	..	.	-M
Irondequoit t, N. Y....	23	CC–PC	None†	—	E	1	1	..	6.8	..	S
Ironwood, Mich.......	13	Ci–FA	None	—	H	2	..	..	3.3	0.0	C
Ithaca, N. Y..........	20	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	5	3	16.8	18.7	0.0	S
Jackson, Tenn........	24	CC–F..	None†	—	H	6	..	N	2.5*	0.0	-M
Jacksonville, Ill.......	20	CC–FX	None†	—	P	9	..	1.8	..	..	DB
Janesville, Wis........	23	Ci–FA	None	-	H	9	..	N	19.7	0.0	DCBS
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	11	Ci–FM	SM	BE	..	3	..	..	0.3	0.0	-Me
Johnson City, N. Y....	18	Ci–PB	None†	—	E	..	3	4.5	4.3	0.0	S
Johnston t. R. I	11	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	2	1	..	..	0.0	None
Kankakee, Ill.........	22	Ci–FM	...	—	E	1	..	..	..	0.0	...
Keene, N. H..........	14	Ci–FB	SE	B	E	1	0	3.6	3.3	0.0	BS
Kenmore, N. Y.......	19	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	.	..	..	..	..	...
Kewanee, Ill..........	17	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	1	..	..	..	..	-M
Key West, Fla........	13	CC–FM	...	—	.	3	..	..	4.3	..	S-Me
Kingsport, Tenn......	14	CC–F*	...	—	P	17	..	1.6	51.5	39.0	DCB-M
Kingston, Pa.........	21	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	2	..	..	2.8	0.0	S
Kinston, N. C........	15	Co–FB	SX	BRE	H	..	..	..	5.0*	..	-Me
Kirkwood, Mo........	12	Ci–FC	None†	—	Co	2	2	..	9.6	0.0	CBS-Me
Klamath Falls, Ore....	16	CC–FM	AdM	—	P	10	0	3.6	27.7	30.0	DCB-M
La Grange, Ga........	22	CC–FC	S..	B	E	15	..	..	28.8	0.0	S-ME
La Porte, Ind.........	16	Ci–PM	SM	RE	E	..		.	.	.	-e
Laconia, N. H........	13	Ci–PC	SC	BE	E	1	4	2.0	4.6	0.0	...
Lafayette, La.........	19	Ci–FM	SC	.	P	4	..	2.4	6.0	0.0	..
Lakeland, Fla.........	22	Ci–PA	None	-	P	6	2	0.7	13.3	0.0	S-me
Lancaster, Ohio.......	22	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	2	1	..	..	50.0	-M
Lansdowne, Pa........	11	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	1	1	..	2.3	..	-M

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Lawrence, Kan	14	CC–FB	AdC	—	E	. .	. .	3.6	18.9	53.0	DCBS-M
Lawton, Okla	18	CC–F . .	None	—	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-ME
Leavenworth, Kan	19	Ci–FS	SS	OBRE	H	4	. .	N	3.9	. .	-M
Leominster, Mass	22	Ci–FM	SC	BRE	P	4	1	. .	10.8	0.0	DCB
Lewiston, Idaho	11	CC–FX	AdM	—	P	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-M
Lewistown, Pa	13	Ci–PC	SC	. . .	E	. .	1	. .	0.8	0.0	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	Ci–FB	None†	—	E	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	B
Lexington, N. C	11	Co–FB	S . .	E	P	0	1	1.5	4.0*	0.0	S-Me
Lincoln, Ill	13	Ci–PM	SM	R	E	. .	1	. .	. .	0.0	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	Ci–PM	None	—	E	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .
Linden, N. J	24	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	5	11	. .	20.7	0.0	B
Little Falls, N. Y	10	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	2	3	. .	. .	. .	D
Lock Haven, Pa	11	Ci–FC	AdC	—	E	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .
Lockport, N. Y	24	Ci–PM	SM	BRE	E	4	1	. .	9.5	. .	S
Lodi, Calif	11	CC–F*	None	—	H	40	6	N	110.0	0.0	DB
Logan, Utah	12	Ci–PC	AdC	—	P	1	1	. .	4.5	0.0	S
Logansport, Ind	20	Ci–PM	SM	. . .	E	3	3	. .	. .	. .	CS-e
Longview, Tex	14	Ci–PA	None†	—	E	3	. .	1.6	2.5	0.0	S-M
Longview, Wash	12	Co–PCo	None	—	E	. .	2	. .	1.2	. .	DCBS
Lynwood, Calif	11	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
McAlester, Okla	12	CC–FA	None	—	. .	. .	. .	. .	20.0	95.0	S-E
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	Ci–PC	AdC	—	E	. .	1	. .	0.0	. .	. . . .
Manhattan, Kan	12	CC–FC	None†	—	E	3	. .	. .	1.7	0.0	S-M
Manitowoc, Wis	24	Ci–PM	SM	B	H	4	1	. .	6.4	0.0	S
Mankato, Minn	16	Ci–FM	None†	—	E	2	. .	8.0	4.8	0.0	C
Maplewood, Mo	13	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-Me
Maplewood tp, N. J	23	Ci–FB	None†	—	E	2	5	. .	8.9	0.0	DB
Marinette, Wis	14	Ci–PM	SS	B	H	2	1	N	0.2	0.0	DCS
Marlborough, Mass	15	Ci–PM	SM	BRE	E	1	5	3.0	4.9	0.0	DCBS
Marquette, Mich	16	Ci–FC	None†	—	P	2	1	3.6	6.3	0.0	B
Marshall, Tex	18	Ci–FA	None	—	E	10	8	. .	15.9	60.0	S-M
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	. .	2	. .	1.5	0.0	. . . .
Marshfield, Wis	10	Ci–PC	None	—	E	. .	4	1.7	. .	0.0	None
Martinsville, Va	10	Ci–FC	None	—	E	1	. .	. .	1.4	0.0	S-e
Massena, N. Y	11	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	S
Mattoon, Ill	16	Ci–PC	None	—	E	. .	1	2.0	0.5	0.0	None
Maywood, Calif	11	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Meadville, Pa	19	Ci–FM	SM	BRE	E	4	. .	. .	6.4	0.0	. . . .
Medford, Ore	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	1	3	2.8	3.4	0.0	-M
Melrose Park, Ill	11	Ci–PC	None	—	. .	. .	2	. .	1.0	0.0	. . . .
Menasha, Wis	10	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	6	. .	4.3	7.0	. .	. . . .
Menominee, Mich	10	Co–FB	SCo	BRE	P	8	. .	1.8	20.0	60.0	S-M
Methuen t, Mass	22	Ci–FC	None†	—	P	4	6	5.2	11.8	0.0	DCB
Middletown, N. Y	22	Ci–PB	AdM	—	E	3	3	. .	12.5	0.0	. . . .
Millville, N. J	15	Ci–PC	None†	—	P	1	1	. .	2.5	0.0	DCB
Minot, N. D	17	*–FB	S-*	BRE	H	. .	. .	N	6.1*	0.0	ME
Missoula, Mont	18	CC–FC	SC	BRE	P	7	. .	2.9	19.1	33.0	DCBS
Modesto, Calif	16	Ci–FC	None	—	Co	3	. .	. .	4.9	0.0	BS
Monessen, Pa	20	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	2	. .	. .	2.5	0.0	. . . .
Monroe, Mich	18	CC–PC	None†	—	Co	1	1	. .	6.0	0.0	C
Monrovia, Calif	13	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Monterey, Calif	10	Co–FC	None	—	P	0	0	2.3	0.0	. .	DCBS
Morgantown, W. Va	17	Co–FX*	None	—	H	0	0	. .	1.0*	0.0	-Me
Morristown, N. J	15	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	P	8	4	. .	16.9	0.0	DB
Moultrie, Ga	10	CC–FX*	S*	None	H	0	0	N	1.6	0.0	S-ME
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	Ci–PB	SC	R	E	3	1	3.0	. .	. .	. . . .
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	Ci–PC	. . .	—	E	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	S
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa	20	Ci–FB	S . .	BRE	E	1	. .	. .	6.1	0.0	. . . .

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Muscatine, Iowa	18	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	..	2	..	2.0	0.0	....
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	CC–FM	None†	—	H	..	..	N	..	0.0	CS
Nampa, Idaho	12	Ci–PM	None	—	P	2	1	..	3.0	0.0	S
National City, Calif.	10	Co–FC	None	—	E	..	..	6.6	1.8	..	DCBS
Needham t, Mass.	12	Ci–PB	SE	BRE	E	1	3	2.6	9.2	5.0	BS
Neenah, Wis.	11	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	H	2	1	N	4.8	0.0	....
New Castle, Ind.	17	Ci–FM	SM	R	P	1	3	1.0	5.3	0.0	-e
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	P	1	..	..	1.9	16.0	....
Newburyport, Mass.	14	Ci–FB	AdM	—	H	1	4	N	5.8	0.0	DB
Newton, Kan.	11	CC–PA	None†	—	E	3	..	..	3.0	0.0	-M
Niles, Mich.	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	P	..	2	4.5	1.1	0.0	....
Norfolk, Neb.	10	Ci–PM	Ad..	—	P	1	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	None
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	10	Ci–PB	S..	BRE	P	..	3	..	0.7	0.0	....
North Platte, Neb.	12	Ci–PM	SM	R	E	0	5	1.4	0.5	0.0	C
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	4	1	..	11.6	0.0	DCB
Northampton, Mass.	25	Ci–PB	SC	BRE	P	6	6	8.3	19.0*	0.0	....
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	Ci–PM	None†	—	P	3	8	3.0	8.5	8.0	....
Norwich, Conn.	24	Ci–PM	None	—	H	2	2	N	4.9	0.0	C-e
Norwood t, Mass.	15	Ci–FB	SE	BRE	P	5	5	4.3	10.2	0.0	BS
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	6	1	6.3	7.3	0.0	BS
Oil City, Pa.	20	Ci–FM	None	—	E	2	..	..	4.5	0.0	....
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	CC–FX	None	—	..	5	..	..	..	..	DCBS-Me
Old Forge, Pa.	12	Ci–PC	None	—	E	..	..	..	..	..	....
Olympia, Wash.	13	CC–FC	None	—	P	15	1	3.0	33.8	48.8	DCB
Oneida, N. Y.	10	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	..	8	4.4	1.2	0.0	DCS
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	Ci–FB	SM	BR	P	4	..	4.7	5.3	0.0	C
Ontario, Calif.	14	Ci–PS	SC	BR	P	3	4	..	8.5	0.0	DCB
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	Ci–PC	SC	RE	E	1	..	..	..	..	S-Me
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	1	..	..	1.0	0.0	....
Ottawa, Ill.	16	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	..	2	..	1.9	0.0	-M
Painesville, Ohio	12	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	1	2	..	..	..	C-M
Palestine, Tex.	12	Ci–FM	None	—	..	2	3	..	3.0	0.0	S-M
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	P	6	6	11.2	17.1	0.0	None
Pampa, Tex.	13	Ci–FC	None	—	E	3	11	3.0	9.8	72.5	-M
Panama City, Fla.	12	CC–FX	None	—	H	10	..	N	30.0	..	DMe
Paris, Tex.	19	CC–FX	...	—	H	3	..	N	12.0	60.0	DCBS-M
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	..	2	..	1.2	0.0	CS
Parma, Ohio	16	Co–PB	SM	E	H	1	2	N	3.8	0.0	DCBS
Parsons, Kan.	14	CC–F*	...	—	P	3	0	1.3	16.0	52.0	S-M
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	Co–FC	None	—	..	5	..	..	..	..	S
Peru, Ind.	12	Ci–PM	S..	RE	E	2	3	..	1.6	0.0	CS-e
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	4	0	..	2.6	..	DCS
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	Ci–FB	SC	BR	E	..	..	..	..	..	....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	CC–FX	S*	E	P	10	..	0.6	2.1	65.0	S-M
Piqua, Ohio	16	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	3	1	..	9.4	12.5	DCB
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	Ci–FM	None†	—	P	..	..	..	..	..	None
Pittston, Pa.	18	CC–FC	None†	—	E	1	..	..	2.2	0.0	....
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	Ci–PM	SM	BR	P	2	3	..	15.0	16.0	DCBS
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	Ci–..	SE	BRE	..	1	1	..	2.5	0.0	B
Plymouth, Pa.	16	Ci–FB	SC	...	E	..	..	..	2.2	..	....
Pocatello, Idaho	18	Co–FC	None	—	P	1	0	..	..	0.0	S-M
Pomona, Calif.	24	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Ponca City, Okla.	17	CC–FM	AdC	—	P	4	4	..	30.0	0.0	DCBS-e
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	Ci–PB	None†	—	E	4	1	..	12.4	0.0	BS
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	Ci–PC	SC	BRE	E	..	3	..	..	0.0	S
Pottstown, Pa.	20	Ci–FB	SC	R	E	1	2	..	3.7	0.0	....
Provo, Utah	18	Ci–PM	SM	R	P	8	2	3.8	20.0	..	....
Red Bank, N. J.	11	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	P	6	..	..	12.3	0.0	....

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	HEALTH AGENCY EMPLOYEES		HEALTH EXPENDITURES: 1943 (in thousands)			Selected Inspectional Services
						Full-time	Part-time	School Board	Official Health Agency	% From State and Fed. Govt.	
Redlands, Calif.	14	CC–PC	SC	. . .	E	1	2	. .	4.0	0.0	DCBS
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Redwood City, Calif.	12	Co–FC	None	—	E	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	DCB
Reidsville, N. C.	10	Ci–FC	None†	—	E	1	1	. .	1.3	0.0	-Me
Reno, Nev.	21	Ci–PM	SM	R	E	1	2	. .	5.3	0.0	S-me
Richmond, Calif.	24	Ci–PA	None	—	E	15	1	. .	42.9	0.0	D
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	Ci–PC	None	—	E	1	1	. .	1.6	0.0	-Me
Rochester, N. H.	12	Ci–PC	SC	. . .	E	1	3	. .	2.1	0.0	. . . .
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	Ci–FB	SC	None	E	2	. .	1.8	4.8	0.0	S-Me
Roselle, N. J.	14	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	1	7	6.5	5.5	0.0	B
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	Ci–PA	None	—	Co	. .	4	. .	2.9	0.0	DCBS-me
St. Charles, Mo.	11	Ci–PM	SM	R	Co	. .	1	. .	0.0	0.0	-e
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	Ci–PM	AdC	—	H	. .	2	N	3.0	0.0	DCB
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	Ci–FC	S. .	. . .	E	2	. .	. .	. .	0.0	DCBS
Salem, Ohio	12	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .
Salina, Kan.	21	Ci–FA	SC	R	E	6	. .	. .	7.0	0.0	DBS-ME
Salisbury, Md.	13	CC–FM	None†	—	H	10	. .	N	27.1	70.0	DCB
Salisbury, N. C.	19	CC–FB	SB	BRE	H	11	9	N	32.5	33.5	S-Me
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
San Leandro, Calif.	15	CC–FC	None	—	E	3	. .	3.3	1.2	0.0	DBS
San Mateo, Calif.	19	Co–FA	Ad. . .	—	E	4	. .	. .	13.7	0.0	DCB
Sandusky, Ohio	25	Ci–FB	SC	BR	E	7	2	. .	19.2	6.3	BS-E
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	Ci–FM	None	—	Co	1	1	. .	2.6	. .	-ME
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	Ci–FA	None†	—	E	1	. .	. .	3.9	0.0	S
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	Co–FX	None	—	. .	. .	3	. .	2.2	0.0	-Me
Sarasota, Fla.	11	CC–FC	. . .	—	E	4	. .	. .	4.4*	. .	-me
Saugus t, Mass.	15	Ci–FB	S. .	BRE	E	3	3	2.5	14.5	0.0	DCB
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	CC–FB	SCo	BE	E	11	. .	2.0	28.4	75.0	BS
Seminole, Okla.	12	CC–F. .	None†	—	P	11	. .	. .	50.0	5.0	S-ME
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	Ci–PM	None	—	E	1	3	11.5	6.1	20.0	DCB
Shawnee, Okla.	22	CC–FX	None†	—	H	8	. .	N	25.8	50.0	DS-ME
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	Ci–PM	S. .	BRE	E	3	. .	1.8	2.0	0.0	-e
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	Ci–FB	SC	. . .	E	2	. .	. .	3.0	0.0	. . . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	Co–FX	None†	—	E	. .	. .	2.1	0.9	0.0	None
Sherman, Tex.	17	CC–FX	AdCo	—	E	10	4	1.7	29.7	50.0	DS-M
Shorewood, Wis.	15	Ci–PB	SC	RE	H	5	3	N	16.3	0.0	. . . .
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	Ci–PB	S. .	R	H	1	1	N	5.0	0.0	None
South Orange, N. J.	14	Ci–PB	SC	BRE	P	4	1	18.9	12.8	0.0	. . . .
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
South Portland, Me.	16	Ci–PA	None	—	E	2	2	2.0	4.7	0.0	. . . .
South River, N. J.	11	Ci–PB	None	—	E	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. . . .
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	Ci–FB	S. .	BRE	P	2	1	1.7	10.7	0.0	. . . .
Staunton, Va.	13	Ci–FC	Ad. .	—	E	4	. .	. .	5.9	0.0	S-e
Steelton, Pa.	13	Ci–FC	SC	R	E	4	1	. .	2.8	0.0	. . . .
Sterling, Ill.	11	Ci–PM	None†	—	E	. .	1	. .	0.4	0.0	. . . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	Ci–PE	SM	BR	H	2	3	N	6.2	0.0	S
Stratford t, Conn.	23	Ci–PC	None	—	E	8	1	6.9	8.4	0.0	DCB-e
Streator, Ill.	15	CC–PM	None†	—	E	. .	2	. .	0.2	0.0	None
Suffolk, Va.	11	CC–FX	None	—	P	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	-ME
Summit, N. J.	16	Ci–PB	SM	BRE	E	8	6	7.2	26.3	0.0	DCB
Sumter, S. C.	16	CC–FC	None	—	E	28	. .	. .	13.7	. .	S-e
Sunbury, Pa.	15	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	. .	1	. .	1.2	0.0	. . . .
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	Ci–FB	SE	BRE	P	3	7	. .	. .	0.0	DCB
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	Ci–FX	None	—	H	7	. .	N	13.0	35.0	S-M
Swissvale, Pa.	16	Ci–FB	SC	BRE	E	2	. .	. .	3.0	0.0	. . . .
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	CC–FX	None	—	H	. .	. .	N	16.0	. .	-Me
Temple, Tex.	15	CC–PA	Ad. .	—	H	6	1	N	11.2	15.0	CS-M
Terrell, Tex.	10	Ci–PM	None	—	E	. .	1	. .	0.0	. .	None

Table XI-B.—Health Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Govt. Unit, Health Officer, How Selected	Health Board—How Selected	Functions of Separate Adm. Board	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees: Full-time	Health Agency Employees: Part-time	Health Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands): School Board	Health Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands): Official Health Agency	Health Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands): % From State and Fed. Govt.	Selected Inspectional Services
Texarkana, Ark	12	CC–FM	Ad..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	-ME
Texarkana, Tex	17	CC–FC	SC	...	..	1	..	..	5.8	0.0	S-ME
Tiffin, Ohio	16	Ci–PB	SM	R	E	2	1	..	5.4	20.0	S
Traverse City, Mich	14	CC–FC	None	—	P	7	..	..	17.3	50.0	S-M
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	*–PC	None†	—	E	..	2	..	7.5	0.0	S-M
Two Rivers, Wis	10	Ci–PA	None	—	H	1	2	N	2.9	0.0	....
Union tp, N. J	25	Ci–FB	S..	BRE	E	3	2	..	10.2	..	DB
Uniontown, Pa	22	Ci–FC	SC	R	E	1	1	..	3.7	0.0	....
University Park, Tex	14	Ci–PC	None†	—	..	1	1	..	2.5	0.0	None
Valdosta, Ga	16	Co–PB	None	—	H	4	..	N	7.5	0.0	S
Vallejo, Calif	20	CC–FC	None†	—	E	25	1	..	51.0	80.0	None
Vancouver, Wash	19	CC–FC	None†	—	P	23	3	4.1	63.0	45.0	DCB-M
Virginia, Minn	12	Ci–FC	SC	B	E	5	..	..	10.5	0.0	....
Walla Walla, Wash	18	CC–FC	None	—	H	9	..	N	28.7	20.0	CBS-ME
Wallingford, Conn	11	Ci–PC	None	—	H	..	2	N	1.5	0.0	S-e
Warren, Pa	15	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	2	1	..	3.4	0.0	....
Watertown, Wis	11	Ci–PM	None	—	P	2	1	1.5	4.3	..	....
Waterville, Me	17	Ci–FC	None	—	E	2	3	2.1	..	..	DCBS
Watervliet, N. Y	16	Ci–PC	None	—	E	2	1	7.5	5.2	0.0	B
Waycross, Ga	17	CC–FB	SC	BRE	H	6	7	N	18.8	40.0	S-M
Waynesboro, Pa	10	Ci–PC	None†	—	E	..	2	..	1.8	0.0	....
Webster t, Mass	13	Ci–PB	SE	BRE	E	3	14	2.9	11.6	6.0	S
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	Ci–PB	SC	BRE	E	..	1	6.0	5.2	0.0	CB
Wenatchee, Wash	12	CC–...	...	—	H	13	2	N	4.2	0.0	DCBS-E
West Chester, Pa	13	Ci–FB	SC	BE	E	1	..	..	3.5	0.0	....
W. Springfield t, Mass	17	Ci–FB	S...	RE	P	3	4	3.5	15.5	2.0	DB
Westbrook, Me	11	Ci–PX	None†	—	E	0	1	1.9	5.5	0.0	....
Westfield, Mass	19	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	E	4	..	2.5	10.1	0.0	S
Westfield, N. J	18	Ci–FB	SM	BRE	P	2	1	..	7.4	0.0	DCBS
Weymouth t, Mass	24	Ci–PE	S...	BRE	E	..	..	2.5	..	0.0	....
Whittier, Calif	16	(contract with Los Angeles County)									
Wilmette, Ill	17	Ci–PM	None	—	P	2	1	..	8.9	0.0	DCB
Wilson, N. C	19	CC–FB	...	—	H	..	..	N	..	..	-Me
Winchester t, Mass	15	Ci–PB	SE	BRE	E	..	3	..	9.5	0.0	....
Winchester, Va	12	Ci–PB	Ad	—	E	..	5	..	2.3	0.0	DCB-e
Winnetka, Ill	12	Ci–FA	None†	—	P	5	2	3.9	22.1	0.0	B-ME
Winona, Minn	22	Ci–PC	AdC	—	E	7	2	..	13.3	0.0	-M
Winthrop t, Mass	17	Ci–FB	SB	BRE	E	3	3	2.7	7.0	0.0	DB
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	Ci–PM	SM	...	E	..	2	..	1.8	0.0	....
Woburn, Mass	20	Ci–FM	SM	BRE	E	5	3	..	..	..	BS
Wooster, Ohio	12	Ci–PB	SM	RE	H	1	3	N	5.3	21.3	B
Xenia, Ohio	11	Ci–FC	...	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	S
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	CC–PM	None†	—	P	2	1	2.5	6.3	..	...

Footnotes on Health Data, Tables XI-A and XI-B

Albuquerque, New Mexico: City provides only inspectional services; county provides all other services.

Ashland, Kentucky: Three members of board appointed by state health board and one by county fiscal court. Health agency administers school health work.

Astoria, Oregon: City's portion of joint city-county health department expenditures.

Augusta, Georgia: The county grand jury names one physician to the board, the county board names one layman, and the mayor and city council appoint two laymen and two physicians. The mayor, chairman of county board, and school superintendent are ex-officio members.

Bakersfield, California: School health work under control of city health department but financed by county.

Beatrice, Nebraska: Mayor, city physician, police chief, and one citizen selected by council serve as health board.

Berwyn, Illinois: Health district of town of Berwyn administers school health work.

Birmingham, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Boston, Massachusetts: Includes Boston residents dying outside of city.

Bowling Green, Kentucky: State board of health selects appointive members of board and county judge serves ex-officio.

Brockton, Massachusetts: Includes contagious disease hospital expenditures.

Bryan, Texas: State and city administer school health work.

Burlington, Iowa: Board of 10 appointed for life by county board of supervisors; county board members are ex-officio members.

Calumet City, Illinois: School health work administered by city and Chicago Tubercular Institute.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: All actions of board of health are subject to approval of city manager.

Champaign, Illinois: Joint health district serves Champaign and Urbana. Health district administers school health work.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: Health officer appointed by mayor, county manager, and state health department.

Charleston, South Carolina: One member of board appointed by city council and six by county legislative delegation. School health work in city is done by school board. Expenditure figure is for health work in entire county.

Charleston, West Virginia: Health board consists of mayor, city manager, health commissioner, and city solicitor.

Charlottesville, Virginia: Board of three appointed by council, county board, and board of visitors of University of Virginia for two-year term; no ex-officio members.

Chicago, Illinois: Control of communicable diseases in schools done by municipal health department; all other school health work administered by board of education and carried in school board budget. Tuberculosis control work done by Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Chillicothe, Ohio: Only city's share of joint city-council health department expenditures is given.

Chicago Heights, Illinois: Board of education, city, and Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago administer school health work.

Cincinnati, Ohio: School board handles health education work and part of dental program.

Concord, New Hampshire: Full-time sanitary officer.

Corpus Christi, Texas: Mayor and county judge appoint advisory board.

Cortland, New York: County board of supervisors appoints health officer.

Crawfordsville, Indiana: City's share of city-county health department expenditures.

Dayton, Ohio: School health work is administered by health department but financed by school board. Five employees in venereal disease work are paid by state and 18 nurses are paid by Visiting Nurse Association.

Dearborn, Michigan: Health board consists of mayor, president of council, city engineer, and health officer.

Decatur, Alabama: City, county, and state select health officer.

Decatur, Georgia: County board of health appoints health officer; mayor and city manager are members.

Dothan, Alabama: City-county health board selected by county medical society.

Durant, Oklahoma: State, county, and city appoint health officer.

Dyersburg, Tennessee: State and county administer school health work. The $3,000 is city's share of health expenditures.

East St. Louis, Illinois: Four townships including the city are served by the health agency.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Board appointed by mayor and county health board supervisor. Health director is ex-officio member.

El Paso, Texas: City council appoints three and county court four of seven-man advisory board which suggests budget and regulations.

Fairmont, West Virginia: Council and county court select board; ex-officio members are mayor, county president, school board president, and health officer.

Fayetteville, North Carolina: Board selected by county school superintendent, mayor, and chairman of county board.

Ferndale, Michigan: Cities of Ferndale and Pleasant Ridge, and school health unit jointly administer health activities.

Flint, Michigan: School board pays $9,000 to city toward school health work.

Florence, Alabama: Medical Society of Lawndale County selects appointive members of health board.

Florence, South Carolina: City, county, and state cooperate in administering health work; amount shown is city's portion of cost.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: City commissioners and county judge compose board together with the one appointive member they select. Expenditures shown do not include federal and state funds.

Fresno, California: Health officer appointed by mayor and health board and confirmed by council. Board has indefinite tenure.

Gadsden, Alabama: Has full-time assistant health officer and full-time health officer who are selected by county and state boards of health. The city-county health board of five physicians and the probate judge is selected by county medical society.

Gainesville, Georgia: Grand jury selects appointive members of health board.

Grand Junction, Colorado: City health officer supervises school health work.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Part-time workers include 28 employees of state branch laboratory which also serves the city.

Great Falls, Montana: Board consists of mayor, two members of council appointed by him, and three county commissioners. Health officer is ex-officio member.

Greenwood, South Carolina: City's share of health expenditures.

Jackson, Tennessee: $2,549 is for city only.

Joplin, Missouri: Mayor, city physician, and health commissioner are ex-officio members; there are three appointive members.

Kalamazoo, Michigan: City, council, and county board of supervisors appoint health board for city; county board appoints its board of six for one-year terms; school board handles school health work in city and health department does health work in county schools.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN: Under state law the city manager acts as board of health.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE: Health officer recommended by state commissioner of health for approval by county board of health and county court. The city is represented on the county board of health.

KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Amount paid by city to county health agency.

LAREDO, TEXAS: Mayor, council, and county judge select health officer and appoint health board which advises health officer on budget, rules, and expenditures.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: Board is composed of six members serving two- and three-year terms with the county judge and city manager ex-officio.

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: $4,000 municipal contribution to county.

LODI, CALIFORNIA: San Joaquin Local Health District administers health activities and school health work.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Mayor and county judge jointly appoint health board.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Health board is appointed by county board.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Board appointed by board of county commissioners. Employees and budget are for Dade County Health Unit.

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA: District health unit (two counties) set up in 1943 to administer public health activities and school health work. District health board appoints health officer. Expenditures are city's share under plan in effect in 1943.

MOBILE, ALABAMA: Board appointed by county medical society. Budget must be submitted for approval by city.

MOLINE, ILLINOIS: County provides practically all health functions.

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: County court and state health officer appoint health officer. The $1,000 is contributed each year by city to county health unit.

MOULTRIE, GEORGIA: County and state appoint health officer. Council and county board each appoint two to board; county chairman is ex officio member.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: State health department and county commissioners appoint health officer.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Include $48,000 federal funds for venereal disease program. Vital statistics corrected for residence.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Board has no administrative functions; it only enacts rules and grants and revokes licenses. The 24 municipal hospitals are: 15 general, 5 tuberculosis, 2 cancer, and 2 isolation. All are approved by American College of Surgeons except one tuberculosis and one isolation hospital.

NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: Board appointed by president of town council.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Includes garbage collection costs.

OAK PARK, ILLINOIS: Advisory board appointed by physicians' club.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA: School health work handled by county health unit.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY: Health officer appointed by state health board. State appoints three members and county judge one.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: State health board appoints city-county board. School board appropriates $2,000 to health agency.

PARSONS, KANSAS: U. S. Public Health Service appoints health officer and administers school health work.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: Health committee of chamber of commerce serves in quasi advisory capacity.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: Health officer appointed by state health officer and confirmed by city council and county board.

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS: County medical society appoints board of eight for indefinite term; mayor and county judge are ex-officio.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS: Board consists of supervisor, assessor, and town clerk. The Quincy Public Health District, a township organization (town being co-extensive with city), serves the city.

RACINE, WISCONSIN: Three aldermen compose board that appoints health officer.

ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA: City manager is chairman of the board.

ROME, GEORGIA: Only city health employees listed and city share of expenditures.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Health board is appointed by chamber of commerce; mayor is ex-officio member.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: All vital statistics figures are based on estimated population of 385,000 as of July 1, 1943.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Health officer is appointed by chief administrative officer who also selects advisory board for seven-year terms.

SARASOTA, FLORIDA: City's share of health expenditures.

SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA: State performs all health work except sanitary inspection and communicable disease control.

SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN: Ex-officio members are three aldermen, the school commissioner, and the health commissioner.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA: Board appointed jointly by city, county, and state.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI: Commissioner of health and sanitation is an elective official.

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA: District plan county unit includes four incorporated cities. Health board has five members: each of four city councils selects a member and county board selects one from unincorporated area.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Includes cost of operating hospital.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: Health officer is appointed by mayor and county board. Two councilmen and health officer elect health board.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO: State and federal governments handle health work.

WATERLOO, IOWA: Seven employees include school nurses.

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK: Employees listed are all in school health work, except one in vital statistics bureau. Of the expenditure figure, $19,500 is contributed by city to county.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS: Health officer appointed by city manager with advice of county judge and state and federal contributing agencies.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Appointive members of board consist of two physicians and one dentist; ex-officio members are mayor, county board chairman, and school superintendent.

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Housing

Developments in 1943

By Hugh R. Pomeroy *

Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

At the end of 1943 more than 7,500,000 persons occupied quarters provided under a federally controlled war housing program begun in the summer of 1940. A total of 575,000 new or converted dwelling units was completed in 1943, as compared with 412,600 in 1942 and with 385,900 in 1941. During the last half of 1943 public housing units were being completed at the rate of 1,000 units a day. That the peak of housing production was being reached by the end of the year was reflected in such moves as making servicemen's families and resident war workers living in substandard housing eligible for war housing previously reserved for in-migrant war workers, and also in permitting the sale of privately financed war housing originally reserved only for rental. Preliminary negotiations also were begun with the War Production Board for gradual resumption of a civilian building program.

During 1943 most of the public war housing constructed was temporary in character, while all privately financed housing was intended to be permanent. About 85 per cent of the latter was financed with 25-year loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The cost of the temporary public housing averaged $2,700 per unit, including sites and utilities, and permanent privately financed, single-family housing was restricted by federal law to cost no more than $6,000 and as of the first of the year was averaging $4,255 per unit, not including land and utilities. In view of these figures, it is interesting to note that at the end of 1943 the average cost of constructing the standard six-room frame house used as a measure by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration had risen 29 per cent above the 1935-39 base period, 4 per cent of the gain being from October, 1942, to October, 1943.

However, the cost figures cannot be made the sole basis for judging the quality of the housing that has been built. The primary aim was economy in the use of critical war materials. Through the standardized plans developed by the Federal Public Housing Authority (the constituent agency of NHA charged with responsibility for constructing and managing public war housing), family units were produced in 1943 at savings of up to 80 per cent in use of critical metals as compared with prewar permanent structures. Private builders likewise during 1943 built to standard plans and brought down the use of critical materials by

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60 to 70 per cent from prewar levels. Another saving was effected in the public program by leasing rather than purchasing about 46 per cent of the 1,403 housing sites in use. Since many of these leases were at the rate of $1 a year, the savings were considerable. Furthermore, the use of leases was expected to expedite postwar disposition of the housing developments.

A June, 1943, amendment to the Lanham Act (the federal legislation under which $1,500,000,000 has been appropriated to finance the public war housing program) provided that all temporary public war housing is to be removed within two years after the President declares the state of national emergency terminated or within any period of time thereafter that the NHA Administrator in consultation with the communities involved finds necessary "in the interest of the orderly demobilization of the war effort." By an earlier amendment to the Act, the permanent projects built under the public program are to be disposed of "as promptly as may be advantageous under the circumstances and in the public interest," with the exception that they are not to be sold to any agency for slum clearance or for the provision of "subsidized housing for persons of low income," without the prior consent of Congress.

Toward the end of the year FPHA was arranging to set up sufficient reserves from the public war housing rental income to finance the disposition program. The units to be regarded as "temporary" and therefore subject to disposition are family and dormitory trailers, portable houses, dormitories, and all temporary family-units built to certain FPHA standard plans—in all, 49 per cent of its program.

Estimating the manpower requirements and supply in critical areas—the crux of the war housing problem—continued to be difficult. Housing officials worked closely with the War Manpower Commission, the United States Employment Service, and the War Production Board. Even so, changes in war production requirements after housing had been programmed might change the housing need.

Two means of avoiding many of the manpower and materials handicaps were stressed during the year—a "share-your-home" campaign urging small families to open spare rooms and attic space to war workers, and a "homes-use" and remodeling campaign offering federal cooperation in converting large residential and non-residential structures for multiple dwelling-unit use. By the end of the year the number of accommodations provided for war workers in existing housing had expanded to approximately 1,900,000—an increase of 600,000 during the year, higher than the number provided through actual construction of new units under either the public or the private program.

Special local agencies known as "war housing centers" have been set up in 170 cities throughout the country since the fall of 1942 to promote these share-your-home and homes-use campaigns. These centers were established by NHA to function as strictly war agencies and by the end of 1943 plans were under discussion for the reduction or closing of such WHC's as had either brought their jobs close to completion or had outlived their usefulness. The centers' principal functions are maintenance of a vacant rooms and homes registry; certification of war workers eligible for new war housing; and preliminary processing of applications for property conversion—through private funds where possible, through public funds if necessary.[1]

To carry out the 1943 program, Congress twice amended the National Housing Act (under which FHA operations are conducted) to provide increased Title VI insurance authorizations, increasing the amount from $800,000,000 to $1,600,000,000. The Lanham Act was also amended during the year, authorizing a $300,000,000 increase for public war housing, bringing the total amount authorized under the Act to $1,500,000,000. However, of this $300,000,000 Congress actually appropriated only $150,000,000—$100,000,000 in June and $50,000,000 just as the year drew to a close.

In addition to the problems encountered and progress made in the actual construction and management of housing during the year, the housing finance field went through a period of war-induced change, with mortgage foreclosures falling by 39.4 per cent and with building and loan associations piling up shareholders' savings at a 20 per cent increased rate for the year. During the year, too, insurance companies invested $400,000,000 in mortgages on city homes, an all-time high for such financing. However, competition for mortgage loans by financial institutions, quickened by a lending market narrowed by wartime restrictions, by the end of the year was tending to create an inflationary movement in residential real-estate prices. Moreover, farm land sales were beginning to boom and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard advocated a resale capital gains tax to curb inflationary sales.

Carried on concurrently with the war housing program, was the prewar low-rent program—132,000 units of housing in some 420 projects. Many of these projects are providing accommodations for war workers but their original purpose, to house families from the low-income third of the nation, has not been lost sight of. All such projects, except a few of the earliest federal projects built by the Public Works Administration, are managed by local housing authorities. Because of increased pressures for efficient management under war-strained conditions of materials and manpower, and because of revised conditions of tenancy which rising tenant incomes and shifting population patterns imposed on these local authorities, recognition of their importance both at home and at the state and federal levels gained steadily. Through the nine regional councils of the National Association of Housing Officials, the experience and opinions of these local authorities were exchanged among them and were reported to the federal housing agencies where they had considerable weight in shaping policies and procedures.

The impact of all this housing activity on municipalities was felt mainly through the tax rolls. A total of approximately $15,785,000 had accrued to local taxing bodies on federally owned war housing projects by the end of 1943. On locally owned projects the payments in lieu of taxes that local housing authorities were able to make to cities rose in many cases to sums equal to full taxes, thus freeing such cities of all local subsidy burden (tax exemption being the usual form taken for payment of the local subsidy required under the United States Housing Act if cities are to qualify for USHA loans and federal subsidies).

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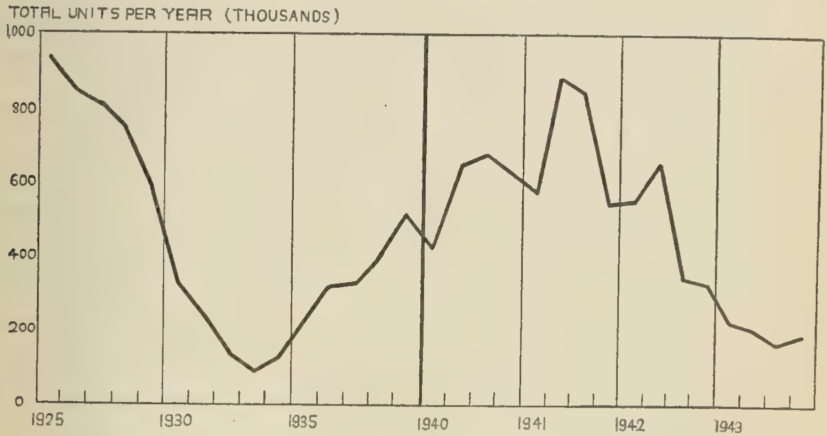
[1] Privately financed conversions are processed by FHA under Title I of the National Housing Act, with loans up to $5,000 authorized with a seven-year maximum maturity. Publicly financed conversions are handled by the leasing of private properties to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the government to convert the building for multiple-family living quarters, managing and maintaining it for seven years—the property owner to get a monthly rental, with the conversion costs amortized over the term of the lease.

These increased payments were made possible by the steadily rising incomes of low-rent project tenants. Since rentals in most cases are graded to income, local authorities were collecting the highest rent revenues in their history and were giving the cities some of the benefit of their prosperity. They were also cutting down on the amounts of federal subsidy required, in some instances operating without any such assistance.

However, these increased payments failed to allay the fears of many city officials that low-rent housing projects were acting as a drain on cities' operating funds and the suggestion grew in favor that such projects be assessed for full taxation, with the required local subsidy being met through direct cash payments. As a matter of fact, during the year some eight state legislatures considered amendments to housing enabling legislation that would have withdrawn the tax exemption privilege from housing authorities. Although none of the bills passed, the question is still a live one.



Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW DWELLING UNITS IN NONFARM AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1925 TO 1943

The chart shows the total number of new dwelling units constructed with public and private financing for each year from 1925 through 1939 and for each quarter in the years 1940 to 1943. The quarterly construction rates have been multiplied by four so as to be comparable with the annual rates for the earlier years. Data for 1925–29 are from the National Bureau of Economic Research; data for 1930–43 are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with February, 1943, reports on building permits include all urban areas (cities and towns of 2,500 or more population in 1940) rather than a specified number of reporting cities. Because the 1930–42 estimates are derived by somewhat different techniques than the earlier estimates, caution should be exercised in comparing years in different sections of the series. See *Monthly Labor Review*, April, 1943. "New Housing in Nonfarm areas, 1941 and 1942." Urban and rural nonfarm classifications for years 1925–29 are based on 1930 Census, and for years 1930–43 upon 1940 Census.

Another 1943 housing matter of direct concern to municipalities was covered in decisions of two federal district courts that FPHA, in constructing temporary war housing under the Lanham Act, is not required to comply with local zoning codes and building regulations. The decisions were challenged in many quarters, although there is less concern about the matter since the amendment of the Lanham Act to require that such housing be dismantled after the emergency.

In addition to bringing the war program close to a finish, many constructive efforts to prepare for a postwar building program were initiated during the year: FPHA agreed to accept applications for postwar projects, to go on a "shelf" for consideration if and when federal funds might become available for resumption of low-rent building; FHA conducted a preliminary survey of subdivision areas in which utilities were already installed and which would thus be available for immediate postwar building; FHA also sought to check the inflationary trend in the mortgage market mentioned above by basing its approval for mortgage insurance on long-term stabilized values, without regard to short-term fluctuations in market price; FPHA signed agreements for the postwar sale of two projects to "mutual ownership" corporations, setting a pattern for a form of cooperative housing that might solve some problems of the housing market; the Bureau of the Census began to study the effects of the country's great population shifts on specific cities; the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to study the same problem in relation to whole industrial areas; the Department of Commerce surveyed the postwar consumer market for residential construction; the Treasury Department published the first reports of a committee studying the problems of taxation, including that of the exemption of public housing projects, as mentioned above; and other groups throughout the country undertook similar inquiries into the subject of the real property tax and its relationship to municipal finance, subsidies, federal grants-in-aid, and other fiscal matters.

Some of the most specific plans for postwar housing had to do with the clearing of blighted urban areas. The theory here has been that by rebuilding such areas the cities' financial positions would be improved, their physical character bettered, their housing supply augmented, and unemployment problems alleviated. Both state and federal legislation was introduced during the year to get such plans under way. State legislation, now in effect in ten states, in general authorizes the organization of "urban redevelopment corporations" that would have the right of eminent domain in clearing blighted areas and which would then, under varying amounts of public control (and in some cases with partial tax exemption), rebuild the areas. The proposed federal legislation provides for financial assistance to cities in buying up such blighted areas—areas which almost without exception are high in land value, reflecting past values and speculative assessments. Under the legislation it is proposed that the federal government either advance funds on 100-year loans or underwrite excessive land values.

At the end of the year there had not yet been set up any agency to coordinate all these postwar housing plans. In the Senate a subcommittee of the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning is studying the problem and the Bureau of the Budget early in the fall was assigned the responsibility for reviewing all postwar public works plans made by federal agencies. However, by the year's end a more realistic coordination of the great complex of the housing industry's postwar plans loomed as a major 1944 task.

The National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), the only organization of public agencies and officials in the field of housing, in 1943 opened an office in Washington, D. C. and began publication of a weekly newsletter reporting federal activities related to housing. In 1943 NAHO completed the organization of nine regional councils to confer with regional and federal officials on problems of federal-local relations. The Association published a preliminary report on retirement plans for housing agency employees and a report on need for trained housing personnel, and continued work on a report on postwar housing.

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Public Works

Developments in 1943

By Frederic Bass

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Of outstanding significance during the past year is the fact that essential civilian services in the field of public works were maintained at or near a level commensurate with accepted standards in spite of the stringent wartime controls and demands upon manpower, equipment, and materials. Continuing the decline started in the last quarter of 1942, public works construction dropped from an all-time record total of $10,600,000,000 for all types of public construction, including civil and military, in 1942, to an estimated $5,800,000,000 in 1943. Forecasts by the United States Department of Labor indicate that the 1944 total will be approximately one-half the total new construction of 1943. It is worthy of note that the greatest declines in public construction occurred in those classifications connected more or less directly with the war effort, while highway, sewage disposal and water supply, and miscellaneous public service enterprises continued at a fairly level rate throughout 1943, approximating 60 per cent of the September and October, 1942, totals. The greatly accelerated federal airport construction program, even though materially reduced from the September, 1942, peak, continued to assume outstanding proportions. Monthly contract awards reflected the interesting fact that the yardage of airport runways, taxiways, and aprons built of concrete exceeded the yardage of concrete roads, streets, and alleys by an approximate ratio of three to one.

While new construction was being reduced the maintenance and operation of existing facilities remained at a relatively high level in congested areas. Tight federal control on the use of bituminous products resulted in the deferment of a considerable volume of street maintenance, resurfacing, and reconstruction This situation continued until September, 1943, when the restrictions on bituminous products excepting road oil were lifted. The scarcity of other critical materials such as reinforcing steel, lumber, metal pipe and fittings, and other miscellaneous items caused the development of ingenious designs involving the use of noncritical materials in maintenance, repair, and reconstruction work. The careful control of automotive equipment also was mandatory under the stringent wartime conditions, and the pooling of equipment by various city departments, together with centralized shop control and repair of motor vehicles, assisted in meeting this situation in many cities.

Looking to the financing of work programs in the transition period, 13 states in 1943 gave municipalities authority to establish financial reserves; eight states previously had enacted similar legislation. Wisconsin cities, through home-rule charter provisions, have established a healthy record in the setting up of local postwar improvement reserves:

Personnel. Foremost among administrative problems was the loss of manpower to the military services and to war industries. A survey made by the American Public Works Association in March, 1943, indicates that 47 per cent of the cities included in the survey keenly felt the loss of manpower in such activities as refuse collection, street repair, street cleaning, snow removal, and the operation of sewerage and water supply facilities. Decreases in personnel of 10 to 28 per cent were being absorbed by many cities without major impairment of services.

Other personnel problems loomed large in the administration of public works during 1944. Short-lived walkouts involving public works service employees occurred in Milwaukee, Montreal, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and in a number of other cities. Wage increases, the underlying reason for most of the labor difficulties, were granted public works and other city employees throughout the nation. Surveys conducted during 1943 indicated that among the nation's larger cities the lowest wage paid refuse collectors and street sweepers was 60 cents an hour, while several paid 90 cents or more an hour for this type of labor. One survey conducted by the committee on refuse collection and disposal of the American Public Works Association indicated that 23 per cent of the cities reporting in a widespread survey had increased the length of their work week, and 76 per cent of the cities had granted wage increases ranging up to 30 per cent. The granting of sick leaves, vacations, and pension allowances to public works service employees was reported as standard practice by a majority of cities over 250,000 population, and the strengthening of this policy, together with consideration for the cost of living, was noted in the labor relations of many municipalities. The War Labor Board's hands-off policy with respect to municipal labor difficulties was unchanged during the year, after the decision in the case of the Newark refuse collection strike late in 1942 established this policy.

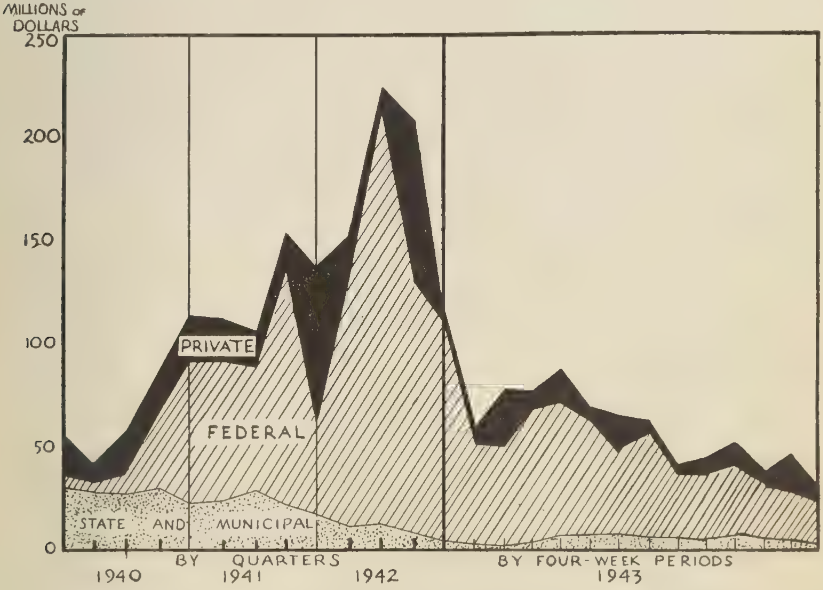
In a number of instances depleted staffs were augmented by the utilization of women and boys in operations generally reserved exclusively for men. Women were used in street cleaning operations in Baltimore, in refuse collection in Waterloo, Iowa, and in Chicago by refuse collection contractors. Boys were employed temporarily on street operations at Springfield, Illinois, and in a number of other instances. However, this practice did not become widespread, most public works departments attempting to solve their difficulties by recruiting older, less experienced men.

Intergovernmental Cooperation. Intergovernmental cooperation in the solution of public works problems was highlighted with the start of actual construction work early in 1943 on a sewage disposal project in Oakland County, Michigan. This large-scale project involved parts of three townships, and culminated in the cooperative efforts of the cities of Berkeley, Ferndale, Hazel Park, Huntington Wood, Pleasant Ridge, Royal Oak, Oak Park, Detroit, and Oakland County.

The arrangement provides for a sewage interception system and treatment in the Detroit sewage works. The period of the agreement is indicated to be 50 years. The entire arrangement was made possible by state legislation adopted in 1943.

Massachusetts enacted legislation to permit cities, towns, and districts, and certain water companies, to aid other governmental agencies in maintaining their water supplies. In Nevada cities and counties were enabled to enter into cooperative agreements with each other for the joint use of personnel, equipment, and facilities.

Local governmental units also received increased support from state highway agencies through legislative actions, in the construction and maintenance of local streets in Texas, Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, Indiana, and Wisconsin. In Minnesota the state highway commissioner was authorized to enter into agreements with any governmental subdivision for the lease or rental of machinery and equipment used in the construction and maintenance of streets and highways.



Source: Engineering News-Record

Average Value of Construction Contracts, by Quarters, 1940 to 1942, and by Four-Week Periods, 1943

This chart shows trends in contracts for civil engineering construction in continental United States only and does not include construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding. The minimum size projects included are: waterworks and waterways projects, $15,000; other public works, $25,000; industrial buildings, $40,000; other buildings, $150,000.

Legislative enactments in 1943 strengthened stream pollution control in Indiana and Texas. The state of Washington authorized county sewer districts to include within their boundaries portions or all of one or more incorporated cities or towns, with the consent of the city's or town's governing body.

Interstate Relations. New York State passed legislation providing for interstate cooperation for use, conservation, protection, and equitable diversion of the water resources in the Delaware River Basin between Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Attention was focussed on interstate relations when the United States Supreme Court ordered the state of Indiana and the cities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting to show cause why they should not be restrained by injunction from discharging sewage and other wastes into Lake Michigan. This action was the result of a petition by the state of Illinois looking to the reduction of the amount of pollution that jeopardized the safety of Chicago's water supply.

Finance. The use of service charges in the financing of sewerage systems was authorized by legislation in Nebraska during 1943, which provided that first- and second-class cities can establish by ordinance reasonable rates to persons served by a sewer and further provide "for a lien for the charges therefor upon property served, and for the collection of such charges." Sewer rentals as a means of financing large-scale sewer improvements were studied in a number of large cities, including Philadelphia, San Francisco, Toronto, and Los Angeles. In the latter city a suit was instituted to prevent the city from discharging partially treated sewage into the ocean at Hyperion, where beach quarantine had been in effect for some time. Sewer rentals were proposed by city authorities to finance remedial measures as soon as conditions permit. Sewer rental systems were adopted at Hillsboro, Mascoutah, Morrison, and Norris City, Illinois, and by Childersburg, Grove Hill, and Sulligent, Alabama, in 1943.

A great many cities and villages throughout the nation have instituted municipal refuse collection services made urgent by influxes of population due to war industries or by the decline in the number of private collectors or contract collectors. Among these cities were Houston, Texas; Longview, Washington; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; and Alhambra, El Centro, Fullerton, Glendale, Hanford, and Tulare, California. Refuse collection service charges were instituted by a number of cities including Denton, Gatesville, Fort Worth, and Pecos, Texas; Garden City, Kansas; Crown Point, Indiana; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Columbus, Portsmouth, and Youngstown, Ohio; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Cathlamet, Washington. In Minnesota, where a new law permitted the imposition of garbage collection charges against properties served on a special assessment basis, Northfield and St. Louis Park proceeded to finance their refuse collection expenditures by this method. Atchison, Kansas, was forced to issue bonds, under a special act of the legislature, to provide for garbage disposal expenditures until this service could receive income from taxes. Lawrence, Kansas, resorted to a transfer of revenues from parking meter charges to finance a portion of greatly increased garbage collection expenditures. Bakersfield, California, voters approved a special levy on all assessable property to pay for collection services.

Equipment Problems. Under the U-1 order of the Office of War Utilities and the preference rating Order P-141 of the Government Division of WPB, necessary supplies and equipment for the successful operation of electric, gas, water, and steam utilities and sanitary services were made available. The increasing of the authority of the regional offices of the War Production Board was a significant step toward improving the application of WPB controls. A number of cities requesting additional refuse collection and disposal equipment were unable to obtain new equipment through ODT and WPB channels. A survey of 103 cities aggregating 35 million population indicated a growing need for equipment of this type; these cities reported a potential demand for $8,500,000 worth of refuse collection and disposal equipment. The Government Division of WPB and other interested agencies took cognizance of the shortage of such civilian essentials as garbage cans and refuse collection baskets and the necessary steps were taken to make supplies of this type available. Searches were made for substitute material in this and other lines, with some success in the case of domestic garbage cans. By careful husbanding of equipment, most cities have been able to operate efficiently with few additions to their fleets. Gasoline rationing and tire rationing problems have been met rather successfully insofar as local public works agencies are concerned. Street maintenance and construction machinery was released very sparingly during the year, and there are indications that there will be a shortage of this type of equipment at the war's end unless new equipment is built and made available in the immediate future.

Particularly noteworthy was the application of necessary federal wartime controls of various sorts to the administration of local public works. Not only was the limitation order stopping all nonessential construction work accepted in good faith by local agencies, but other restrictive regulations also were taken in a cooperative spirit.

A move by the federal government that was significant from the public works standpoint was the establishing of the Committee for Congested Production Areas by executive order of President Roosevelt. This committee, representing the Bureau of the Budget, the War and Navy Departments, WPB, WMC, FWA, and NHA was charged with the responsibility for coordinating the activities of all interested agencies in meeting the need for community facilities in war production centers. Areas in which the committee was active included the Hampton Roads area, the San Diego and San Francisco Bay areas, and the areas of Portland, Maine, and Newport, Rhode Island, as well as Charleston, Brunswick, Mobile, Puget Sound, and Portland-Vancouver.

The complete liquidation of WPA took place during 1943 after approximately eight years of operation involving the expenditure of $10,500,000,000 and the employment of 8,500,000 workers. On June 30, 1943, supplies and materials valued at $25,000,000 and unexpended funds in the amount of $105,000,000 were refunded to the United States Treasury by WPA.

Significant highway legislation was enacted in July, 1943, under amendments to the Federal Highway Act of 1916. These provided for the payment by the Public Roads Administration to local agencies for damage to roads and streets caused by military or other action of the federal government in connection with war or national defense. The legislation also made available $50,000,000 which the Public Works Administration was directed to spend in cooperation with highway departments for surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates in either urban or rural localities, allocated on the PRA "third" formula.

An executive order requiring the advance programming of the long-range public works and improvement programs of all executive branches of the federal government had far-reaching effects upon over-all planning and programming efforts. After submission to the Bureau of the Budget such long-range programs and estimates are to be consolidated by the Director of the Budget for the executive branch of the federal government. The order applied to all capital improvements constructed or financed completely or in part by federal executive agencies.

The abolition of the National Resources Planning Board shortly after mid-year left the nation without any semblance of an agency devoted to the correlation of local, regional, state, and federal planning. The year-end found no action taken on several pieces of planning legislation introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Most popular of legislation along this line appeared to be the Lynch and Thomas bills providing for the distribution of $85,000,000 in grants and loans for planning to federal, state, and local agencies.

Summary. Three major developments stand out in this quick look at the public works field in 1943: (1) municipal service agencies ably withstood the shock of extensive population shifts to war production centers; (2) public works departments have been able to maintain essential services at or near the usual levels in the face of depleted staffs and necessary wartime controls of equipment and supplies; (3) local public works officials are awake to the need of long-range planning and programming but are hampered by the lack of personnel and appropriations for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications for public works projects in the transition period.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) published a bulletin entitled *Public Works Service Expenditures and Appropriations,* and a preprint of the 1944 Public Works Engineers' Yearbook entitled *Preparation of Public Works Plans and Programs.* The results of special surveys on local shortages, personnel problems, wage rate trends, and other timely subjects were presented in the regular and special publications. The Association continued to assist numerous federal agencies in connection with activities touching upon the administration of local public works under wartime circumstances requiring a high degree of cooperative effort.

Public Works Data*

Appropriations for municipal refuse collection and disposal, sewer maintenance, and street cleaning activities for 1943 exceeded expenditures in 1942, but appropriations for street maintenance and repair were about the same as the expenditures in 1942, according to data shown in Table XII for 127 cities of over 10,000 population. Appropriations for 1943 as compared with 1940 expenditures in these cities show that street maintenance is up one-third, refuse collection costs are up one-fourth, while sewer maintenance and street cleaning expenditures have increased less than 1 per cent.

Intercity comparisons of expenditures are hazardous because of wide differences in topography, area, type of streets, equipment, and other factors; however, general trends may have some interest and value. But municipal officials desire and may have need for some individual city data and such information is presented in Table XII. While two-thirds of the cities increased their appropriations for street maintenance and repair in 1943, the total for all cities is less than 1 per cent above the 1942 expenditures (see Table 1). Restrictions on paving materials, manpower shortages, and the rising cost of labor and materials kept these expenditures down. The total appropriations for refuse collection in 1943 in all cities were 25 per cent higher than 1942 expenditures, the largest increases being in the population group over 500,000. Decreases in 21 cities probably indicate that some cities planned to reduce the number of refuse collections; increases in the remaining two-thirds of the cities may reflect increased labor costs and population growth.

The financial data shown in Table XII have limited value, as already indicated, not only because of varying practices and local conditions but also because of different interpretations which may have been made by officials in supplying the information. In reporting street maintenance and repair data local officials were asked to exclude the cost of street cleaning and snow removal, traffic signs, markers and painting, and pavement-cut inspection. Sewer maintenance and cleaning does not include sewage disposal plant operation or maintenance, and refuse collection does not include disposal costs. "Improved streets" were defined as all-weather, dustless roadways of load-bearing capacity sufficient to meet the demands of their location, on an established grade, and provided with adequate drainage facilities. Properly designed and stabilized gravel or bituminous macadam surfaces with curbs and guttering would constitute an improved street under light residential traffic.

With regard to garbage disposal methods, 41 cities, or one-third of the total, dispose of garbage by incineration, 29 cities feed it to hogs, eight cities use the land-fill method of disposal, six cities use the sanitary-fill method, and two cities

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*The information in this article and in Table XII is adapted with permission from American Public Works Association, *Municipal Public Works Service Expenditures and Appropriations.* 1943. 67pp.

(Syracuse and Rochester, New York) use reduction processes. Only two cities, Saint Louis, Missouri, and Lansing, Michigan, grind garbage for disposal through the sewers, and three cities, Long Beach and San Diego, California, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, sell garbage to private firms presumably for feeding to hogs. Ashes are commonly disposed of by dumping, 27 cities using ashes for reclaiming land and six others cities using the fill-and-cover method of disposal for ashes. Rubbish is disposed of by dumping in 40 cities, by incineration in 29 cities, by landfill in 15 and sanitary-fill in six cities, and in three cities, Los Angeles and Pasadena, California, and Highland Park, Michigan, some refuse materials are salvaged. In 20 cities two or more of the three categories of refuse are disposed of together. Cities in which refuse is collected by private contractors are: San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Bangor, Maine; and Maplewood township, New Jersey.

TABLE I

SELECTED PUBLIC WORKS COST DATA FOR 127 CITIES (in thousands of dollars)

SUMMARY OF TABLE XII

Population Group	Street Maintenance & Repair		Sewer Maintenance & Cleaning	Refuse Collection	
	Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943	Expenditures 1942	Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943
Over 500,000	$12,249	$12,295	$2,096	$15,554	$20,840
250,000 to 500,000	3,291	3,221	919	2,267	2,219
100,000 to 250,000	2,299	2,078	747	2,328	2,499
50,000 to 100,000	1,557	1,845	484	1,349	1,451
25,000 to 50,000	796	805	422	773	844
10,000 to 25,000	473	525	164	346	375
All cities over 10,000	$20,665	$20,769	$4,832	$22,617	$28,228

The methods of refuse disposal shown in Table XII may be defined as follows: *dumping,* the placing of refuse on available land with no scientific control except possibly open burning; *sanitary fill,* dumping either on available land trenched and covered with a minimum amount of dirt necessary to prevent odors and the spread of disease or dumping for reclamation with dirt cover; *land fill,* dumping to reclaim land without dirt cover, but implying that discretion is used in materials dumped so that the fill will be useful; *incineration,* the burning of refuse with some control to prevent odor and other objectionable results; *hog feeding,* the disposal of garbage by using municipal hog farms; *sold,* the sale of the garbage to private contractors who may or may not use the product; *reduction,* the utilization of chemical or mechanical processes to recover the grease content from food wastes, the residual solids being used for fertilizer; and *grinding,* the disposal of ground garbage with sewage.

TABLE XII

SELECTED PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES

These data for 127 cities were reported by municipal officials in 1943 to the American Public Works Association. A single dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates data are for the calendar year; data for other cities are for fiscal year ending at some time other than December 31, usually June 30. A double dagger (‡) indicates that burning is used in addition to the method of refuse disposal shown. A section mark (§) indicates private collection or disposal of refuse. Parentheses indicate that two or more types of refuse are disposed of together. Leaders (. . .) indicate data unknown. See preceding article for definitions. For population data see Table I in this YEAR BOOK. An asterisk (*) after the city name refers to footnotes at end of table.

CODE FOR REFUSE DISPOSAL METHOD

D—dump	I—incineration	S—sold
HF—hog feeding	LF—land fill	SF—sanitary fill
G—grinding	Red.—reduction	V—salvage of product

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Miles of Improved Streets	Street Maintenance and Repair (000 omitted)		Sewers			Refuse Disposal Methods			Refuse Collection Costs (000 omitted)	
		Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943	No. Miles Sanitary Sewers	No. Miles Storm Drains	Maint. & Cleaning Expenditures 1942 (000 omitted)	Garbage	Rubbish	Ashes	Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.*	3,300	$3,213	$2,630	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	D	D	$2,860	$6,204
Detroit, Mich	2,016	760	1,500	. . .	. . .	$335	I	LF	LF	4,143	5,343
Los Angeles, Calif.*	3,627	2,684	2,908	2,905	704	346	HF	(DV	)	820	875
Philadelphia, Pa.†	2,039	1,382	1,500	. . .	. . .	71	I, HF	I, LF	LF	2,391	2,449
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.†	950	1,279	972	1,450	710	114	I	I	LF	1,266	1,395
Boston, Mass.*	692	875	899	. . .	. . .	370	HF	LF	LF	2,245	2,582
Milwaukee, Wis.*	675	601	532	307	306	198	I	D	D	785	969
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	860	368	258	1,020	. . .	99	(I	)	. . .	777	769
St. Louis, Mo.*	973	672	636	1,100	. . .	264	GV	. . .	. . .	267	253
San Francisco, Calif.	760	415	460	. . .	. . .	297	SF	SF	SF	§	§
250,000 to 500,000											
Birmingham, Ala.*	555	137	146	512	187	16	I, LF	D	D	138	144
Cincinnati, Ohio*	700	561	601	900	. . .	136	(I	)(D	)	566	. . .
Columbus, Ohio*	548	538	581	821	. . .	124	I	D	D	134	143
Dallas, Tex.	531	200	243	650	190	89	D	. . .	. . .	330	331
Denver, Colo.†	963	400	400	705	228	60	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	778	227	214	160	100	21	HF	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Memphis, Tenn.†	815	252	172	611	. . .	59	I	I, SF	SF	313	300
Minneapolis, Minn.*	. . .	267	253	763	163	99	I	. . .	. . .	274	302
Portland, Ore.	1,064	108	134	. . .	. . .	64	(	I, SF	)	§	§
Rochester, N.Y.†	475	353	201	105	125	94	Red.	I	LF	847	763
St. Paul, Minn.†	. . .	84	73	. . .	. . .	87	HF	. . .	. . .	. . .	51
San Antonio, Tex.	400	267	. . .	550	55	44	. . .	. . .	. . .	223	. . .
Toledo, Ohio†	517	162	203	470	. . .	28	I	. . .	. . .	231	237
100,000 to 250,000											
Des Moines, Iowa	335	106	105	350	100	72	HF, SF	. . .	. . .	84	79
Erie, Pa.†	180	57	67	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Flint, Mich.	214	147	177	373	174	28	HF	D	D	127	137
Ft. Worth, Tex.	550	94	113	650	100	23	(I, D	)	. . .	157	186
Gary, Ind.†	252	. . .	103	189	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hartford, Conn.*	68	169	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	HF	LF	LF	293	. . .
Jacksonville, Fla.†	305	380	390	. . .	. . .	185	I	D	D	190	204

TABLE XII.—PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Miles of Improved Streets	Street Maintenance and Repair (000 omitted)		Sewers			Refuse Disposal Methods			Refuse Collection Costs (000 omitted)	
		Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943	No. Miles Sanitary Sewers	No. Miles Storm Drains	Maint. & Cleaning Expenditures 1942 (000 omitted)	Garbage	Rubbish	Ashes	Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Long Beach, Calif.*...	209	$296	$290	405	67	$80	S	LF	LF	$429	$494
Miami, Fla..........	665	132	101	220	40	53	I	‡	D	161	179
New Bedford, Mass.†.	199	67	...	37	38	33	I	LF	LF	37	...
Richmond, Va.*......	488	201	225	505	...	20	HF, I	D	D	208	225
San Diego, Calif.*....	576	233	151	570	...	29	S	(‡)		200	175
Springfield, Mass.†...	236	89	...	63	56	88	HF	I	D	380	...
Syracuse, N.Y.†......	237	138	145	345	50	44	Red.	I	D	445	451
Tacoma, Wash.†.....	536	128	200	...	20	31	(SF)			138	162
Tulsa, Okla.*........	284	155	22	318	153	20	S	D, I	...	73	75
Wichita, Kan.*.......	270	29	53	330	90	26	HF	...	...	54	60
Wilmington, Del.*....	122	34	39	16	...	16	(I)		LF	62	73
50,000 to 100,000											
Asheville, N.C.......	145	...	42	179	16	...	I	(D)		...	32
Augusta, Ga.*........	54	183	204	...	...	...	(D)			...	...
Austin, Tex.*........	147	50	165	272	81	14	(I, D)		D	92	102
Bethlehem, Pa.†......	89	68	72	118	19	6	(SF)			§	§
Binghamton, N.Y.†...	127	86	94	140	30	37	D	D	D	69	78
Columbus, Ga.†......	62	33	33	54	...	13	I	LF	LF	72	76
Davenport, Iowa.....	150	10	10	140	29	14	...	...	...	33	39
Dearborn, Mich......	114	126	138	...	65	5	Red.‡	...	...	58	...
Durham, N.C.*......	80	54	56	300	...	5	I	I	D	64	57
East Orange, N.J.†...	76	34	43	84	31	32	D	D	D	156	156
Evanston, Ill.*.......	116	19	35	138	...	18	I	D	D	77	107
Hammond, Ind.†.....	163	91	86	182	...	41	I	D	D	89	100
Highland Park, Mich.*	50	39	...	55	...	6	HF	D, I, V	D	125	...
Irvington, N.J.†......	65	26	28	63	30	11	(I)		D	87	95
Jackson, Miss........	85	30	22	130	40	23	...	...	...	43	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.†...	89	49	61	130	98	18	...	...	...	...	...
Lansing, Mich.......	151	43	35	240	...	45	G	...	...	64	73
Lincoln, Neb.........	231	15	21	218	58	9	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile, Ala..........	114	85	135	196	160	35	LF	LF	LF	62	66
New Rochelle, N.Y.†..	133	32	29	163	150	10	I	I	LF	105	102
Oak Park, Ill.*.......	108	10	...	106	...	6	I	D	D	96	...
Pasadena, Calif......	256	43	45	237	16	14	HF	D, V	...	60	74
Passaic, N.J.*........	60	12	8	61	11	13	(I)		D	53	53
Pontiac, Mich.†......	73	47	65	120	110	20	I	...	...	39	35
Portland, Me.*.......	121	146	129	30	8	20	HF	...	...	26	27
Rockford, Ill.†.......	194	55	49	200	130	29	HF	...	D	44	51
St. Joseph, Mo.†.....	161	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shreveport, La.†.....	175	130	110	515	100	10	I	D	...	115	120
Topeka, Kan.*.......	175	31	102	183	55	3	HF	D	D	...	...
Union City, N.J.†....	36	6	6	36	36	10	LF	LF	LF	...	...
Waterbury, Conn.†...	55	52	65	159	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000											
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	80	31	27	79	40	6	...	...	...	...	...
Bangor, Me.†........	107	41	41	...	...	9	HF	...	...	§	§
Bay City, Mich......	85	57	52	176	15	19	...	...	...	...	19
Brookline, Mass.†....	90	13	31	104	...	11	HF	I	D	72	85
Burlington, Vt.......	49	53	...	45	None	3	HF	...	...	5	...
Eau Claire, Wis.*.....	...	108	104	67	19	11	D	D	D	...	...
Galesburg, Ill........	54	31	...	95	38	7	...	D	D	14	14
Haverford tp, Pa.†...	70	25	22	102	9	9	HF	I	...	32	30
Hazelton, Pa.†.......	64	29	29	21	17	6	D	...	...	12	14
Jamestown, N.Y.*....	90	64	10	112	70	4	HF	...	...	29	10
Kearny, N.J.†.......	45	2	2	42	6	16	LF	LF	LF	61	52

TABLE XII.—PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Miles of Improved Streets	Street Maintenance and Repair (000 omitted)		Sewers			Refuse Disposal Methods			Refuse Collection Costs (000 omitted)	
		Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943	No. Miles Sanitary Sewers	No. Miles Storm Drains	Maint. & Cleaning Expenditures 1942 (000 omitted)	Garbage	Rubbish	Ashes	Expenditures 1942	Appropriations 1943
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Kenosha, Wis.†	97	$38	$40	...	...	$14	(	LF	)	$51	$54
Lexington, Ky.†	56	59	68	...	...	12	I	D	...	51	58
Lower Merion tp, Pa.†	148	41	50	137	37	68	HF	I	LF	55	67
Montclair, N.J.†	89	17	17	95	39	6	D	D	D	89	103
Nashua, N.H.†	75	36	36	88	...	13	...	...	...	33	35
Newport News, Va.†	49	44	58	45	5	32	I, SF	...	LF	72	128
Pittsfield, Mass.†	100	30	33	98	43	9	...	...	...	22	22
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.*	...	29	41	...	...	20	(I	)	D	...	68
Rome, N.Y.*	80	13	27	...	...	4	HF	D	D	...	...
Sheboygan, Wis.*	85	27	30	88	40	127	I	D	...	26	23
Warwick, R.I.	149	63	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wauwatosa, Wis.†	75	15	15	60	28	12	I	D	D	91	91
West Allis, Wis.†	74	14	23	82	70	5	I	D	D	64	58
10,000 to 25,000											
Abington tp, Pa.†	100	5	11	4	...	6	HF	D	D	12	14
Annapolis, Md.*	14	3	5	15	2	...	I	D	D	16	17
Asbury Park, N.J.†	31	37	37	30	15	19	I	I	LF	60	59
Beaver Falls, Pa.†	15	...	...	30	10	2	I	I	D	6	8
Benton Harbor, Mich.	39	25	25	.37	25	4	HF	LF	LF	10	12
Billings, Mont	29	14	13	416	16	5	(	D	)	40	43
Bismarck, N.D	21	3	3	27	6	2	D	...	...	8	8
Burlingame, Calif	60	9	12	60	5	10	...	...	...	5	5
Cape Girardeau, Mo.*	41	12	12	51	...	3	HF	SF	SF	§	§
Cranford tp, N.J.†	42	16	18	50	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Dunkirk, N.Y.†	32	18	18	36	2	...	LF	D	D	15	21
Ecorse, Mich.*	24	...	...	15	15	14	(	LF	)	30	37
Escanaba, Mich	58	11	15	35	23	3	...	LF	LF	8	8
Fort Dodge, Iowa	46	26	...	52	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garden City, N.Y	48	47	61	63	...	11	I	I	D	50	53
Greenfield t, Mass.†	77	33	46	41	22	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hazel Park, Mich	11	...	15	...	...	...	HF	LF	LF	...	10
Highland Park, Tex.	45	11	22	33	...	1	LF	D	D	23	28
Little Falls, N.Y.†	15	15	19	14	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Maplewood tp, N.J.†	58	15	18	59	40	8	...	...	...	§	§
Millburn tp, N.J.†	46	33	35	45	...	11	...	...	...	16	18
Niles, Mich	35	15	15	...	...	1	HF	...	...	...	...
Oil City, Pa.*	39	37	33	61	...	6	I	D	D	...	...
Peabody, Mass.†	60	32	25	66	...	12	...	...	...	7	5
St. Clair Shores, Mich.†	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salisbury, Md	44	28	28	54	21	2	(	D	)	9	9
Sandusky, Ohio*	75	48	...	71	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Stevens Point, Wis.†	58	4	...	35	27	1	...	...	...	...	...
Waukesha, Wis.†	42	32	33	54	13	21	HF	D	...	6	6
Wenatchee, Wash.†	36	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Winnetka, Ill.*	...	11	8	...	...	3	I	(D	)	25	24

NOTES ON PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURES, TABLE XII

(An asterisk in table refers to these notes.)

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: "Sewer Maintenance and Cleaning Expenditures" included under "Street Repair and Maintenance." Refuse collection figures include 1942 expenditures and 1943 appropriation for "Street Cleaning and Snow Removal."

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes street cleaning, macadamizing, sewer maintenance and cleaning, and refuse collection.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: "Street Maintenance and Repair Appropriation" includes construction appropriation.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: "Street Maintenance and Repair" 1942 includes charges against utilities for pavement cuts; receipts September 1, 1941, to August 31, 1942, were $31,233.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: "Refuse Collection" includes street cleaning costs.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Appropriation for "Refuse Collection" includes street cleaning and snow removal.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: Appropriations are for 10 months only, July 1 to April 30.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN: "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes maintenance and repair of structures, traffic signs, markers and painting, and inspection of pavement cuts.

ECORSE, MICHIGAN: "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes street cleaning, snow removal, and traffic signs not separable from other figures.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS: Appropriation for "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes street cleaning and snow removal.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: Figures for sewers and sewer expenditures are for Hartford County metropolitan district.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK: Appropriations are for four months only, January 1 to April 30.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA: "Refuse Collection" includes $60,000 expended in 1942 for street cleaning and $65,000 appropriated for this purpose in 1943.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: "Refuse Collection" figure for city collection only. Contract collection cost in 1942 was $48,463 and $56,628 estimated for 1943; income from sale in 1942 was $131,737 and estimated income for 1943 is $161,851.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: "Refuse Collection" in 1942 does not include $8,598 for tin can collection.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes $92,626 spent in 1942 for dirt streets; and $108,600 appropriated for this purpose in 1943.

OAK PARK, ILLINOIS: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY: The figure for "Street Repair and Maintenance" is for repair only.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA: "Street Maintenance and Repair" includes expenditures for asphalt plant, $246,519 in 1942 and $125,000 provided for 1943. "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains. "Sewer Maintenance" includes sewer drops.

PORTLAND, MAINE: "Refuse Collection" figures are for garbage only.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK: "Refuse Collection" figures are approximate; this service turned over to department of public works on March 15, 1943.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: "Mileage of Sanitary Sewers" includes storm drains.

ROME, NEW YORK: "Street Maintenance and Repair" had additional funds from WPA in 1942.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Garbage (50,559 tons) ground and disposed of through sewer system; 13,766 tons additional sold for revenue of $11,113.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Appropriations are for the period July 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

SANDUSKY, OHIO: "Street Maintenance and Repair" financed from gasoline and auto tag taxes.

SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN: "Sewer Maintenance and Cleaning" includes some repairs and renewals.

TOPEKA, KANSAS: "Street Repair and Maintenance" includes other public works expenditures.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA: No appropriation is made for street repair and maintenance; it is financed from gasoline and auto tag taxes. "Refuse Collection" expenditure includes $15,182 revenue from sale of garbage. Appropriation includes $18,000 estimated revenue from sale of garbage.

WICHITA, KANSAS: "Sewer Maintenance and Cleaning" includes inspection of house connections.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: "Refuse Collection" figures are for ashes and rubbish only.

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS: Appropriation for "Street Maintenance and Repair" is supplemented by motor fuel tax; in 1942 this was $4,042.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1943

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

Electricity has been of primary importance to municipalities under wartime conditions and this survey will therefore be devoted chiefly to this field of utility regulation. The total generation for public sale in 1943 was around 216 billion kilowatt-hours as compared to approximately 185 billion in 1942, an increase of about 17 per cent. The principal utility developments affecting municipalities have been on the federal level. The activities of the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) have their ultimate impact mainly upon municipal consumers. The locally significant accomplishments of these federal agencies will be reviewed, along with the direct local projects.

Federal Power Commission. FPC has been engaged both in direct war activities and in its regular statutory duties of regulation and control over water power licenses. In its war activities it has had joint responsibility with the office of public utilities in the War Production Board, and has been concerned with providing interconnections between utility systems and with necessary plant expansion so as to assure adequacy and continuity of service in all war areas. Within its regular statutory duties it has been particularly active in the administration of the Natural Gas Act of 1938, cost determinations under the Water Power Act, and original plant cost classifications.

The natural gas rate investigations have advanced rapidly. For the sake of expedition, FPC has based its orders of rate reduction largely upon informal dealings with the companies, but in accordance with clear standards and with the facts ascertained by its field experts. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, it effected total reductions of $11,559,000 in the wholesale interstate rates; subsequently additional reductions of $4,799,000 were ordered. Aggregate reductions under the Natural Gas Act have amounted to $35,150,000 per year, subject to the condition that they would be passed to the ultimate consumers by the distribution companies. Many municipalities throughout the country have received the benefits.

The Commission advanced materially its cost determinations for licensed projects under the Federal Power Act. Each project is limited to the actual legitimate cost of development. The determinations finally affect the rates paid by ultimate consumers.

For several years FPC has been engaged in obtaining proper classification and rewriting of the utility plant accounts on the basis of actual original cost, and eliminating previous write-ups or other charges in excess of actual and reasonable original cost. As of June 30, 1943, it has ordered an aggregate of $293,258,000 in excess of original cost written off in regard to 57 electric companies. Subsequently, up to November 30, it ordered further written off $71,888,000 applicable to 11 companies. The write-offs have averaged over 25 per cent of the original cost as established. The benefits will redound to the state commissions and to more satisfactory rate control for municipalities and consumers.

The Commission itself has rate-making power over interstate wholesale gas and electric service. In its procedure it has long applied the so-called "prudent investment" rate base as the measure of "fair return" to the companies. As adopted, the rate base consists of the reasonable original cost of the properties used in service, less the depreciation due to both functional and physical causes; no allowance for reproduction cost or other traditional factors of "fair value" other than actual cost.

With the definite prudent investment standard, the Commission has been able to shortcut rate proceedings and to adjust rates expeditiously. However, in the case of the Hope Natural Gas Company the rate base issue was carried to a federal court and the Commission was overruled. But upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, FPC was sustained in the decision on January 3, 1944. This decision will enable not only FPC to do its nationwide job of interstate wholesale rate determinations, but also the state commissions and the municipalities will be able to deal more effectively with utility rates. Control can now be established on a definite factual basis, with systematic and regular administration. The cumbersome procedure, delays, conflicts of interest, and impasse in the traditional rate cases can be largely eliminated if the commissions and municipalities will act duly as permitted under the new judicial declaration. This is a triumph of long efforts by many persons and groups to unshackle regulations and make it an effective means of carrying out public policy.

Securities and Exchange Commission. Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Securities and Exchange Commission is charged with the responsibility of simplifying the corporate structures of the numerous holding company systems, and to bring about such readjustments so that each shall be limited to an integrated territory, and that none shall be so large as to impair the "advantages of localized management, efficient operation, and the effectiveness of regulation."

This task of readjustment has been tremendous, and has been subjected to legal and tactical opposition, but SEC has pushed forward the job. It has issued orders on the bulk of the holding company systems to present plans for compliance with the Act, and during the fiscal year ordered 12 major systems to comply with the integration requirements.

In the main there have been four modes of divestment. First, sale of the operating company's common stock to the general investing public; such sales mostly have taken the companies from the further jurisdiction of SEC. Second, sale to another operating utility to integrate the properties with its own, usually remaining within further SEC control. Third, distribution of the common stock to the preferred stockholders of the system or company. Fourth, sale of the physical properties and subsequent dissolution of the company. On the whole these methods have resulted in freeing the operating companies and leaving each as an independent unit operating within an integrated territory. Each company is usually large enough to effect substantially all available economies of operation, with no loss of efficiency through separation from other companies under previous joint control.

These dispositions have important bearing on municipalities and consumers. Direct dealings with the local managements is established. Absentee control disappears. The capital structures are simplified and show the facts as to property costs in conformity with FPC plant reclassifications. However, in some instances where the purchase price of the stock exceeds the prudent net investment there may be future rate difficulties. Purchasers will doubtless urge their right to a return on the purchase price, especially if the amount had general SEC approval. To meet this situation each divestment order should include a *caveat* that the purchase price does not create or involve any particular right in future dealing with rates or other matters of public concern.

While the bulk of the dispositions has been to private parties, there also have been sales to municipalities. Among the more important recent instances was the sale, in the latter part of 1942, of the San Antonio Public Service Company stock to the city of San Antonio; the sale of the local electric and water properties by the Tri-City Utilities Company to the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and to Jellico, Tennessee; and the sale of the stock of Key West Electric Company to the city of Key West, Florida. There was also a considerable number of sales to small municipalities, cooperatives, and public utility districts. Large municipal dispositions have not been numerous, probably because of war conditions, but also because the private bids have usually exceeded what the cities could reasonably pay, for to large extent the amounts have been based upon earning power. The Commission could exercise no preference for municipal acquisition in passing upon the proposals.

Tennessee Valley Authority. TVA has occupied an important and striking position in war production. It has not only provided great quantities of electric power for war industries, but has also conducted research and promoted auxiliary production for munitions and agriculture. The TVA sales to municipalities and cooperatives provide for specified maximum retail rates to consumers. Under these rates the average bill per kilowatt-hour in 1943 amounted to 1.96 cents compared with 3.66 cents per kwh for the nation; the average consumer received about 50 per cent more energy for 18 per cent less money than for the nation. Similarly, the commercial and industrial rates are much lower than the average for the nation. However, notwithstanding the low rates, the municipalities and cooperatives realized for the 1943 fiscal year a net income of $5,807,000 above all operating expenses and provision for depreciation, taxes, interest, and debt expenses. After further charges for amortization and miscellaneous adjustments a balance of income amounting to $3,042,000 was transferred to surplus. The financial and accounting standards comply with TVA requirements as established by FPC.

Bonneville Power Administration. Like TVA, Bonneville-Grand Coulee power has been a fortunate development for war production. At the end of October, 1943, the installed capacity of Bonneville-Grand Coulee was about 1,050,000 kw as compared with about 625,000 kw at the same time in 1942. During the year ending with October, 1943, total sales to governmental agencies amounted to 107 million kwh as compared with only seven million in 1942.

Municipal Ownership. Besides the municipal acquisitions referred to under the work of SEC, other instances are briefly reviewed. Texas municipalities have had considerable interest in the holding company divestments: Boerne, Floresville, and Hondo acquired the electric distribution systems during the year. Floresville purchased all the properties in Wilson County and serves Poth and Stockdale in addition to the rural areas. In Kentucky there has been interest in municipal acquisition due to the adjacent TVA area and the enabling legislation enacted by the last session of the General Assembly. Franklin citizens voted overwhelmingly to purchase the properties of the Kentucky Tennessee Light and Water Company. In several Kentucky municipalities the first year of municipal operation was financially successful, including Murray, Russellville, and Hopkinsville.

In California the voters in the Imperial Irrigation District approved a $6,000,000 power bond issue to finance the purchase of the California Electric Company's properties in the Imperial and Coachela Valleys. In Los Angeles the two municipal utilities, water and electricity, were combined into a single operating system under one management. The department put in operation the first unit, 60,000 kw, of its new $9,000,000 steam plant, with provisions for more units as needed. Electric plant refunding revenue bonds were issued to redeem $22,000,000 previously outstanding revenue bonds at an average interest rate of 1.97 per cent, with total savings of $5,762,000 in future debt service. Similar refunding of water bonds at an effective interest rate of 1.35 per cent will produce total future savings of $743,000.

The city of San Francisco has procured the construction of a hydro plant to utilize its Hetch Hetchy water power rights. Construction has been financed with federal funds and the plant is operated by the Aluminum Corporation of America. The capacity is 83,000 kw and it supplies the aluminum plant constructed at River Bank, Stanislaus County. Although this is wartime electric plant construction, operation may be continued after the war and it may settle San Francisco's problem in the Hetch Hetchy matter under Section VI of the Raker Act, prohibiting the city from selling or letting the right to sell or sublet water for electrical energy.

The 1943 session of the Nebraska legislature adopted an act which created the People's Power Commission of the city of Omaha. The commission is now in process of negotiating for the purchase of the properties of the Nebraska Power Company, the only private power remaining in the state, which is compelled to dispose of its property by a decision of the Securities and Exchange

Commission. If negotiation for purchase should fail to reach an agreement the city will probably take the properties by condemnation.

Electric plants in three Wyoming towns have been sold by private companies to cooperative companies organized under the Rural Electrification Authority. The state public service commission has been compelling cooperative companies to take out certificates of public convenience and necessity. The city of Phillipsburg, Kansas, at an election authorized the issuance of $125,000 in bonds for a water supply system but priorities and shortage of materials forced the city to abandon or postpone the project. Memphis, Tennessee, was authorized to acquire the street transport system of the city. The town of Albemarle, North Carolina, has purchased a privately owned electric utility on the outskirts of the town.

In Oregon the Central Lincoln Public Utility District issued $800,000 with interest at 3.10 per cent; during the year it acquired the West Coast Power Company's coast division properties. The Clatskanie Public Utility District issued bonds to the extent of $175,000 at an interest rate of 2.85 per cent and purchased the system of a private utility in the city of Clatskanie. The town of McCleary, Washington, acquired its electrical utility, bonds being issued for $30,000.

An Illinois law permits municipalities to establish water boards to operate water works. The charter of Ringgold, Georgia was amended by authorizing the city to construct and operate systems for gas, power, and lights, water, and other utilities. Also the city of Albany, Georgia, has set up a municipal transportation system. In a considerable number of instances, steps have been taken for municipalization, not yet carried through. This applies to several cities and towns in Illinois, Colorado, and Tennessee. Also in some instances municipal acquisition was voted down.

Airports. Significant legislation relating to the development of municipal airports was enacted during the past year. Municipalities in several states were authorized to construct and operate airports; state aid was provided in two states. The Minnesota legislature revised and codified the laws relating to public airports. It also established a public corporation known as the "Metropolitan Airport Commission" to develop airports for Minneapolis and St. Paul, and it established a state department of aeronautics. The act includes authority for the zoning of the land around airports, but it follows the pattern of the model act of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to make zoning primarily a state rather than a local responsibility. Initial approval was given a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the state to construct, improve, maintain, and operate airports and to assist local governments in carrying on these same airport activities. A Wisconsin act declares it to be the policy of the state to encourage the development of a comprehensive system of public airports and to that end the state planning board is to make necessary investigations and surveys. The board is also to render assistance in the making of airport plans to counties, cities, villages, and towns requesting it. The West Virginia legislature authorized the state board of aeronautics to make funds available by grant or otherwise to counties and municipalities for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of airports. Other states making provisions for the development of airports by municipalities were Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Other Developments. Except for the FPC orders in natural gas rates, no other extensive utility rate reductions have been effected during the year. This has been due to war conditions, to increasing operating expenses and taxes, and to uncertainties as to future net earnings. However, moderate electric reductions have been made in some communities. In Kentucky the city of Frankfort reduced electric rates about 15 per cent after municipal acquisition of the properties. The Kentucky Public Service Commission in March directed the Kentucky Utilities Company to reduce its electric rates to the extent of $500,000 per year. In Florida the Tampa Electric Company accepted the order of the city utility board reducing electric rates 30 per cent. In Utah the state commission ordered an electric rate reduction of about $1,500,000 a year. The Georgia Public Service Commission ordered the Georgia Power Company to give all residential consumers of electricity the same low rates as those "earned" since 1939 by the larger users. The District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission ordered the Potomac Electric Company to effect a reduction of $310,000 in electric rates for the last nine months of the calendar year.

In Michigan the city of Jackson made a survey of gas and electric rates to show whether reductions are reasonably available. On the basis of the report the city adopted an ordinance reducing gas rates by 20 per cent. This action was taken under the terms of the original gas franchise of 1887, outside of the regulatory statute administered by the Michigan Public Service Commission. The city's power to fix the gas rates will be carried to the courts.

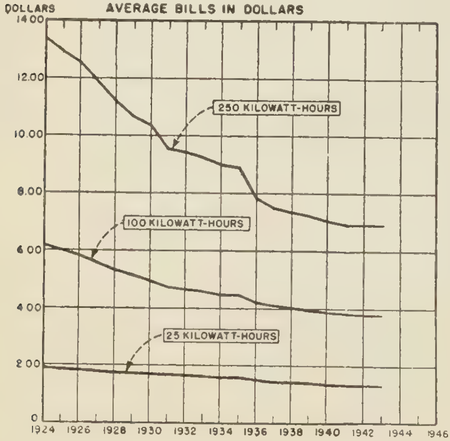
In San Francisco, California, there are two street railway systems, partially competing. On April 20, 1943, the voters rejected a proposition to bring the privately owned system under municipal ownership. The state railroad commission has recently ordered the private system to reduce its fare from seven to six cents, which would still be one cent above the municipal lines' five-cent fare.

Professional Organizations. The American Water Works Association (500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18) organized in 1881, the American Public Power Association (734 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) established in 1941, and the Federation of Sewage Works Associations (325-26 Illinois Building, Champaign, Illinois) organized in 1928, are the only national organizations of local utility officials in the country. The AWWA Committee on Wartime Activities acted throughout 1943 as an informal liaison agency with the Office of War Utilities (Water Division) and other Washington federal administrative groups. Bulletin service on important WPB and WMC matters was available to members. During the year the AWWA joined in the organization and financing of the Committee on Water and Sewage Works Development, a temporary organization which has as its objective the promotion of planning for postwar water and sewage works.

Average Bills for Electric Service

Electric rate data gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission from communities over 50,000 population indicate that average bills show a steady decrease over the last 20 years, with the exception of the years 1931-35 when rates leveled off temporarily (see chart). In the cities over 50,000 the average net monthly bill for 25 kilowatt-hours has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.33 on January 1, 1943; for 100 kwh, from $6.18 to $3.80; and for 250 kwh, from $13.36 to $6.94. During the year 1942 rates appear to have again reached a temporary level; increased labor and production costs have probably offset any possible changes resulting from lower unit costs.

During the period between January 1, 1942, and January 1, 1943, reductions in one or more of the three typical bills for residential service shown in Table XIII were made in 15 cities of more than 50,000 and in eight of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000. Increases in rates were noted in two cities and there was no change in the bills of the other 387 communities. In contrast, during the period from January 1, 1941, to January 1, 1942, reductions were made in 33 cities of more than 50,000 and in 43 cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Increases in rates were noted in three cities, and there was no change in 332 communities.



Source: Federal Power Commission

Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000, 1924–1943

Among all cities over 50,000 population there are 22 which operate their own power plants. The average rate charged by these municipal plants for 100 kwh is $3.03 as compared with $3.87 charged by privately owned plants. Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate of $1.70 and Jacksonville, Florida, the highest of $4.60. Jacksonville is the only city of the 22 with city-owned power plants which charges a higher rate than the average charged by the 189 privately owned utilities.

For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are found in the Pacific Coast states and the east north central cities. In general the larger the city the lower the rate, but the rate cannot be predicted from the size of the city. For cities of more than 1,000,000 population the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($5.10) and the highest in New York ($8.13). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D.C. ($4.91), the highest rate in Boston ($9.40). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($9.07); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate ($3.20) and Lowell, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.32); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, Covington, Kentucky, shows the lowest rate ($4.75) and St. Petersburg, Florida, the highest ($10.08); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Salem, Oregon, reports the lowest rate ($4.20) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($10.04).

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 32 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 17 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 363 are served only by a privately owned utility (see Table XIII).

CITY		COST IN DOLLARS						ANNUAL KWH PER CONSUMER	AVERAGE REVNUE PER KWH
			K.W.H.						
		MIN.	25	40	100	250	500		
1	AUSTIN, TEX.	.50	1.25	1.70	3.30	6.30	10.20	809	3.6 ¢
2	CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	6.90	2347	1.7
3	CLEVELAND, OHIO	.60	.80	1.19	2.65	5.40	9.15	938	2.7
4	COLUMBUS, OHIO	.50	.98	1.50	3.40	6.25	10.00	949	3.4
5	FORT WAYNE, IND.	.50	.87	1.40	3.50	5.90	7.70	1521	2.6
6	GLENDALE, CALIF.	.60	1.08	1.59	2.91	5.04	6.91	1105	2 7
7	HAMILTON, OHIO	.50	.94	1.50	3.13	6.13	8.63	996	3.0
8	HOLYOKE, MASS.	.50	1.00	1.60	3.75	8.00	14.25	1051	3.4
9	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	.50	1.50	2.35	4.60	7.60	11.60	1414	3.5
10	KALAMAZOO, MICH.	1.00	1.00	1.60	3.00	5.75	8.50	1559	2.5
11	KANSAS CITY, KANS.	.75	1.30	1.80	2.80	4.95	7.20	1045	2.6
12	KNOXVILLE, TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	6.90	1986	1.8
13	LANSING, MICH.	.40	.95	1.40	2.70	5.45	7.45	1678	2.3
14	LINCOLN, NEB.	.60	1.20	1.72	3.03	5.48	7.98	990	3.0
15	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.*	.55	1.10	1.65	2.97	5.10	6.85	1000	2.8
16	MEMPHIS, TENN.*	.75	.86	1.38	2.88	5.75	7.94	1075	2.5
17	NASHVILLE, TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	6.90	2149	1.8
18	PASADENA, CALIF.	.50	1.13	1.80	3.30	5.55	6.30	1048	3.0
19	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	.50	1.25	1.90	3.64	6.26	10.64	819	3.9
20	SEATTLE, WASH.	.75	.88	1.40	2.95	5.20	5.91	2611	1.7
21	SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	.50	1.25	1.90	3.02	4.80	6.75	1826	2.1
22	TACOMA, WASH.	.50	.90	1.10	1.70	3.20	5.30	2852	1.2
	MUNICIPAL AVERAGE OF THE 22 CITIES	.60	1.02	1.54	3.03	5.60	8.18	1444	2.6

* RATES HAVE BEEN LOWERED SINCE JAN. 1, 1943

Courtesy of Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company

Residential Electric Rates for Municipal Systems in Cities Over 50,000

Rates are as of January 1, 1943, and are prepared from reports of the Federal Power Commission and reports from each city.

TABLE XIII

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1943

This table shows, as of January 1, 1943, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1942, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
			Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	$1.34	$3.65	$6.65	New York, N. Y.	$1.67‡	$4.77‡	$8.13‡
Detroit, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37	3.37	5.85
Los Angeles, Calif. P	1.10	2.97	5.10				
			500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	1.06	3.78	7.68	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Boston, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40		1.07	2.85	5.70
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31	St. Louis, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.56	4.91
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.41	3.35	6.23				
			250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Memphis, Tenn. P	.86	2.88	5.75
O	1.22	3.50	6.12	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65
Birmingham, Ala.	.81	2.75	6.13	New Orleans, La.	1.50	4.40	8.10
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	Newark, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Columbus, Ohio P	.98	3.40	6.25	Oakland, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
	1.13	4.20	7.50	Portland, Ore.	.87	3.00	5.30
Dallas, Tex.	1.06	3.92	7.54	Providence, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07
Denver, Colo.	1.25	3.80	6.80	Rochester, N. Y.	1.49	4.11	7.41
Houston, Tex.	.96	3.22†	5.97†	St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.25	3.85	6.95	San Antonio, Tex. P	1.25	3.64	6.26
Jersey City, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60	Seattle, Wash.	.88	2.95	5.20
Kansas City, Mo.	1.25	3.75	7.50	P	.88	2.95	5.20
Louisville, Ky.	.88	3.00	6.00	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
			100,000 to 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	Cambridge, Mass.	1.15	3.40	6.90
Albany, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91	Camden, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88	Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

TABLE XIII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
100,000 to 250,000—continued			
Charlotte, N. C.	$1.33	$3.20	$6.20
Chattanooga, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00
Dayton, Ohio	1.20	3.88	7.38
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00	3.51	6.65
Duluth, Minn.	1.25	3.70	6.70
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Erie, Pa.	1.45	4.45	7.83
Fall River, Mass.	1.50	4.90	9.05
Flint, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.87	3.50	5.90
	.87	3.50	5.90
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.10	3.96	7.58
Gary, Ind.	1.25†	4.00	7.75
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50	4.60	7.60
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00
Long Beach, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14
Lowell, Mass.	1.84†	4.82†	9.32†
Miami, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13
Nashville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00
New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46
New Haven, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.45	4.08	7.58
Omaha, Neb.	$1.02	$3.64	$7.42
Paterson, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.13	5.75
Reading, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Sacramento, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
San Diego, Calif.	1.29	3.04	5.69
Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85	7.10
Somerville, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
South Bend, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Spokane, Wash.	.89	2.76	4.73
Springfield, Mass.	1.18	3.66	7.41
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Tacoma, Wash. P	.95	1.70	3.20
Tampa, Fla.	1.73†	4.43†	7.06†
Trenton, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Tulsa, Okla.	1.45	4.20	8.30
	1.45	4.20	8.45
Utica, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Wichita, Kan.	1.39	3.84	7.72
Wilmington, Del.	1.50	4.50	8.00
Worcester, Mass.	1.25	3.90	7.65
Yonkers, N. Y.	1.65	5.15	8.70
Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.80
50,000 to 100,000			
Allentown, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Altoona, Pa. S	1.65	5.40	....
O	1.65	4.20	7.70
Amarillo, Tex.	1.25	4.18	6.80
	.98	3.10	5.65
Arlington County, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25
Asheville, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.65	4.98	8.83
Augusta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Austin, Tex. P	1.25	3.30†	6.30†
Bayonne, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Beaumont, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Berkeley, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.50	4.12	7.12
Brockton, Mass.	1.72	4.35	8.63
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	4.48	8.23
Charleston, S. C.	1.45	3.92	6.67
Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Chester, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Cicero, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Columbia, S. C.	1.44	3.73	6.98
Columbus, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.55†	4.25†	7.50†
Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.00	5.75
Dearborn, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Decatur, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Durham, N. C.	1.35	3.35	6.60
East Chicago, Ind.	1.25†	4.10†	7.85†
East Orange, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
El Paso, Tex.	1.38	4.60	7.60
Evanston, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Evansville, Ind.	1.25	3.95	6.70
Fresno, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Galveston, Tex.	.96	3.22†	5.97†
Glendale, Calif. P	1.08	2.91	5.04
Greensboro, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hamilton, Ohio	1.00	3.12	6.12
P	.94	3.13	6.13
Hammond, Ind.	1.25†	4.10†	7.85†
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Highland Park, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Hoboken, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	8.00
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Irvington, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Jackson, Miss.	1.28	3.95	7.56
Johnstown, Pa.	1.94	4.47	7.97
Kalamazoo, Mich. P	1.00	3.00	5.75
	1.15	3.20	5.95
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Lancaster, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Lansing, Mich. P	.95	2.70	5.45
Lawrence, Mass.	1.60†	4.87†	9.37†
Lincoln, Neb. P	1.20	3.03	5.48

Table XIII.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
50,000 to 100,000—continued			
Little Rock, Ark.	$1.48	$4.10	$8.10
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.31‡	8.64‡
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Macon, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	4.85
Malden, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Medford, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Mobile, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.12†
Montgomery, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.12†
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
New Britain, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
Newton, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31
Oak Park, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.55
Passaic, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Pawtucket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.46†	3.83†	7.89†
Pontiac, Mich.	1.26	3.29	6.66
Portland, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pueblo, Colo. S	1.60	4.30	8.10
O	1.45	4.07	8.07
Quincy, Mass.	1.28†	3.74†	8.22†
Racine, Wis.	1.54	3.73	6.60
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Rockford, Ill.	$1.44	$3.51	$6.26
Saginaw, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.60	4.05	8.30
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.91	6.08	10.08
San Jose, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Santa Monica, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Savannah, Ga.	1.45	4.20	6.95
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Shreveport, La.	1.50	4.00	8.00
Sioux City, Iowa	1.18	3.96	7.76
Springfield, Ill.	1.25	3.02	5.22
P	1.25	3.02	4.80
Springfield, Mo.	1.15	3.50	7.25
Springfield, Ohio S	1.25	4.35	7.00
O	1.20	3.70	6.70
Stockton, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
Topeka, Kan.	1.19	3.48	4.79
Troy, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Union City, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Waco, Tex.	1.70	4.62	7.64
Waterbury, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Waterloo, Iowa	1.25	3.99	7.79
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
York, Pa.	1.06	2.96†	5.21†
25,000 to 50,000			
Abilene, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
Alameda, Calif. P	1.15	2.92	5.40
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.55	4.56	8.84
Alexandria, La. P	2.00	4.25	8.75
Alexandria, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25
Alhambra, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Aliquippa, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Alton, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.27	3.94	7.19
Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	7.05
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Anniston, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.12†
Appleton, Wis.	1.54	3.98	6.85
Arlington t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Ashland, Ky.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Auburn, N. Y.	1.55	4.40	8.15
Aurora, Ill.	1.46	4.35	7.49
Bakersfield, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Bangor, Me.	2.00	4.70	7.70
Baton Rouge, La.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Battle Creek, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Bay City, Mich. P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Belleville, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bellingham, Wash.	1.00	3.00	6.25
Belmont t, Mass. P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis.	1.73	4.35	7.55
Belvedere tp, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Berwyn, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Beverly, Mass.	1.68	4.90	9.40
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14
Bloomfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bloomington, Ill.	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	1.43	3.53	6.28
Bristol, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Brookline t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Burbank, Calif.	1.50	3.69	6.49
P	1.13	3.04	5.44
Burlington, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Burlington, Vt.	1.66	4.37	8.41
P	1.66	4.37	8.41
Butte, Mont.	1.34	4.11	7.61
Central Falls, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Chicopee, Mass. P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Clifton, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.19	3.41	6.21
Concord, N. H.	1.78	4.48	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07

Table XIII.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Cumberland, Md.	$1.31	$4.35	$7.95
Danville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Danville, Va. P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
E. Providence t, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07
Easton, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Eau Claire, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Elgin, Ill.	1.46	4.35	7.49
Elkhart, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Elmira, N. Y.	1.50	4.12	7.12
Elyria, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Enid, Okla.	1.53	4.23	7.73
Everett, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Everett, Wash.	1.00	3.00	6.25
Fargo, N. D.	1.43	3.90	7.60
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.05	4.95	9.45
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.73	4.35	7.55
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.65	4.12	7.62
Gadsden, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.12†
Galesburg, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Garfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Great Falls, Mont.	1.34	4.11	7.61
Green Bay, Wis.	1.72	4.35	7.55
Greenville, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Hagerstown, Md.	1.18†	3.45†	7.70†
P	1.18†	3.45†	7.70†
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Haverford tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Haverhill, Mass.	1.99†	5.47†	10.04†
Hazleton, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
High Point, N. C.	1.60	4.00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Hutchinson, Kan.	1.20	4.00	7.53
Inglewood, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y. P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn.	1.00	3.45	6.45
Joliet, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Joplin, Mo.	1.45†	3.70†	7.20†
Kearny, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Kenosha, Wis.	1.54	3.85	6.73
Kingston, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	7.95
Kokomo, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
La Crosse, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Lafayette, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
Laredo, Tex.	1.91	5.01	8.51
Lebanon, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Lewiston, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky.	1.36	3.86	7.86
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lorain, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Lubbock, Tex.	1.35	3.60	7.20
P	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mansfield, Ohio	$1.40	$4.03	$7.53
Marion, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Marion, Ohio	1.25	4.10	7.85
Mason City, Iowa	1.38	4.20	8.45
Massillon, Ohio	1.95	4.60	8.60
Maywood, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Melrose, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Meriden, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Meridian, Miss	1.50	4.20	7.20
Miami Beach, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13
Michigan City, Ind.	1.50	4.30	8.05
Middletown, Conn.	2.25	4.50	8.35
Middletown, Ohio	1.13	4.13	8.63
Mishawaka, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
P	1.35	4.32	6.84
Moline, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La. P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Muncie, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Muskegon, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla	1.53	4.23	7.73
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
New Albany, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
New Brunswick, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
New Castle, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn.	2.19	4.44	8.30
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	7.95
Newport, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I.	1.65	4.90	8.90
Newport News, Va.	1.55	4.84	8.88
Norristown, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Norwalk, Conn.	1.67	4.29	7.50
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.13	4.18	8.24
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
Orange, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Orlando, Fla. P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.72	4.35	7.55
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Owensboro, Ky. P	1.19	3.59	6.59
Paducah, Ky.	1.36	3.86	7.86
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Pensacola, Fla.	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N.J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Petersburg, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	2.13	5.08	9.33
Plainfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Port Huron, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	7.95
Quincy, Ill.	1.40	3.99	7.49
Raleigh, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass.	1.70	4.67	9.31
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25

Table XIII.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Riverside, Calif.......P	$1.13	$3.26	$5.89
Rochester, Minn......P	1.17	2.30	4.32
Rock Island, Ill.........	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C...P	1.00	3.40	6.75
Rome, Ga............S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Rome, N.Y............	1.34	3.88	7.13
Royal Oak, Mich.......	1.26	3.28	6.66
Salem, Mass...........	1.50†	4.00†	8.50†
Salem, Ore............	.85	2.62	4.20
San Angelo, Tex........	1.75	4.88	8.13
San Bernardino, Calif...	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Ana, Calif.......	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Barbara, Calif....	1.28	3.76	6.76
Sharon, Pa............	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis........	1.73	4.35	7.55
Sioux Falls, S. D.......	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.35	3.72	6.87
South Gate, Calif.......	1.22	3.54	6.44
Spartanburg, S. C......	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn........	1.91	4.40	8.22
Steubenville, Ohio......	1.25	3.85	7.60
Superior, Wis..........	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass.......P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J.......	1.70	4.35	8.60
Torrington, Conn.......	1.88	4.20	8.10
Tucson, Ariz...........	1.40	4.10	8.20
Tuscaloosa, Ala........	1.20	3.50	6.12†
Tyler, Tex.............	$1.76	$4.67	$7.69
University City, Mo....	1.19	3.13	6.22
Waltham, Mass.........	1.55	4.90	9.40
Warren, Ohio..........	1.40	4.03	7.53
Warwick, R. I.........	1.64	4.82	9.07
Washington, Pa........	1.25	3.70	6.70
Watertown t, Mass.....	1.55	4.90	9.40
Watertown, N. Y.......	1.34	3.88	7.13
Waukegan, Ill..........	1.46	4.20	7.20
Wausau, Wis..........	1.72	3.99	7.55
Wauwatosa, Wis.......	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Allis, Wis........	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Hartford t, Conn..	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn....	1.31	3.88	6.88
West New York, N. J...	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Orange, N. J......	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Palm Beach, Fla..	2.03	5.04	8.05
White Plains, N. Y.....	1.70	5.20	8.70
Wichita Falls, Tex......	1.56	4.82	8.13
Wilkinsburg, Pa........	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa.......	1.65	4.74	8.24
Wilmington, N. C......	1.43†	4.11†	7.61†
Woodbridge tp, N. J....	1.70	4.35	8.60
Woonsocket, R. I.......	1.79	4.99	8.94
Wyandotte, Mich.....P	1.20	3.00	6.00
Yakima, Wash.........	1.21	3.43	6.68
Zanesville, Ohio........	1.25	3.85	7.60

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION NEWS. (Monthly.) Rural Electrification Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 75 cents.

SHIPPING REGISTER AND NORTH AMERICAN PORTS. American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago 6. $2.

WATER WORKS ENGINEERING. (Biweekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $2.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1943

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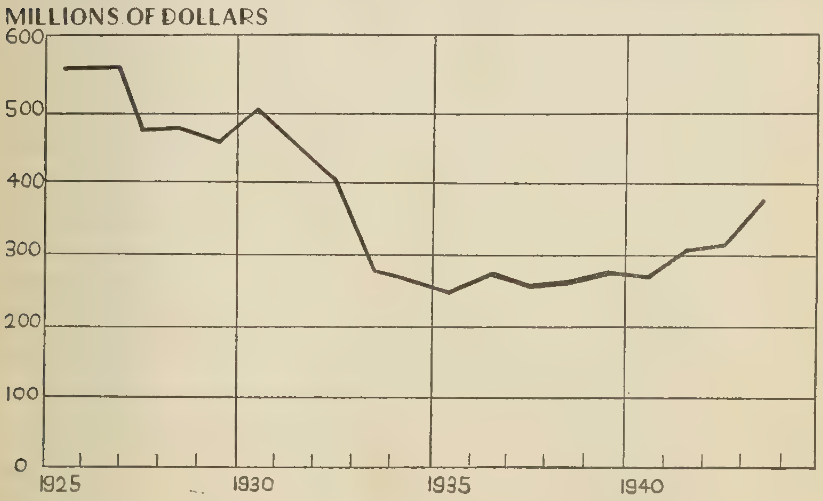
Fire loss. The preliminary estimate for the fire loss in the United States in 1943 is $380,235,000. This is a substantial increase over recent years; the comparable figure for 1942 was $310,000,000. While there were no fires of the magnitude of the Fall River rubber fire of 1941 or the Normandie or Cocoanut Grove fires of 1942, there were approximately 125 fires during the year involving a loss in excess of one-fourth million dollars each, compared with 80 such fires in 1942 and a previous annual average of between 40 and 50 such fires. The increase in fire loss in 1943 was largely an increase in industrial losses; a noticeable trend in the latter part of 1943 was a very substantial number of serious fires in food plants. Some increase in industrial losses is almost inevitable at a time of all-out war production because of the great increase in values and in fire hazards at a time of intense production, and there is some comfort in the fact that the increase in industrial fire losses has not been at as rapid a rate as the increase in industrial production. The downward trend in farm fire losses was halted, such losses showing a slight upturn. However, the trend in dwelling fire losses continued slightly downward during the year.

An important factor contributing to the increase in fire loss was the negative attitude of the War Production Board towards the granting of priorities for fire protection equipment for important industrial and other buildings. That negative attitude changed in the fall of 1943 and a more liberal policy is now in effect. A favorable factor in reducing fire losses in 1943 was the great increase in the number of trained and well-equipped industrial fire brigades. This development was fostered by industry itself and by inspectors from the War and Navy Departments, the Office of Civilian Defense, and similar agencies. The first complete manual on the organization and training of industrial fire brigades ever to be issued was published early in the year by the National Fire Protection Association.

Personnel. A national survey of paid fire departments in cities over 20,000 population, made in November by the National Fire Protection Association, revealed that these departments had lost one-eighth of their experienced men to the armed forces. In addition many men took more lucrative positions as fire chiefs and firemen in war industries. Salaries of firemen have not been adequately adjusted to compete with war industries, and in most communities the hours of duty for firemen are excessive as compared with almost any other occupation including police departments in the same communities. This decrease in effective strength resulted in the inadequate manning of fire companies in many cities and this was undoubtedly a factor in the larger number of big fires during the year. The average age of fire fighters in some departments has risen markedly. Some cities have suspended the age limit restrictions, and it seems probable that because of this increase in average age pension costs in many communities will be a serious postwar municipal problem.

Equipment. Another wartime problem with which most fire departments had to contend was the maintenance of adequate apparatus, hose, and other equipment. During the depression years almost every city curtailed its purchases of major fire equipment. A survey by the National Fire Protection Association in 1941 showed that at that time nearly 52 per cent of the municipal fire apparatus in the cities of more than 25,000 population was obsolescent by reason of age. During the past two years most new fire apparatus has been taken by the Army and Navy and it is likely that the obsolescence now approaches 60 per cent. It has been customary to consider as obsolete all apparatus having more than 15 years of service, although such apparatus is commonly considered useful as reserve equipment if properly reconditioned. Much of the present apparatus is a good deal older and has seen even 20 or 25 years of service. Another problem has been the difficulty of many fire departments in getting parts for the necessary repair of apparatus damaged by accidents or breakdowns. The thousands of units of auxiliary fire equipment distributed under the civilian defense program have not been an effective substitute for some of this over-age apparatus because



Source: National Fire Protection Association

TOTAL ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1925 TO 1943
The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1943 is provisional.

the auxiliary equipment was designed for emergency use by auxiliary firemen. None of it was provided on standard fire department motor chassis or other suitable truck chassis, and each city was expected to find some means of conveying the auxiliary pumps, hose, and appliances in the event of an emergency. However, this auxiliary fire equipment is well designed and useful for many purposes, although many cities have failed to make any use of it at all.

Standards. Because of the war general interest in fire protection and prevention has grown rapidly and a greatly increased demand for standards of fire protection has been created. The National Fire Protection Association in 1943 issued the *National Fire Codes for Extinguishing and Alarm Equipment,* embracing a compilation of 42 standards in that field; the *National Fire Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions,* covering 14 standards; and the *National Fire Codes for Flammable Liquids, Gases, Chemicals and Explosives,* embracing 44 standards in this field. Early in 1944 the *National Fire Codes for Building Construction* will appear, making in all some 150 fire standards which will be available in four volumes.

The Cocoanut Grove disaster in Boston late in 1942 brought a tremendous interest in legislation for the safety of places of public assembly, and numerous cities have adopted ordinances relating to safety in night clubs, theatres, halls, churches, and other places where people congregate. Both the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters issued suggested ordinances in this field. The *National Building Exits Code* of the National Fire Protection Association is the basic standard for life safety in public buildings.

Fire Prevention. In the 1942 contest for year-round excellence in fire prevention activity conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, emerged as the winner. In the 1943 Fire Prevention Week contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association, Chicago was first among more than 1,800 cities reporting. It was apparent that Fire Prevention Week in October, 1943, was more widely observed throughout the United States and Canada than ever before in its long history. St. Louis, Missouri, created a bureau of fire prevention in the fire department. Of the larger cities in the United States only two, New Orleans and Pittsburgh, do not now have an organized fire prevention bureau as part of their fire departments.

Postwar Planning. Among the many serious fire protection problems to be solved after the war are those of building companies up to their proper strength and restoring the standards for fire protection equipment. The intelligent distribution and use of the thousands of pieces of fire apparatus built for various federal agencies is also a problem of major importance. Finally, a still larger problem is the gradual rebuilding of American cities to make them immune from the dangers of sweeping fires and conflagrations.

Other Developments. With the progress of the war and the inevitable decline in interest in civilian defense, there has been a considerable decrease in the ranks of auxiliary firemen, and the OCD program for fire guards announced in September, 1943, while excellently conceived, has not taken a real hold as it might have if conditions had been different. It is in many ways unfortunate that the thousands of civilian defense workers in the fire program will for the most part lose interest and disappear from the scene.

A matter of growing concern in many municipalities has been a material increase in the number of airplane crash fires and the difficult problems involved in setting up any procedures to control this type of fire. Early in 1944 a conference called jointly by the National Fire Protection Association and the Army Air Force will meet to discuss this problem in all its angles, and it is hoped that some specific procedures may be evolved.

A notable study published in 1943, entitled *Fire Losses and Fire Risks* issued by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, outlines methods of measuring the effectiveness of a fire department.

Many fire authorities in this country have been watching with great interest the development of the national fire service in England brought about because of the serious fire problems encountered during the blitz period. It appears that this service has operated quite satisfactorily in England, but there appears to be no need for a federal fire service in America. Some states, however, have recognized the need for better methods of coordinating fire department activities over larger areas. For example, Kansas passed a law authorizing city fire departments to go anywhere in the state to fight fire in case of an emergency, and Washington authorized mutual aid between cities, provided methods of reimbursement in such circumstances, and delegated authority to the governor to assign fire fighting forces to bombed areas, etc.

Fire Department Statistics

THE uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments a special analysis has been made of the statistics of police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population. Data on the expenditures, types and amount of equipment, fire stations, and personnel including the employee turnover rate of fire departments, and on fire losses and fire insurance classification are shown in Table XIV–A for cities over 25,000; similar data, with the exception of data on fire stations and fire losses, appear in Table XIV–B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

The figures on expenditures, equipment, and personnel provide an analysis of the scope and nature of fire protection activities; the fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; some measure of the results of fire department activity is provided by the loss data.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Table XIV–A shows the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees for cities over 25,000. The cities over 25,000 with some volunteer firemen are listed in a note at the end of Table XIV–A. Table XIV–B, in addition to full-time paid employees, shows the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded, for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Cities were asked to *exclude* civilian defense auxiliary firemen from the number of volunteers reported. Table 1 shows the average number of full-time employees per 1,000 population for all cities in the several population groups, excluding those with volunteer departments; for this purpose volunteer departments are defined as those in which full-time men comprise less than one-half the total reported personnel.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE EMPLOYEES, ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS, AND AUXILIARY FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Total Number of Fire Employees			No. of Cities Reporting Turnover, Auxiliaries*	Turnover Per 100 Employees	
	No. of Cities Reporting*	No. of Full-time Employees	No. Per 1,000 Pop.		Additions	Separations
Cities over 500,000	14	29,144	1.30	13	7.4	11.6
250,000 to 500,000	21	9,777	1.25	19	11.6	14.8
100,000 to 250,000	54	10,630	1.31	53	8.7	12.4
50,000 to 100,000	99	9,329	1.37	95	9.6	13.3
25,000 to 50,000	183	8,227	1.29	162	12.4	15.0
All over 25,000	371	67,107	1.31	342	9.1	11.9
10,000 to 25,000	325	6,644	1.15	273	26.9	26.2
All Cities over 10,000	696	73,151	1.30	615	10.5	13.8

* Excluded from the tabulation were one city between 100,000 and 250,000 population, seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, 25 cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and 309 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, because these cities reported having more volunteer than full-time paid employees.

Except for cities under 25,000 the number of employees per 1,000 population does not show much variation with size of city. The average number of fire employees and police employees are closely comparable in cities under 500,000 population, but the largest cities employ an average of 2.23 policemen per 1,000 population as compared with only 1.30 firemen (see page 476 in this YEAR BOOK). The median number of fire employees per 1,000 population shown in Table 3 ranges from 1.31 in cities over 500,000 to 1.02 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population; the largest median value is 1.35 in cities of between 100,000 and 250,000. The variation within each size group is great; in the largest city size group the city with the largest ratio of employees to population has three times as many employees (2.33) as does the city with the lowest ratio (.87); in the smallest group the largest is 13 times as great.

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and the kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size, as do the number of hours per week the firemen are on duty.

The average number of full-time fire employees per 1,000 population in all cities over 10,000 was the same in 1943 as it was in 1942—1.30. The increase of 4 per cent in the average number of employees in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and in the cities over 500,000 is balanced by decreases in the other size groups. The total number of police employees continued to decline in all city size groups.

It is possible that the decreases in fire employees for individual cities were greater than is revealed, because some cities may have reported the number of authorized fire department positions, including those unfilled or for which a military leave had been granted; inasmuch as other cities probably did not include "duration" full-time appointments the averages may still be taken as an indication of the general trend in the size of fire departments.

Turnover of Fire Personnel. Each city over 10,000 was asked to report the number of full-time fire department employees who left municipal employment in 1943 for all reasons, including those granted military leaves, and the number of full-time employees appointed to the fire department during 1943. Table 1 shows that the average number of new firemen per 100 employees was 10.5 in all cities over 10,000 population, while the number who left the service was 13.8. The addition and separation rate should not be taken as an exact measure of the change in number of employees because of the limitations noted above. The additions and separations rates were highest in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, amounting to over 25 per cent, and were lowest for cities over 500,000 population; these rates show a relatively constant increase as the size of the city decreases.

The turnover rate per 100 employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XIV–A and XIV–B. This rate is the average of additions and separations for 1943 per 100 full-time employees, as of January, 1944. Table 2 shows how these turnover rates varied among the cities of each population group. The median rate for all cities was nine or more per 100 employees, which is slightly lower than that reported in 1942. The recruitment and training problem which all fire departments have faced during the last year was greatest in the group of smallest cities, where one-fourth of the cities had a turnover of more than one out of every four employees. The median turnover rates for fire departments correspond closely to those for police departments.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of pumpers of 500 gallons-per-minute capacity or larger, (2) the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons-per-minute capacity, (3) the number of city service ladder trucks, (4) the number of aerial ladder trucks, and (5) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XIV–A, but only the total number of equipment units is shown in Table XIV–B. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, and other factors. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kinds of areas to be protected and the types of risks located therein.

Cities over 25,000 were asked to report the number of separate fire companies and the number of fire stations, and the data are tabulated in Table XIV–A.

Table XIV–A shows, for cities over 25,000, one-way and two-way radio equipment in the five types of apparatus listed. Fifty cities reported two-way radio on fire equipment, and 52 reported one-way radio.

Fire Department Salaries. Fire department salaries continued to rise in most cities in 1943. Tables XIV–A and XIV–B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. The entrance salary in these tables is the total salary paid a fireman the first 12 months he is on the force. Where it was reported that the salary schedule for 1944 was to be higher than that for 1943, the 1944 salary is shown. Table 3, which summarizes these data, indicates that the spread between median entrance and median maximum annual salaries ranges from $116 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to $676 in cities over 500,000. The median entrance salary in the smallest cities is $1,740 and in the largest cities $2,000. The median chief's salary is $2,400 in the smallest cities and $7,200 in the largest cities. Median salaries, both entrance and maximum, for firemen and policemen are almost the same, as are median chief's salaries for the two departments.

Median entrance salaries showed increases for the year in the neighborhood of $100 which in the smaller cities brought the entrance and maximum salaries closer together. The larger cities were slower to respond to the pressure for increased salaries; last year with an average increase of $100 in all cities, the cities of over 500,000 increased only $60. In the cities over 250,000, the median maximum salary increased $263. In all groups but the cities between 50,000 to 100,000 the median maximum salary increased $100 or more.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XIV–A and XIV–B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1942, and corrected for changes reported since that date. In 25 per cent of the 1,043 cities reporting, the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 28 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 16 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in .5 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 8.5 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Fire Department Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report the expenditures for the year 1943 or the last fiscal year for (1) fire department salaries and wages, (2) the amount paid *by the city* into retirement system funds for firemen, (3) the amount paid for hydrant rental (water service), and (4) all other fire expenditures including new equipment. Tables XIV–A and XIV–B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure, the total expenditure for the department, and the contribution to the firemen's retirement fund. The total expenditure figure includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, and all other expenditures *except* for retirement and hydrant rental. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived. Every effort has been made, however, to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures; also excluded are payments into the city pension funds by states. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees for which it is impossible to allocate payment for the fire department no amount has been shown in the "Retirement" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XIV–A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1943 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting* (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1943					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$79,874	$3.57	$91,724	$4.10	87.1	14	93
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,822	22,515	2.88	24,147	3.09	93.2	23	96
100,000 to 250,000	51	7,297	23,169	3.18	25,505	3.50	90.8	54	89
50,000 to 100,000	94	6,451	19,101	2.96	21,020	3.26	90.9	95	83
25,000 to 50,000	173	6,014	16,914	2.81	18,952	3.15	89.2	178	80
10,000 to 25,000	304	4,938	11,749	2.38	13,048	2.64	90.0	384	56
All over 10,000	657	54,890	$173,322	$3.16	$194,396	$3.54	89.2	748	70

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 250,000, seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 25 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 309 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have been excluded from the tabulation of expenditures because they had volunteer departments, i.e., they reported having more volunteer than full-time employees. Also excluded are cities which reported salaries and wages or total expenditures but not both.

Table 2 analyzes expenditure for salaries and wages and total expenditures per capita for the several population groups. Omitted are cities with volunteer fire departments (i.e., departments in which more than one-half of the personnel are not full-time paid employees). Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $4.10 per capita in those over 500,000 to $2.64 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison with Table 1 shows that except for cities under 25,000, this variation reflects salary differentials rather than differences in the number of employees per 1,000 population. While the total number of employees increased a little more than 1 per cent from 1942 to 1943, total salaries and wages increased approximately 4 per cent. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $3.02 in 1942, increased 14 cents to $3.16 in 1943. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 was $3.54, which is an increase of 27 cents over 1942. Salaries and wages made up 89.2 per cent of this total as compared with 92.3 per cent in 1942. The total per capita expenditure for the cities over 500,000 increased $0.55 because of large expenditures for items other than salaries and wages in a few

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1943)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	17	41	90	161	...
Lowest	$1.07	$1.18	$ .51	$ .11	$ .18	...
Lower Quartile	1.20	1.57	1.46	.90	1.00	...
Median	1.91	2.00	2.27	1.77	1.79	...
Upper Quartile	2.77	3.07	3.16	2.68	3.91	...
Highest	3.17	10.89	7.62	13.42	79.04	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1939–43)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	17	41	90	161	...
Lowest	$ .84	$1.35	$ .31	$ .37	$ .30	...
Lower Quartile	1.11	1.63	1.19	1.18	1.16	...
Median	1.51	1.93	1.84	1.55	1.77	...
Upper Quartile	2.09	2.45	2.57	2.40	2.79	...
Highest	3.95	4.40	3.56	4.10	18.72	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1943)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	17	41	90	159	...
Lowest	$249	$245	$134	$ 23	$ 22	...
Lower Quartile	283	340	302	214	200	...
Median	491	572	447	399	347	...
Upper Quartile	703	742	675	672	688	...
Highest	1,362	2,502	1,475	3,860	31,195	...
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1943)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	17	41	91	159	...
Lowest	1.5	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.5	...
Lower Quartile	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	...
Median	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.8	...
Upper Quartile	4.4	4.9	6.3	6.2	7.2	...
Highest	6.5	12.0	8.9	13.7	17.3	...
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (January, 1944)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	53	98	181	329
Lowest	.87	.50	.72	.75	.54	.28
Lower Quartile	1.08	1.05	1.22	1.08	1.00	.81
Median	1.31	1.27	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.02
Upper Quartile	1.71	1.46	1.64	1.57	1.54	1.36
Highest	2.33	1.76	2.16	3.28	2.79	3.76
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1943)						
Number of Cities Reporting	11	18	51	94	170	302
Lowest	3.9	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile	8.4	6.6	6.5	5.2	6.3	6.7
Median	10.4	9.5	9.0	8.9	10.4	14.3
Upper Quartile	12.5	18.6	15.1	13.7	17.6	27.3
Highest	14.7	45.4	28.1	67.9	45.5	76.7
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1944)						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	20	54	98	177	322
Lowest	$1,800	$1,643	$1,550	$1,320	$ 952	$ 410
Lower Quartile	1,914	1,860	1,800	1,673	1,655	1,500
Median	2,000	1,965	1,944	1,910	1,890	1,740
Upper Quartile	2,340	2,106	2,147	2,100	2,045	1,946
Highest	2,829	2,334	2,409	2,850	3,135	2,733
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1944)						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	21	54	98	181	327
Lowest	$2,250	$1,908	$1,963	$1,580	$1,173	$ 500
Lower Quartile	2,400	2,106	2,105	1,940	1,883	1,680
Median	2,676	2,310	2,280	2,100	2,100	1,914
Upper Quartile	2,749	2,400	2,402	2,466	2,280	2,137
Highest	3,036	3,000	2,904	3,245	3,135	3,000
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (January, 1944)						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	21	54	98	181	326
Median	$7,200	$5,200	$4,200	$3,622	$3,000	$2,400

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[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 11. [2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

cities; in the smallest size group total expenditures increased $0.36 per capita because of the relatively large increase in payments for salaries and wages.

The ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures remained within 1 or 2 per cent of the figure for 1942, except in the largest and smallest groups. This indicates that there is a fixed relationship in most cities which the curtailment in equipment available and the increase in salaries have not affected.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. The difference is accentuated as the size of the city increases. Seventy per cent of the 748 cities which reported fire department retirement systems in 1943 reported that the city made a contribution to these systems.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 308, or 47 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. No expenditures for salaries and wages have been shown for these cities in Table XIV–B, but rather a code designation explained on page 456 has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 294 cities reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 15 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 18 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 18 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 16 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires; 33 per cent of these cities make no payment whatsoever. Thirty-three of the 410 cities over 25,000 population also reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1943, average annual per capita fire losses for 1939 to 1943 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1943, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XIV–A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 2. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1944 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. Those cities which have had a large influx of population with war activities will therefore show a higher per capita average loss than if accurate 1943 population figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation in Table XIV–A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect fire risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making inter-city comparisons, the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1943, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

In all population groups the median 1943 per capita loss was higher than the corresponding figure for 1942. The five-year average likewise reflected the increase in industrial activity with industrial losses counterbalancing any reduction in residential fires. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK).The median loss per capita increased about 30 cents in all city size groups. The higher per capita losses were a consequence of both a higher number of building fires and a higher average loss per building fire.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XIV–A and XIV–B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, with 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 9 per cent in classes 6 and 7. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XIV–A and XIV–B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 4), shows 41 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in class 1 and of 30 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of five cities are in class 3: Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; Modesto, California; and Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1942). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	28	7.5	7	7	6	4	4	0	30	1
3	101	26.0	5	10	29	38	19	4	65	5
4	131	33.8	1	6	14	39	71	64	73	22
5	91	23.5	0	0	5	18	68	156	64	58
6	38	9.1	0	0	1	4	33	208	56	121
7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	76	33	105
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	82
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Reporting	389	100.0	13	23	55	103	195	518	340	434
Not reporting	21		1	0	0	3	17	144[1]	70	228[2]

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XIV-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XIV-B).

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1943 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of only eight cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1943 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with an annual average of approximately 26 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 13-year period from 1930 to 1942. Six of the cities regraded in 1943 had been graded previously sometime during the 10 years from 1933 to 1942. The average number of years since the previous grading for these cities was eight years with a range of one to 15, as compared with an average of 7.4 years for the 23 cities regraded in 1942 and 8.6 years for the cities graded in 1941.

As a result of the new gradings in 1943, five of the eight cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in two of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Cincinnati, Ohio, from class 3 to class 2 and Garfield, New Jersey, from class 6 to class 5. The fire departments of both cities also were put into the next better class. The remaining three cities which received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put them into a better class were: Alameda, California; West Allis, Wisconsin; and Wichita, Kansas. While the total number of points of deficiency for these three cities was decreased the number of points of deficiency charged to the fire department was increased but not enough to put the fire department in the next poorer class.

Three of the eight cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1943 received a greater number of points of deficiency and in two cities the additional points were sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Bloomington, Illinois, and Haverford township, Pennsylvania, from class 4 to class 5, with the fire departments of both cities also going into the next poorer class. Little Rock, Arkansas, received a small increase in the total number of points of deficiency.

Information received for Pueblo, Colorado, indicates that a survey made prior to 1942 but not reported in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK resulted in a decrease in the total number of points of deficiency and a change from class 6 to class 4 for total fire defenses and a change from class 8 to class 5 for the fire department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Forty-five cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1943, as compared with 32 in 1942 and 44 in 1941. This regrading was done by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 31 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency (including one Texas and one New Jersey city), and in 11 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the city into a better class: Modesto, California, from class 4 to class 3; Alliance, Ohio; Canton, Illinois; Concord, North Carolina; and Key West, Florida, from class 7 to class 6; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Decatur, Georgia; Kinston, North Carolina, from class 6 to class 5; Durant, Oklahoma, from class 8 to class 6; Carteret, New Jersey, E to D; and Big Spring, Texas, which received a reduction from 28 to 27 in its key rate. Twenty cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them in a better class: Decatur, Florence, Huntsville, and Selma, Alabama; Clearwater, Fort Lauderdale, Lakeland, and Sarasota, Florida; Athens and Griffin, Georgia; Manhattan, Kansas; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Greenwood, Mississippi; Grosse Point Park, Michigan; Gastonia, Statesville, and Wilson, North Carolina; Anderson, South Carolina; Staunton, Virginia; and South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Fourteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading, and in three of these the decrease was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Richmond, California, class 4 to class 5; Valdosta, Georgia, class 5 to class 7; and Fort Scott, Kansas, class 6 to class 7. The other cities receiving an increase in the total number of points of deficiency but remaining in the same class were: East Point, Georgia; Elkhart, Illinois; Columbus, Indiana; Henderson, Kentucky; Billings, Montana; Sumter, South Carolina; Charlottesville and Winchester, Virginia; and Ashland and Marshfield, Wisconsin. The key rate for Terrell, Texas, was increased from 36 to 37.

All except two of the cities regraded in 1943 had been graded previously during the ten years 1933–42, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 5.7 years which is the same as for the 32 cities regraded in 1942.

Information received for Columbus and Gulfport, Mississippi, as a result of surveys made prior to 1943 but not reported in previous editions of the Year Book, noted a slight increase in the number of points of deficiency for Columbus and a slight decrease for the points in Gulfport but not sufficient in either case to change the class.

For 40 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 26 cities and this was sufficient in 16 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Florence, Alabama; Modesto, California; Clearwater, Fort Lauderdale, Lakeland, and Sarasota, Florida; Athens and Decatur, Georgia; Canton, Illinois; Concord, Gastonia, and Statesville, North Carolina; Alliance, Ohio; Anderson, South Carolina; and Charlottesville and Staunton, Virginia. In 14 of the 40 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put the department into a poorer class: Richmond, California; Valdosta, Georgia; Columbus, Indiana; Henderson, Kentucky; Billings, Montana; Wilson, North Carolina; and Sumter, South Carolina.

Rating Bureaus. Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 population but prints such information on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states, excluding New Hampshire, did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Rhode Island (except Providence), and Vermont, and furnished only the total class for cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

TABLE XIV-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1944

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK late in 1943 and early in 1944 by city officials, except the fire loss data which were obtained from city officials in March, 1944, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1943, except as indicated in notes at end of Table XIV-B. ¶ Under "**Number of Employees**" the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XIV-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen, and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶ The "**Turnover Per 100 Employees**" is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶ Under "**Number of Pieces of Equipment,**" the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. ¶ Under "**Radio**" is given the number of pieces of equipment other than officers' cars that have one- and two-way radio. ¶ Under "**Number of Companies and Stations**" the number of fire companies precedes the number of stations. The number of companies sometimes exceeds the number of pieces of equipment because of rescue, salvage, and miscellaneous companies. ¶ **Expenditures** are for calendar year 1943 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported; "L" indicates less than $500. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if more than one-half of the employees are volunteers. For explanation of payment to volunteer firemen see notes at the beginning of Table XIV-B. "**Total Expenditures for Department**" include new equipment and all other expenditures except retirement expenditures and hydrant rental. Under "**Retirement**", amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund, and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶ The 1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XIV-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from only three or four of the last five years. ¶ Under "**Total Fire Insurance Class. . .**" the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year the last grading was made. See preceding article for further explanations; also notes at the end of Table XIV-B. A dagger (†) indicates 1942 figures; leaders (. . . .) indicate data unknown.

FIRE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by fire or safety board
C—by city council
D—elected by fire department
E—elected by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government

RETIREMENT EXPENDITURES (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although retirement system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes
AP—adopted system in 1943

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Fire Loss Per Capita 1943	Ave. Per Capita 1939–43	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	2,963	13	$2,400–2,802	$8,964M	122-10-16-35-7	0-0	184-141	$8,547	$8,901	$2,085	$1.76	$1.14§	3.7	$ 482	3-1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich	1,623	1,725	8	2,829–3,036	8,370B	75-4-14-21-0	0-0	92-63	4,833	5,406	924	2.42	1.85	4.5	542	2- 632 100 35

TABLE XIV-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Retire-ment	Per Capita 1943	Fire Loss Ave. Per Capita 1939–43	Fire Loss Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Loss Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Over 1,000,000—continued																
Los Angeles, Calif. .	1,504	1,623	11	$2,280–2,680	$7,200B	83–45–14–7–1	0–0	124–84	$4,592	$4,779	$ 434	$1.77	....	3.5	$ 501	3–1402 212 35
New York, N.Y. . . .	7,455	10,581v	8	2,000–3,000	12,500M	230–129–0–130–0	0–0	379–280	33,500	39,325	33	1.23	$1.25	2.5	495	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	1,931	2,292	10	2,225–2,590	8,000M	95–54–35–0–1	...	..–86	5,762	5,796	NP	....	....	....	....	2– 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	859	1,490	15	2,000–2,400	6,000B	71–16–10–24–3	0–0	97–75	3,295	3,700	334	3.17	2.59	6.5	486	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	771	1,799	12	1,800–2,300	6,500M	61–58–13–28–0	0–0	89–53	3,293	4,223	193	2.76	3.95	....	....	2–note 3
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	982	10	1,950–2,250	7,000M	33–0–0–14–0	38–0	53–40	2,064	2,165	321	2.05	1.76	1.5	1,362	2– 993 290 40
Cleveland, Ohio. . . .	878	960	4	1,923–2,676	6,672S	38–2–1–15–0	0–3	60–39	2,710	2,833	411	2.81	2.32	3.3	864	3–1460 718 31
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	587	801†	.	1,800–2,160†	6,868B	34–3–12–3–0†	0–0†	57–37†	1,962	2,096	421	1.58	1.11	3.9	410	2– 855 122 34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	895	13	1,902–2,595	6,500S	53–14–12–15–0	0–0	74–48	2,036	2,112	399	1.07	1.20	3.7	289	3–1341 440 24
St. Louis, Mo.	816	879	10	1,854–2,400	5,604S	43–12–9–13–0	0–0	67–41	1,881	2,028	152	.62†	.84	3.3	264	4–1553 501 32
San Francisco, Cal. .	635	1,316	12	2,400–2,700	7,200B	47–8–13–3–0	0–0	67–54	3,224	5,513	1,252	....	....	5.1†	.....	3–1081 207 38
Washington, D.C. . .	663	858	6	2,200–2,700	8,000C	30–30–0–15–0	0–0	47–33	2,175	2,326	409	1.11	1.10	4.4	249	2– 891 203 ..
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.	302	349	6	.....–2,310	5,500B	20–0–6–4–0	0–0	30–20	777	822	82	1.37	1.35	4.5	301	3–1419 431 33
Birmingham, Ala . .	268	280	7	1,980–2,340	5,240C‡	33–0–1–3–0	0–0	31–24	621	668	63	1.91	2.07	5.0	379	3–1482 523 39
Cincinnati, Ohio. . . .	456	726	10	1,860–2,220	6,300A	38–6–5–10–1	0–1	55–37	1,484	1,577	291	1.73	1.74	4.2	414	2– 909 162 43
Columbus, Ohio . . .	306	320	15	2,112–2,376	4,950S	17–0–3–4–1	1–1	27–18	759	806	246	1.45	1.01	6.5	223	4–1695 391 33
Dallas, Tex.	295	457	12	1,731–2,052	5,000A	24–0–6–2–0	32–0	32–22	864	941	70	5.87	4.40	2.7	2,279	3–1225 351 31
Denver, Colo.	322	386	7	2,001–2,280	4,830S	17–3–7–4–1	0–0	34–21	850	950	96	1.69	1.47	4.7	358	4–1546 422 38
Houston, Tex.	385	508	18	1,950–2,040	6,000M‡	29–2–8–2–0	0–0	41–29	1,017	1,082	31	3.19	2.16	4.3	744	4–1672 278 29
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	387	608	..	2,100–2,400	5,200M	31–2–12–4–0	5–0	11–29	1,279	1,352	234	1.18	1.68	4.7	253	3–1088 230 36
Jersey City, N.J. . . .	301	(not reporting)										.97	2.24	4.4	219	2– 941 169 35
Kansas City, Mo. . .	399	380	45	1,643–2,160	4,980S	24–4–4–7–1	0–0	40–29	809	912	80	2.67	2.23	6.5	411	3–1409 326 35
Louisville, Ky.	319	309	18	1,680–1,920	4,500S	24–0–1–4–5	0–0	26–21	619	689	49	1.41	1.93	5.0	280	3–1332 387 41
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	293	...	..	.....–	.....C‡	..–..–..–..–	..–.	..–..	715	791	NP	3.23	2.00	5.2	626	2– 968 273 34
Minneapolis, Minn. .	492	502	19	1,860–2,400	5,120C	19–9–2–5–4	0–0	31–23	1,174	1,236	178	2.57	2.85	2.1	1,203	3–1116 175 37
New Orleans, La. . .	495	653	8	1,908–1,908	6,000C‡	41–1–7–4–0	0–0	..–42	1,032†	1,117†	39†	1.75	1.43	1.7	572	4–1593 451 34
Newark, N.J	430	757	6	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	36–19–14–0–0	1–1	44–29	2,166	2,276	263	2.44	2.02	3.8	632	2– 870 227 32
Oakland, Calif.	302	412	30	2,160–2,400	5,400A	27–7–8–2–0	0–0	31–25	1,061	1,132	115	10.89	3.78	4.4	2,502	4–1748 371 39
Portland, Ore.	305	513	20	2,334–2,664	5,184S‡	24–13–4–4–0	0–3	51–44	1,396	1,539	103	2.95	2.74	12.0	245	2– 931 170 39
Providence, R.I. . . .	254	419	8	1,930–2,206	5,200B	31–1–9–8–0	0–0	36–28	940	1,030	AU	2.00	1.85	2.7	739	2– 829 268 30
Rochester, N.Y. . . .	325	546	9	1,985–2,400	5,200S	22–0–4–6–1	0–0	35–35	1,088	1,197	191	1.34	1.57	2.6	515	3–1042 312 36
St. Paul, Minn	288	350	8	2,158–2,468	5,000S‡	18–4–4–5–1	0–0	28–19	950	988	148	1.86	1.88	3.7	505	3–1485 377 41
San Antonio, Tex. . .	254	323	6	1,680–1,920	4,200S‡	19–1–2–1–0	20–0	23–20	573	625	39	1.83	.92	3.5	521	3–1189 256 32
Seattle, Wash.	368	608	..	2,160–2,400	6,000M	35–1–9–2–0	0–0	47–36	1,372	1,433	260	2.03	1.36	3.0	667	2– 993 300 36
Toledo, Ohio	282	371	5	1,860–2,280	4,260A	18–3–5–2–0	0–0	21–21	897	927	156	2.42	1.52	4.1	588	4–1866 731 36

100,000 to 250,000																		
Akron, Ohio.......	245	176	15	2,058-2,418	4,500M	16-2-2-2-0	1-1	14-11	449	548	78	1.42	1.33	4.0	355	3-2092	924	41
Albany, N.Y	131	235	6	1,800-2,000	4,750S	12-0-1-6-0	0-0	17-15	432	473	14	1.88	1.80	6.9	297	2- 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn...	147	202	7	1,740-2,300	5,500B	15-3-3-3-0	0-0	15-11	546	591	141	2.65	2.69	4.0	667	3-note 3		
Cambridge, Mass...	111	240	8	1,982-2,390	4,700A	10-8-1-4-0	0-0	14-10	523	570	12	2.84	2.21	8.8	325	3-note 3		
Camden, N.J......	118	144	14	1,650-2,400	4,125S‡	9-6-1-2-0	0-0	12- 9	377	403	78	1.08	2.05	4.1	263	4-1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio......	108	121	13	2,010-2,300	3,610M	7-1-1-1-1	0-0	8- 8	257	389	57	5.87	2.07	2.6	2,180	5-2057	773	35
Charlotte, N.C	101	132	21	1,842-2,052	4,200C	8-1-2-1-0	0-0	13- 7	268	282	NP	3.13	1.96	8.7	362	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	162v	11	1,900-2,040	3,300S‡	12-0-1-1-2	0-0	16-14	361	378	34	1.70	1.99	6.3	267	3-1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio......	211	245	5	2,340-2,400	4,500A	19-0-5-3-0	0-0	16-15	553	579	107	4.75	2.20	6.2	782	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa..	160	202	11	1,830-2,064	4,000S‡	11-4-5-1-0	0-0	21-14	425	457	69	2.78	3.56	5.6	503	4-1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn......	101	160	20	1,980-2,280	4,200S‡	8-2-3-1-0	0-0	15- 9	350	362	27	5.18	2.63	3.5	1,475	4-1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N.J.....	110	179	7	2,216-2,550	4,725B	9-3-0-3-0	0-0	14-12	469	502	45	1.13	1.00	3.5	327	3-1058	326	32
Erie, Pa...........	117	149	7	1,980-2,340	3,720C‡	9-0-2-1-0	0-0	12- 9	335	350	15	2.34	1.06	3.9	597	4-1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass...	115	189	24	2,207-2,207	4,200B	10-1-1-4-0	0-0	16-10	...	430	35	2.80	2.69	4.2	675	2-note 3		
Flint, Mich........	152	181	16	2,196-2,376	5,000A	9-0-5-2-0	0-0	16- 8	409	441	17	2.27	.31	5.3	430	4-1673	687	30
Fort Wayne, Ind...	118	140	9	2,130-2,220	4,080M	11-2-1-2-0	0-11	11-11	356	375	34	1.22	.62	4.1	299	3-1445	448	34
Ft. Worth, Tex....	178	269	7	1,665-1,996	4,350A	19-5-6-1-0	26-0	27-20	494	518	NP	3.35	2.14	7.6	440	3-1332	373	38
Gary, Ind.........	112	136	6	2,347-2,460	3,900M	11-1-2-3-0	0-0	12- 8	313	333	27	.51	.73	3.9	134	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	222	7	1,800-2,200	4,200A	12-2-5-2-0	0-0	17-11	461	478	39	3.53	2.32	2.5	1,404	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn....	166	297	8	2,370-2,550	5,485B	25-1-2-5-0	0-0	27-15	777	825	125	1.49	1.31	3.0	499	2-note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla...	173	230	11	2,080-2,662	5,134C	13-4-2-2-0	0-1	20-13	568	623	55	2.38	2.01	5.3	462	3-1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan..	121	141	7	2,100-2,280	4,140M‡	12-0-3-0-0	0-0	15-12	322	338	24	1.08	1.72	1.08	167	4-1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn ...	112	144	8	1,800-2,100	3,600S	12-0-1-1-0	0-0	13-11	300	378	35	1.11	1.08	7.4	152	3-1432	501	40
Long Beach, Cal...	164	258	17	2,316-2,616	4,800A	14-1-0-1-1	0-0	18-15	700	747	15	.77†	.65	2.5†	307†	4-1701	399	33
Lowell, Mass......	101	172	4	2,409-2,409	3,850M	11-0-2-2-0	0-0	16-11	418	434	35	2.82	2.43	4.3	660	4-note 3		
Miami, Fla........	172	208	28	2,010-2,400	5,000A	10-1-3-1-1	0-16	5- 9	445	483	AU	3.00	1.29	2.6	1,711	3-1464	461	37
Nashville, Tenn....	167	258	16	2,240-2,240	4,200B	18-0-2-2-0	0-0	22-18	554†	566†	36†	4.74	3.00	6.4	747	3-1293	339	33
New Bedford, Mass.	110	203	7	1,780-2,027	3,638M	8-4-1-4-0	0-0	16-11	403	421	31	3.24	1.68	5.7	574	2-note 3		
New Haven, Conn..	161	272	10	1,825-2,107	6,000M	14-11-0-5-1	1-0	21-15	654	741	119	5.52	2.70	4.7	1,169	3-note 3		
Norfolk, Va........	144	238	4	1,825-2,435	4,851A	20-1-0-6-0	0-0	17-11	522	545	AU	3.18	3.35	7.1	447	4-1723	537	32
Okla. City, Okla....	204	220	16	1,860-2,100	4,200A	18-7-3-3-0	31-0	24-12	428	446	50	1.70	1.08	3.1	543	4-1783	504	34
Omaha, Neb.......	224	272	13	1,800-2,040	4,380C‡	13-4-6-2-0	0-0	25-17	519	595	332	1.90	1.59	5.0†	324	3-1394	367	30
Paterson, N.J......	140	188	12	1,900-2,300	4,200B	13-0-0-3-0	0-0	16-13	473	491	56	1.02	2.03	5.7	178	3-1185	368	33
Peoria, Ill.........	105	121	28	2,100-2,190	3,000M	5-6-2-2-1	0-0	16-11	248	265	2	7.62	2.84	2.3	1,211	5-2058	855	37
Reading, Pa.......	111	4v	..	None-None	2,520D	22-3-1-3-0	3-0	..-14	U	161	NS	1.28	1.01	3.3	389	4-1081	698	28
Richmond, Va	193	389	19	1,672-1,963	3,720S	21-21-0-7-0	0-0	28-21	639	728	12	1.31	1.01	8.9	147	3-1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif .	106	181	11	2,340-2,700	4,800A	10-1-1-2-0	0-0	14-10	455	487	62	3.05	2.40	4.8	640	3-1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	165	18	1,980-2,220	4,320M‡	9-0-1-1-1	0-0	10-10	344	383	NP	2.37	3.31	4.9	488	5-2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif ...	203	...	..	2,196-2,904	5,196A	22-0-1-2-0	0-2	24-22	630	726	115	1.10	1.25	4.3	264	3-1392	396	42
Scranton, Pa	140	207	10	1,680-2,040	2,800M	9-5-2-1-0	0-0	17-13	427	503	NP	1.62	1.53§	3.6	456	4-1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass...	102	156	0	1,670-2,400	4,000M	8-7-1-3-0	0-0	7- 7	338	353	5	1.69	2.10	3.9	439	4-note 3		
South Bend, Ind...	101	131	5	2,122-2,244	3,675M	11-1-1-2-0	0-0	18-11	305	331	34	4.15	2.40	5.7	720	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash ...	122	157	15	1,752-2,280	3,540S‡	12-3-3-1-0	0-0	12-12	325	350	73	2.02	2.53	6.6	305	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass ..	150	323	5	2,323-2,493	5,200B	10-13-1-9-0	3-0	23-15	875	935	6	2.43	1.84	3.6	674	2-note 3		
Syracuse, N.Y.....	206	395	5	1,800-2,160	5,250M	20-2-0-9-0	2-0	32-20	812	857	AU	2.65	1.84	3.0	875	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.....	109	172	9	2,220-2,460	3,900S‡	13-1-1-2-0	0-0	17-15	446	490	61	2.13	2.06	13.2	162	3-1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla........	108	85	15	1,728-2,088	4,200M	9-0-0-1-0	0-0	8-10	158	178	38	2.73	1.50	5.4	506	6-2700	1198	34

TABLE XIV-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos. No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Fire Loss Per Capita 1943	Ave. Per Capita 1939-43	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued																
Trenton, N.J.	125	225	3	$1,950-2,400	$4,400S‡	10-0-0-4-0	0-0	14-11	$ 551	$ 580	$ 76	$1.74	$1.60	4.3	$ 406	3-1366 239 32
Tulsa, Okla	142	145	3	1,900-2,290	4,140M‡	12-1-0-3-0	0-7	16-12	346	357	2	.73	1.01	5.0	148	3-1489 421 34
Utica, N.Y.	101	196	7	1,550-2,000	3,800S	14-2-2-4-0	0-1	17-12	388	481	AU	2.04	1.73	2.7	768	3-941 170 40
Wichita, Kan.	115	150	20	1,830-2,160	4,260A	13-1-3-1-1	0-0	19-9	334	356	24	2.09	2.60	6.8	308	3-1442 483 43
Wilmington, Del.	113	180	25	1,937-2,110	3,985S	15-0-1-2-3	0-0	12-9	383	406	4	1.55	.90	6.2	254	3-1067 211 30
Worcester, Mass.	194	308	7	2,002-2,184	5,000C	13-8-7-3-0	0-0	32-18	755	836	NP	2.84	2.81	6.0	477	2-note 3
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	187	15	1,600-2,625	5,688A	8-4-1-4-0	0-0	17-11	. .	. . .	AU	1.62	2.72	4.8	338	3-1124 309 33
Youngstown, Ohio.	168	173	6	1,920-2,220	4,000M	11-1-1-1-1	0-0	15-12	378	394	48	.99	1.13	3.8	259	5-2028 866 43
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	81v†	6	1,850-2,010	2,900S‡	10-4-0-2-0	0-0	..-9	U	215	2	.40	.49	2.6	151	6-2504 1074 34
Altoona, Pa	80	86	13	1,440-2,000	2,880S‡	9-2-2-1-0	0-0	12-9	167	208	NP	.39	.52	9.1	43	5-2327 976 33
Amarillo, Tex	52	59	37	1,680-1,980	2,820A	6-0-0-1-1	0-0	6-4	102	113	NS	1.07	1.81	2.3	467	5-2119 519 30
Asheville, N.C.	51	61	13	1,632-1,800	3,000A	7-0-1-2-0	1-0	8-5	117	128	2	4.54	1.88	3.3	1,380	4-1650 586 36
Atlantic City, N.J	64	210	8	2,050-2,550	5,000S‡	10-10-0-7-0	0-0	14-9	552	655	26	11.11	3.34	4.8	2,342	5-2013 776 40
Augusta, Ga.	66	99	10	1,920-1,920	3,720B	8-0-2-1-0	0-0	8-7	191	230	NP	3.18	1.85§	7.8	400	4-1672 414 40
Austin, Tex	88	115	4	1,650-1,860	3,960A	12-6-0-3-0	4-16	18-10	276	303	9	1.89	1.52	4.1	464	4-1640 563 39
Bayonne, N.J.	79	200	1	2,300-2,700	5,700S‡	10-0-0-3-2	0-0	12-9	538	568	41	.68	1.04	3.6	187	3-1152 254 37
Beaumont, Tex	59	74	5	1,800-2,208	5,400A	5-3-1-1-0	0-7	10-7	154	139	NS	.82	1.24	13.7	60	4-1518 499 32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	128	9	2,502-2,766	5,214A	7-7-1-2-0	0-0	16-11	320	340	34	2.22	1.25	4.5	490	4-1593 457 40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	43v	11	1,800-2,100	2,400C‡	6-4-0-2-0	0-0	..-11	G	89	3	.27	2.96	1.9	146	6-2612 1083 35
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	144	15	2,050-2,450	4,300M	8-1-1-2-0	1-0	13-9	321	339	15	4.75	2.51	3.1	1,557	4-1646 247 38
Brockton, Mass.	62	128	12	1,800-2,200	4,000M	6-6-1-2-0	0-0	9-6	293	315	45	2.23	3.66	6.2	361	3-note 3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	62	67	8	1,782-2,079	3,300S‡	4-0-1-1-2	0-2	6-6	134	148	29	2.21	1.44	6.0	366	3-1373 460 37
Charleston, S.C.	71	94	14	1,640-1,814	3,721B	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	9-12	167	205	1	3.60	1.78	8.2	439	5-2178 777 39
Charleston, W.Va.	68	71	11	1,560-1,800	3,060M	6-2-0-1-1	0-0	10-7	132	137	12	.37	2.48§	3.1	398	5-2130 793 35
Chester, Pa.	59	15v	0	2,500-2,500	1,000D	8-1-0-2-1	0-0	5-5	. . .	63	NS	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2423 1005 34
Cicero, Ill	65	74	4	2,100-2,460	4,200M	5-1-0-1-0	0-0	7-5	. . .	. . .	AU	1.12	1.01	2.4	473	4-1711 510 37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	51	5	1,980-2,679	4,200A	4-0-2-0-1	0-0	6-3	130	136	7	.86	.68	1.6	544	4-1516 492 29
Columbia, S.C.	62	89	19	1,590-1,806	3,600C‡	7-1-1-1-0	0-0	2-2	129†	155†	NP	1.02	1.34	6.6	156	4-1619 672 38
Columbus, Ga.	53	77	12	1,769-2,080	3,996C	6-1-2-0-0	0-0	8-4	142	155	NP	1.02	1.39	6.5	156	3-1430 550 40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	53	68	1,800-1,920	3,300C‡	6-1-0-1-0	0-3	11-4	93	162	NS	2.12	1.40	1.9	1,122	6-2897 1173 37
Covington, Ky	62	77	8	1,680-1,980	3,120A	6-1-1-1-0	0-0	9-6	156	165	11	4.39	1.12	2.4	1,084	4-1803 665 39
Davenport, Iowa.	66	75	8	1,760-2,070	3,600M	7-0-0-1-1	0-0	9-7	147	161	6	1.22	1.60	1.7	728	3-1477 596 30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	100	12	2,850-3,245	5,400M	4-1-2-1-0	0-1	9-13	315	333	L	13.42	4.10	3.6	3,860	3-1272 460 41
Decatur, Ill.	59	67	13	2,100-2,100	3,000B	9-0-1-1-0	0-1	7-6	138†	153†	16†	1.27	.85	6.3	191	5-2073 654 37
Durham, N.C.	60	65	9	1,440-1,920	3,630A	6-0-1-0-0	0-0	7-4	107	113	NP	1.46	1.19	4.7	313	3-1205 528 28
East Chicago, Ind	55	58	10	2,280-2,400	3,600M	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	5-4	138	142	18	3.28	3.70	8.9	369	5-2448 803 38
East Orange, N.J.	69	82	10	1,950-2,500	5,000M	7-0-0-2-0	0-0	8-5	240	267	39	.80	.79	2.2	218	2-813 169 34

East St. Louis, Ill. .	76	65	11	2,100–2,100	3,300C‡	7-1-2-1-1	0–0	8– 7	...	...	AU	1.82	1.12	6.8	265	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	97	105v	36	1,800–1,980	3,720M‡	11-1-1-2-1	15–0	10– 8	208	241	14	.52†	.64§†	4.1	137†	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	82	6	2,240–2,592	5,000M	5-0-0-2-0	0–0	7– 4	196	202	13	.88	2.86	3.8	229	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	97	158	11	2,100–2,280	4,080M	13-1-3-1-0	0–0	18–12	344	371	44	1.92	1.62	11.4	169	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	61	149	6	1,920–2,400	4,200M‡	7-4-1-1-0	0–0	14– 7	340	369	22	2.63	1.68	2.7	965	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	103	16	1,800–1,800	3,000C‡	8-2-2-1-0	0–0	7– 7	158	180	NP	5.32	2.78	4.8	1,119	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	89	16	2,184–2,640	4,680A	8-2-1-1-0	0–9	7– 7	228	254	NS	.90	.41	4.9	185	3–1412	343	37
Greensboro, N.C. . .	59	65	25	1,821–2,004	3,920A	7-0-1-1-0	0–0	8– 5	117	132	NS	3.33	1.57	3.8	871	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	51	63	5	1,914–2,046	3,300A	5-0-0-1-1	0–0	7– 6	131	138	21	1.10	1.51	9.8	112	4–1809	675	36
Hammond, Ind.	70	85	5	2,280–2,400	3,600M	6-0-1-1-0	0–0	9– 6	199	206	19	5.39	1.67	5.2	1,042	4–1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	78v	9	1,692–2,004	3,124S‡	8-7-0-3-0	0–0	16–13	G	177†	AU	3.22	1.69	3.4	950	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich.	51	83	5	2,792–3,105	4,405B	4-1-1-2-0	0–0	7– 4	238	250	19	2.48	1.26	7.0	356	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N.J.	50	...	..	....	.....S‡	..-.-.-.-.	..-.	.....	...	...	U	....	....	....	.....	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	128	7	2,289–2,519	4,600B	9-3-3-0-0	0–0	10– 5	365	391	34	8.20	4.00	8.9	934	2–note 3		
Huntington, W.Va. .	79	90	10	1,860–1,980	2,880M	9-1-1-1-0	0–0	12– 8	177	212	11	1.95	1.72	4.5	437	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N.J.	55	79	26	2,200–2,500	5,200S‡	8-0-1-2-0	1–0	0– 4	...	...	AU	.48	.89	4.4	109	2– 808	182	40
Jackson, Miss.	62	62	30	1,520–1,920	3,000C‡	7-0-1-2-0	8–0	8– 6	111	118	11	.53	.93	4.6	119	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	67	76	15	1,824–2,088	3,000M‡	9-1-0-1-0	0–0	8– 7	165	176	11	.11	.98	4.8	23	4–1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich. . .	54	87	5	1,800–2,132	3,561A	6-0-1-1-0	0–0	8– 6	189	197	AU	1.75	2.16	5.7	310	3–1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio	69	63	3	2,100–2,700	4,320M	3-0-1-1-0	0–0	4– 3	175	183	31	.86	.45	1.3	651	3–1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa.	61	63	7	1,600–1,900	3,500C‡	7-0-1-1-0	0–0	8– 5	115	124	NP	.20	.95	2.5	80	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.	79	112	12	2,132–2,482	4,860B	8-0-1-2-0	0–0	11– 8	266	292	28	1.05	1.10	2.3	457	4–1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	84	141v	5	2,184–2,184	3,000S	8-0-2-1-0	0–0	11– 8	310	346	NP	1.74	3.07	3.2	536	3–note 3		
Lincoln, Neb.	82	96	18	1,560–1,764	3,180C	8-0-2-1-0	0–0	11– 6	163	179	NP	.67	.83	11.1	60	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	88	90	23	1,620–1,880	3,420M	10-1-2-1-0	0–0	12– 8	167	181	33	2.16	2.55	5.3	411	4–1887	401	41
Lynn, Mass.	98	215	3	2,194–2,420	3,600M	14-1-0-3-1	0–0	18–13	453†	475†	50†	2.26†	4.20†	6.4†	355†	3–note 3		
McKeesport, Pa. . . .	55	60	3	2,383–2,617	3,140M‡	5-0-1-1-0	0–0	4– 4	156	171	NP	3.55	1.48	5.0	714	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga.	58	78	10	1,500–1,870	3,045B	6-0-2-1-0	0–0	6– 5	150	180	12	1.29	1.50	6.6	196	4–1984	668	39
Madison, Wis.	67	98	16	1,980–2,256	3,768B	8-1-3-1-1	0–0	7– 7	215	227	1	.81	1.59	6.5	125	3–1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	58	115	6	2,120–2,449	3,613S	3-3-1-2-0	2–0	10– 6	283	302	AU	1.69	2.38	3.7	431	3–note 3		
Manchester, N.H. . .	78	122v	6	1,600–1,800	4,500B	10-3-3-2-1	0–0	13–10	231	269	4	3.22	2.20	5.5	591	3–1387	384	25
Medford, Mass.	63	105	5	1,952–1,952	3,600M	5-2-1-1-0	0–0	9– 6	254	264	9	1.89	1.64	2.9	658	3–note 3		
Mobile, Ala.	79	112	43	1,860–1,920	3,900C‡	9-0-1-1-2	0–0	13– 9	198	216	NP	2.18	1.34§	12.5	174	5–2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala. .	78	117	23	1,320–1,620	3,600M‡	11-2-1-2-0	0–0	10– 8	...	...	NP	1.47	1.44	5.4	272	4–1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	57v	12	1,800–3,000	5,000B	6-0-0-3-0	2–0	9– 7	U	161	21	2.32	1.31	2.4	963	3–1409	569	33
New Britain, Conn.	69	100†	..	2,058–2,354†	4,500†B	7-0-1-1-0†	0–0†	9– 7†	249	256	10	1.48	3.51	2.5	590	4–note 3		
New Rochelle, N.Y.	58	95	7	1,750–2,900	6,000A	8-1-1-3-0	0–0	9– 6	269	282	32	1.73	1.22	3.3	520	3–1224	242	33
Newton, Mass.	70	137	5	1,790–2,190	3,900M	9-0-1-1-1	0–0	12–10	302	327	19	2.00	1.56	1.8	1,111	2–note 3		
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	129	7	1,990–2,500	4,000A	9-3-1-3-0	0–0	13– 9	314	327	AU	.94	1.25	3.4	278	3–1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	66	54	10	2,275–2,425	4,700B	3-1-0-2-0	0–1	6– 3	127	129	13	.34	.37	3.6	92	3–1498	541	33
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	82	118	7	2,100–2,580	4,800A	10-4-1-2-0	0–8	8– 7	289	302	67	1.99	1.14	2.6	781	3–1479	244	36
Passaic, N.J.	61	94	11	2,100–2,500	3,600S‡	6-0-0-2-0	0–0	6– 8	256	264	41	13.85	5.10	3.5	3,361	4–1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R.I. . . .	76	67	4	1,820–1,820	2,850S	3-3-2-1-0	0–0	9– 7	128†	139†	NP	2.00	2.40	3.9	516	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	102	18	2,357–2,549	4,800A	9-0-0-1-0	2–0	10– 8	256	272	8	1.70	1.04	5.7	301	4–1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich.	67	75	0	2,352–2,544	4,200A	5-0-2-0-0	0–0	5– 4	187	225	NS	3.88	3.21	6.2	629	4–1583	659	34
Portland, Me.	74	84	29	1,644–1,825	4,370A	9-0-2-2-0	0–0	14–11	209	231	NP	1.92	2.02	3.9	422	not available		
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	51	45	9	1,848–2,178	3,000A	6-0-1-0-0	0–0	7– 6	86	108	U	2.45	2.04	6.6	371	5–2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo.	52	59	11	2,010–2,100	2,880C‡	3-2-1-1-1	0–0	6– 6	107	122	3	.55	.51	6.1	90	4–1957	644	38

TABLE XIV-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Fire Loss Per Capita 1943	Ave. Per Capita 1939 43	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
Quincy, Mass......	76	133	9	$1,900-2,100	$3,600M	8-2-3-1-0	1-0	12-7	$ 277	$ 295	$ 21	$3.35	$3.11	6.2	$ 551	3- note 3
Racine, Wis........	67	75	15	1,920-2,280	3,600B	5-1-2-1-1	0-0	10-7	157	192	8	2.22	1.74	5.0	444	4-1734 777 41
Roanoke, Va.......	69	115	10	1,680-1,980	3,780A	10-1-0-2-0	0-0	11-9	218	227	9	.77	1.20	5.5	140	3-1483 327 36
Rockford, Ill.......	85	96	18	2,100-2,280	4,000M	7-0-2-1-0	0-0	9-7	223	244	13	1.46	1.15	5.5	264	4-1771 491 36
Saginaw, Mich.....	83	122	5	1,980-2,220	4,620A	9-1-2-1-0	0-0	13-9	262	280	39	2.92	1.71	4.5	656	3-1497 378 34
St. Joseph, Mo.....	76	104	3	1,500-1,590	2,940M	11-3-1-1-0	0-0	17-11	192	199	2	1.23	1.91	3.5	354	4-1883 500 33
St. Petersburg, Fla..	61	54v	24	1,602-1,944	3,900A	7-6-0-1-0	1-4	5-5	109	118	3	2.31	1.44	2.8	817	4-1997 726 39
San Jose, Calif.....	68	83	19	2,160-2,520	4,440A	7-7-0-2-0	0-1	12-10	204	220	6	1.25	.97	5.3	248	5-2200 588 37
Santa Monica, Cal..	54	40	..	2,472-2,616	4,116M‡	6-1-0-1-0	0-7	5-4	86†	102†	NS	4.33	1.90	3.3	1,317	5-2118 661 38
Savannah, Ga......	96	130†	..	1,455-1,740†	3,300†M	9-2-1-2-0†	0-0†	10-8†	196†	217†	AU	1.88	1.42	7.9	241	4-1890 622 33
Schenectady, N.Y..	88	148v	7	1,700-2,350	4,500A	11-0-1-3-0	0-0	16-9	U	413	24	4.06	1.74	3.0	1,371	3-1431 478 41
Shreveport, La.....	98	120	..	1,560-1,800	4,500C‡	10-0-1-2-0	1-0	6-9	233	250	32	2.19	2.28	3.8	581	3-1462 531 35
Sioux City, Iowa...	82	95	11	1,560-1,980	3,000S‡	8-4-2-1-0	0-0	11-7	184	193	36	2.01	2.44	7.6	266	4-1548 486 33
Springfield, Ill.....	76	85	7	2,100-2,100	3,300S‡	8-0-0-2-1	0-0	4-6	188	205	25	1.79	2.54	2.4	760	4-1976 734 38
Springfield, Mo....	61	66	11	1,605-1,740	2,820M‡	5-3-0-2-0	0-0	9-4	119	123	NS	3.08	1.41	8.9	347	5-2256 896 34
Springfield, Ohio...	71	69	7	2,010-2,280	3,900A	7-1-2-1-0	0-0	11-8	170	181	4	1.35	1.95	7.3	186	5-2014 732 29
Stockton, Calif	55	96	16	2,220-2,580	4,200A	11-0-1-1-1	0-0	17-8	293	346	14	4.68	2.90	4.8	978	3-1468 441 40
Terre Haute, Ind...	63	116v	3	2,100-2,280	3,480M	10-0-3-1-1	0-0	20-9	...	245	31	2.84	2.24	9.7	296	3-1426 578 35
Topeka, Kan.......	68	90	12	1,572-1,956	3,240S‡	6-1-1-1-0	0-9	9-7	165	203	22	1.22	1.32	5.6	218	4-1526 559 37
Troy, N.Y.........	70	143	7	1,500-2,000	3,350S	11-1-0-3-0	0-0	15-10	292†	316†	16†	1.29	1.72	4.4	294	3-1132 417 31
Union City, N.J....	56	118	8	2,100-2,500	4,200S‡	6-1-0-3-0	0-0	10-6	308	325	44	4.41	1.79	3.5	1,245	3-1379 413 35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	12v	25	2,000-2,000	None D	9-5-2-1-0	0-0	4-4	G	25	NS	.27	2.89§	0.7	395	6-2620 1112 37
Waco, Tex.........	56	86	5	1,905-1,950	3,600C	7-0-1-2-0	9-0	10-7	168	173	7	4.51	3.32	7.4	612	5-2080 476 38
Waterbury, Conn...	99	200v	12	1,916-2,099	6,000B	11-1-0-3-0	0-0	14-11	480	529	29	1.67	2.58	3.4	486	4-note 3
Waterloo, Iowa....	52	59	2	1,860-1,980	3,180M	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	7-4	109	120	21	1.98	1.97	9.1	217	3-1416 465 29
Wheeling, W.Va ...	61	80	8	1,990-1,990	2,600A	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	0-8	158	173	6	.73	1.53	5.1	145	4-1833 644 38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa...	86	110	2	1,980-1,980	3,590C‡	8-6-2-3-0	0-0	10-9	230	239	AU	4.17	2.08	2.2	1,895	4-1959 554 28
Winston-Salem, N.C	80	82	2	1,336-1,926	3,336M	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-6	142	153	NP	.55	.96	2.0	277	4-1910 657 34
York, Pa..........	57	41v	10	2,000-2,000	2,500C‡	8-8-1-1-0	.-.	..-9	G	79†	NS	.66	1.30	3.2	203	5-2269 851 36
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.......	27	35	26	1,450-1,716	2,700	5-2-1-1-0	4-0	4-4	...	...	...	2.78	5.13	9.5	291	4-1933 478 38
Alameda, Calif	36	59	7	2,742-2,760	4,260A	5-0-1-1-0	0-1	5-4	172	188	5	1.03	.56	4.6	226	4-1662 399 43
Albuquerque, N.M..	35	36	11	1,620-1,896	3,480A	4-0-0-1-1	0-0	5-4	64	68	NS	1.70	1.69	4.6	374	6-2596 838 30
Alexandria, La.....	27	45	7	1,518-1,782	4,260M‡	4-1-1-1-0	0-1	3-3	...	...	...	3.72	2.04	3.5	1,060	4-1404 500 34
Alexandria, Va.....	34	24v	42	1,800-2,660	3,960A	8-0-0-1-1	0-1	..-4	G	91	NS	1.19	.90§	4.5	178	5-2329 575 36
Alhambra, Calif....	39	37	14	2,100-2,460	3,480A	3-0-0-0-1	0-1	4-4	91	103	NS	.96	.56	4.6	226	4-1548 503 37
Aliquippa, Pa......	27	10v	10	2,073-2,238	3,300C	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	3-3	...	30	NS	.18	.38	0.5	352	not graded
Alton, Ill..........	31	18	19	1,980-2,190	2,940M	4-0-0-0-0	0-0	3-3	...	50	NP	1.12	2.86	4.1	271	6-2647 1074 38
Amsterdam, N.Y...	33	50	4	1,824-2,088	2,814S	2-2-1-1-0	0-0	6-5	109	116	NS	5.04	3.64	4.4	1,150	4-1830 679 41

Anderson, Ind.	42	73	19	2,400–2,400	4,000M	8–0–1–1–0	0–0	7–5	160	172	7	5.55	1.75	6.7	826	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	38	0	2,180–2,412	3,684B	3–0–2–1–0	0–0	1–1	89	96	AU	2.99	2.36	3.4	875	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	22	9	1,740–1,980	2,820M‡	4–0–1–0–0	0–0	4–4	35	41	2	3.92	1.70§	7.8	500	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	28	35	14	1,635–1,875	2,820B	3–1–1–0–0	0–0	3–2	63	68	7	.91	1.25	6.9	132	5–2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	40	...	..	....	3,600C	....	....	.....	135	145	NS	....	....	....	...	3–note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	30	29†	..	1,800–1,800†	2,900†C	3–1–1–0–0†	0–0†	4–3†	...	90†	AU	....	1.21§†	....	...	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N.Y.	36	59	9	1,733–2,090	3,278A	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	6–3	114	117	NP	.85	.56	4.0	214	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	47	39	8	2,100–2,100	3,300M	5–0–1–0–1	0–0	5–4	86	99	6	1.09	1.36	5.5	198	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	60	2	2,310–2,430	3,990A	4–2–1–1–0	2–0	4–4	131	147	11	1.24	2.51	2.8	444	4–1820	311	40
Bangor, Me.	30	58	8	1,212–1,825	3,000A	5–1–2–1–0	0–0	8–3	101	124	6	3.07	2.30	19.8	155	not available		
Baton Rouge, La.	35	41	12	1,560–2,148	4,440M‡	7–2–0–1–0	0–0	6–6	67†	80†	4†	2.17	1.96	6.1	356	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	67	..	2,236–2,438	4,000C‡	6–1–1–2–0	0–1	5–4	154	200	9	1.69	.99	10.4	163	3–1437	486	33
Bay City, Mich.	48	90	12	2,090–2,237	3,334C	6–2–2–1–0	0–0	11–7	...	228	AU	6.31	2.49	3.5	1,812	4–1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	28	22	9	2,100–2,100	2,220M	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	3–3	40	41	2	1.52	.77	12.6	120	4–1802	548	35
Belleville, N.J.	28	28v	7	2,000–2,600	4,000S‡	5–0–0–1–0	0–0	3–3	67†	67†	AU	1.10	.97	2.0	551	4–1610	725	38
Bellingham, Wash.	29	45	11	1,980–2,280	3,000M	4–1–1–1–0	2–4	5–4	89	104	3	3.38	1.54	9.1	371	4–1624	695	32
Belmont t, Mass.	27	45v	6	2,000–2,310	4,200C	2–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	88	102	AU	.68	1.26	4.7	147	4–note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	25	24v	19	1,980–2,178	3,036A	3–2–0–0–0	0–0	4–2	52	57	7	.99	.81	9.6	104	5–2250	938	37
Berwyn, Ill.	48	27	2	1,950–2,250	3,000M	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	4–3	61	64	1	.61	3.53	4.9	210	5–2135	699	40
Beverly, Mass.	26	64v	0	2,186–2,186	2,637M	5–5–3–0–0	1–0	..–7	146	256	5	3.35	2.57	8.7	387	4–note 3		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	55	6	2,220–2,880	5,040C	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	109	116	8	1.68	1.59	6.6	577	3–1374	305	39
Bloomfield, N.J.	42	50†	13	2,300–2,500	3,700C	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	6–4	131	146	6	.67	.66	4.2	160	2–987	452	41
Bloomington, Ill.	33	26	4	2,100–2,100	2,520B	2–0–0–1–1	0–0	3–1	56	59	8	4.36	3.76	5.2	824	5–2426	891	43
Boise City, Idaho	26	41	7	1,845–2,100	2,880M	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	5–3	74	79	NS	5.10	3.82	8.4	635	5–2309	727	37
Bristol, Conn.	30	40v	6	2,236–2,392	4,000C	5–1–0–1–1	0–0	5–5	88	106	3	.58	2.01	3.0	200	5–note 3		
Brookline t, Mass.	50	139v	3	2,450–2,450	2,750S	9–3–1–3–0	2–0	12–7	295	326	21	2.79	3.66	6.2	361	2–note 3		
Burbank, Calif.	34	48	19	2,244–2,640	3,984A	2–5–0–0–0	0–1	6–3	104	116	NS	1.43	1.44	4.7	302	5–2056	623	42
Burlington, Iowa	26	31	18	1,644–1,740	2,100S‡	5–0–1–1–0	3–1	4–4	55	61	8	5.92	2.72	5.6	1,062	4–1890	760	29
Burlington, Vt.	28	42	12	1,738–1,905	3,000B	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	5–3	73	98	10	1.89	10.85§	11.8	161	not available		
Butte, Mont.	37	43†	..	1,920–1,980†	3,072M	2–2–1–1–0†	0–0†	2–2†	87†	96†	15†	2.75	1.53	3.0	912	6–2958	1246	37
Central Falls, R.I.	25	18v	25	1,794–1,794	2,600C	1–2–1–1–0	0–0	5–2	37	45	7	....	....	....	...	not available		
Chelsea, Mass.	41	90v	10	2,000–2,196	3,600M	5–1–2–1–0	0–0	7–5	214	223	16	4.12	4.34	1.9	224	3–note 3		
Chicopee, Mass.	42	72v	4	1,882–2,155	3,000M	4–5–2–0–1	0–0	8–6	178	192	NP	1.36	1.76	4.2	292	4–note 3		
Clarksburg, W.Va.	31	24	10	1,740–1,860	3,000A	5–0–0–1–0	0–0	..–4	44	54	5	2.17	.80	2.4	402	6–2987	1191	35
Clifton, N.J.	49	58v	3	2,100–2,800	3,650A	5–2–0–1–1	0–0	8–6	...	179	8	2.10	2.54	1.4	1,534	4–1990	787	35
Clinton, Iowa	26	28	14	1,590–2,070	2,450M	3–2–1–1–0	0–1	4–3	57	62	11	1.48	1.04	1.2	129	5–2418	803	30
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	43	8	1,800–1,980	3,600A	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	5–5	82	89	1	.62	.85	7.6	82	4–1682	627	40
Concord, N.H.	27	30v	22	1,700–1,900	2,665B	6–5–2–1–0	0–0	10–6	U	78	1	3.11	1.91	12.1	258	A1–note 4		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	40	21	1,740–2,010	2,400M	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	5–4	75	86	22	1.50	1.05	7.5	202	4–1731	613	33
Cranston, R.I.	47	43†	..	1,450–1,800†	3,000†C	3–1–3–0–0†	1–0†	7–3†	94	107	NS	1.87	1.36§	3.4	546	not available		
Cumberland, Md.	39	37	12	1,518–1,914	2,640M‡	6–0–0–1–0	0–0	4–4	61	69	2	5.07	2.66	5.9	379	not graded		
Danville, Ill.	37	37	5	2,100–2,100	2,349B	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	5–4	78	81	4	1.53	3.46§	5.0	309	6–2739	1008	37
Danville, Va.	33	41	39	1,500–1,860	3,300C	0–0–0–1–4	0–0	5–3	78	86	NS	1.53	2.70	4.5	338	5–2284	810	36
Dubuque, Iowa	44	57	15	1,770–2,034	3,102A	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	6–5	109	136	23	3.27	2.78	8.3	394	3–1491	407	31
E. Cleveland, Ohio	39	30	7	2,040–2,700	4,180A	2–0–0–0–1	0–0	..–2	87	91	17	.94	.56	2.6	368	4–1933	703	41
E. Providence t, R.I.	32	42v	19	1,887–2,098	3,450C	3–5–1–2–0	0–1	9–5	U	98	4	1.47	1.55	4.3	347	not available		
Easton, Pa.	34	34	13	1,660–1,860	2,760S‡	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	3–3	65	82	NP	4.96	2.80	2.9	1,736	5–2312	954	41
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	35	20	1,380–1,720	2,760B	4–2–1–0–0	0–0	4–4	65	69	1	1.18	1.33	6.0	217	5–2167	878	35

Table XIV-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Fire Loss Per Capita 1943	Ave. Per Capita 1939-43	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Elgin, Ill.	38	37	8	$1,970–2,100	$2,700B	4 1-0-1-0	0–0	6–5	$71	$76	$8	$1.05	$.72	3.6	$289	4–1644 595 41
Elkhart, Ind.	33	50	8	2,040–2,160	2,820M	5-0-1-0-0	0–2	6–4	100	104	AU	2.92	1.76	8.0	365	4–1824 671 37
Elmira, N.Y.	45	80	10	1,794–2,070	3,450A	5-0-1-1-1	0–0	8–4	171	189	5	1.82	1.41	4.4	416	4–1881 705 38
Elyria, Ohio	25	32	9	2,080–2,280	2,880M	3-0-0-1-1	0–0	5–3	73	76	10	6.49	3.28	3.4	1,896	5–2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	28	21	14	1,800–1,800	2,220C‡	5-1-0-1-0	2–1	5–1	35	36	NP	7.70	.58	3.6	2,142	6–2793 1001 36
Everett, Mass.	47	92	8	2,200–2,400	3,400B	5-0-2-1-1	9–0	9–3	229	243	AU	2.52	2.23	4.7	538	3–note 3
Everett, Wash.	30	45	24	1,800–2,220	3,060S‡	5-0-0-1-1	4–0	4–3	100	114	24	6.03	2.57	17.3	348	3–1244 412 39
Fargo, N.D.	33	31	3	.....–1,920	2,600B	2-2-2-1-0	0–0	2–2†	54	59	5	.77	2.04	4.2	184	5–2252 942 40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	74v	8	1,965–2,056	3,300M	4 3-2-1-0	0–0	9–5	179	183	NP	2.17	2.68	7.4	295	4–note 3
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	42	2	1,595–1,857	2,640B	2-0-0-0-1	0–0	3–3	79	85	3	7.34	3.76	7.1	1,029	4–1993 660 32
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	49	16	1,470–1,620	2,580C‡	7-2 1-1-0	0 0	7–5	80	82	NP	4.81	4.48	6.1	792	4–1770 425 38
Gadsden, Ala.	37	27	11	1,560–1,620	3,100C‡	4-1-0-1-0	.–.	..–4	47	54	5	1.00	1.72	7.5	137	6–2723 991 37
Galesburg, Ill.	29	26	2	2,100–2,100	2,200M	4-0-0-1-0	0–0	3–3	53	58	5	1.70	1.33	5.8	294	6–2702 880 38
Garfield, N.J.	28	00v	..	None–None	None M	4-1-0-1-1	0–0	5–5	S	37	NS	.41	.48	2.0	200	5–2495 826 43
Great Falls, Mont.	30	35	10	2,352–2,418	3,210M	2-1-1-1-0	0–0	4–2	77	81	2	10.22	3.04	1.2	8,050	6–2579 840 37
Green Bay, Wis.	46	62	3	1,800–2,100	3,720B	3-1-1-2-1	0–0	3–3	128	136	11	5.88	2.80	5.4	1,084	4–1708 581 34
Greenville, S.C.	35	47†	..	1,500–1,800†	3,000†C	4-0-1-1-0†	0–0†	4–3†	85	94	NP	1.34	4.15	11.0	123	5–2214 748 30
Hackensack, N.J.	26	33	8	2,000†–2,500	3,500A	3-0-0-2-0	0–0	5–3	101	110	5	1.33	.99	4.4	307	4–1635 660 35
Hagerstown, Md.	32	14v	0	1,800–1,800	460D	5-0-1-1-1	0–0	..–5	U	44	3	....	....	....	...	5–2453 880 38
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	69	12	3,135–3,135	4,115S	4-0-1-1-0	0–0	..–2	214	253	17	1.19	2.02	5.5	216	3–1343 408 35
Haverford, tp, Pa.	28	00v	..	None–None	None D	5-6-1-0-0	0–0	..–5	U	14	NS	....	....	....	...	5–2140 727 43
Haverhill, Mass.	47	81v	6	2,007–2,007	2,900C‡	5-1-0-2-0	0–0	9–5	178	197	24	2.43	2.68	7.7	319	4–note 3
Hazleton, Pa.	38	24v	0	1,800–1,800	780C‡	5-1-1-1-0	0–0	..–5	43	50	NP	5.29	2.73	2.4	2,235	5–2351 902 37
High Point, N.C.	38	49v	25	1,530–1,800	3,180A	5-1-1-1-0	0–0	7–6	90	103	NP	10.94	4.30	4.9	2,251	5–2116 626 39
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	27	15	2,330–2,400	3,360C	3-1-0-1-0	0–0	2–2	60	63	NS	1.32	1.17	3.7	347	5–2301 864 39
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	33	35	1,584–1,805	2,952C‡	5-0-0-1-1	3–0	4–4	65	71	7	.38	1.44	5.7	67	4–1848 568 37
Inglewood, Calif.	30	19	32	2,160–2,350	3,060C	3-0-0-0-0	0–0	3–3	44	48	NS	6.73	1.97	3.7	1,810	5–2477 701 39
Jackson, Mich.	50	82	13	2,000–2,200	3,800C	5-0-1-1-0	0–0	7–5	172	180	4	.97	2.43	9.8	100	4–1763 468 32
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	73	23	1,800–2,000	2,880M	4-3-1-1-0	1–0	7–5	147	159	11	1.00	2.70	3.9	255	4–1541 518 34
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	22v	36	1,237–1,500	1,980A	3-0-0-0-1	0–0	4–4	29	34	NS	.84	.89	4.7	179	5–2206 677 42
Joliet, Ill.	42	47	13	2,100–2,100	3,150B	5-4-1-1-0	0–0	5–4	...	...	AU	4.55	2.86	5.4	850	5–2232 651 38
Joplin, Mo.	37	34	29	1,440–1,440	2,100M‡	6-0 0-1-0	0–0	3–3	61	68	NP	.40	1.00	8.2	49	6–2591 905 32
Kearny, N.J.	39	101	10	2,750–2,900	4,750C	6-0-1-2-0	0–0	9–4	253	270	11	79.04	18.72	2.5	31,195	3–1317 423 35
Kenosha, Wis.	49	60	17	2,253–2,379	4,180B	5-0-1-1-0	0–0	8–4	146	155	1	3.30	1.35	6.6	499	4–1552 556 37
Kingston, N.Y.	29	41v	10	1,920–2,160	3,370B	4-5-1-1-0	0–0	10–9	U	92	AU	1.03	.94	5.3	196	4–1501 619 41
Kokomo, Ind.	34	46	4	1,980–2,160	2,760M	3-0-1-1-0	1–2	4–3	93	97	13	2.25	1.09	9.1	247	5–2440 915 40
La Crosse, Wis.	43	73	15	1,906–2,045	3,000B	3-5-2-1-1	0–0	5–5	149	155	6	5.46	1.77	8.0	686	3–1434 368 38
Lafayette, Ind.	29	47	26	2,040–2,040	2,580M	5-0-0-1-0	1–0	5–5	81†	88†	4†	.59	1.85	4.2†	330†	5–2374 844 34
Laredo, Tex.	39	34	16	952–1,173	2,400C	4-1-1-0 0	0–0	6–3	48	55	NS	.75	.30	2.0	372	6–2745 772 39
Lebanon, Pa.	27	12v	..	1,380 1,380	250M‡	6-1-0-1-0	0 0	8–8	U	28	NS	.75	.70	2.3	326	5–2355 890 24

Lewiston, Me.	39	50v	9	1,874-1,940	3,020B	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	7- 3	84	95	..	....	....	....	...	not available		
Lexington, Ky.	49	78	1	.....-1,980	3,804A	6-1-0-1-1	0-0	8- 6	156	162	AU	5.84	2.96	9.4	622	3-1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio	45	44	19	2,018-2,100	2,720M	6-0-0-1-0	0-0	6- 6	88	94	11	.83	1.35	4.4	189	6-2600	999	34
Lorain, Ohio	44	45v	22	2,311-2,311	3,210S	5-2-0-2-0	0-0	8- 7	H	123	26	.85	1.15	2.4	352	4-1532	482	42
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13v	8	1,770-2,280	2,900D	10-3-2-1-1	1-0	0- 6	G	50†	NS	4.88	3.48§	3.8	1,296	5-2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex.	32	23	17	1,485-1,620	2,700C	2-2-0-0-1	0-0	2- 2	40	45	NS	3.89	1.97	9.4	413	23-note 1		
Lynchburg, Va.	45	73	12	1,338-1,890	3,100A	7-0-0-1-0	0-0	6- 4	131	151	NS	1.78	1.58	6.7	267	4-1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio	37	36	8	1,710-2,130	2,670M	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	4- 4	77	108	NP	3.95	3.03	5.7	688	6-2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.	27	50v	5	1,740-1,860	2,520M	6-0-1-1-0	3-0	7- 5	96	106	3	21.44	5.30	5.8	1,744	5-2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio	31	38	3	1,800-1,950	2,700M	3-0-0-1-1	0-0	4- 3	74	76	11	1.33	2.13	4.8	275	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	27	26	27	1,680-1,920	3,240A	4-0-0-1-1	0-0	3- 2	58	64	7	1.94	2.04	5.3	365	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	27	20v	30	1,950-2,100	2,400M	3-2-0-1-0	0-0	3- 3	41	47	6	18.84	4.41	4.4	4,327	6-2624	1012	36
Maywood, Ill.	27	15	0	2,280-2,280	2,880M	2-0-1-0-0	0-0	3- 2	33†	...	AU	1.21	.72	3.6	340	6-2517	1057	35
Melrose, Mass.	25	36v	8	2,050-2,200	3,000M	2-2- 1-1-0	0-0	3- 3	84	91	4	.78	1.94	3.5	22	4-note 3		
Meriden, Conn.	39	48v	1	2,184-2,184	3,640B	5-1-0-1-0	0-0	5- 4	113	122	12	2.66	2.40	4.2	649	4-note 3		
Meridian, Miss	35	41	17	1,440-1,620	2,100C‡	2-5-0-1-0	0-0	6- 6	62	67	6	5.33	2.76	7.2	745	6-2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	45	17	2,232-2,988	5,004A	3-0-0-1-1	3-1	5- 3	113	130	AU	.50	.39	4.0	126	5-2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind.	26	29	0	2,040-2,040	2,880M	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	3- 3	62	68	5	.78	1.26	7.1	111	5-2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn.	26	17v	15	2,240-2,240	3,200C	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	4- 3	G	48	2	.74	.43	2.5	296	5-note 3		
Middletown, Ohio	31	34	3	1,612-2,112	2,991C	2-1-0-1-1	0-0	3- 3	72	84	10	1.75	2.46	7.7	229	5-2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	47	4	2,016-2,016	2,460M	4-1-2-0-0	0-0	6- 4	96	102	6	1.01	.90	5.5	184	4-1615	563	41
Moline, Ill	35	36	25	2,100-2,100	2,460B	5-1-0-1-1	0-0	5- 4	69	73	5	1.16	.83	2.3	913	4-1664	655	37
Monroe, La.	28	40	5	1,716-2,059	3,524	5-0-1-0-0	0-0.	5- 4	79	90	2	.68	.70	2.3	213	6-2542	794	34
Montclair, N.J.	40	66	7	2,100-2,700	4,700S‡	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	7- 4	195	201	8	2.13	1.22	5.1	422	3-1308	477	42
Muncie, Ind.	50	61	10	2,235-2,280	3,000M	6-0- 1-1-0	0-1	3- 5	131	141	26	1.79	1.41	8.3	217	5-2449	959	36
Muskegon, Mich.	48	65	6	2,220-2,320	3,270A	6-0-1-0-1	0-0	0- 5	145	159	NP	2.27	2.66	1.9	1,179	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	32	40	23	1,650-1,680	3,000A	5-0-1-0-0	0-0	5- 3	71	92	NP	1.47	2.52	10.5	140	5-2204	884	41
Nashua, N.H.	33	46	9	1,740-1,800	3,500B	5-5-3-1-0	0-0	6- 4	92	109	8	1.88	3.45	9.6	197	5-2018	638	30
New Albany, Ind.	25	39	3	1,800-1,800	1,920M	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	5- 5	70	76	5	1.33	3.53	1.2	112	6-2646	819	35
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	49	6	1,800-2,400	3,600C‡	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	5- 5	...	...	AU	4.45	2.08	4.6	971	4-1505	448	42
New Castle, Pa.	48	46v	4	1,908-2,052	2,400S‡	5-3-0-1-1	0-0	0- 7	U	112	NP	.81	.99	7.2	106	6-2688	1021	28
New London, Conn.	30	32v	20	1,900-2,100	2,000A	6- 1-0-2-0	0-2	8†-7	58	104	NP	1.99	1.91	7.3	271	5-note 3		
Newark, Ohio	31	32	20	1,920-1,980	2,640M	4-0-0-1-0	2-0	5- 3	57	59	11	3.59	1.16	4.7	764	5-2312	725	27
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	49v	14	1,600-1,900	2,600A	6-1-0-2-0	0-0	0- 6	111	122	6	5.77	2.42	4.2	1,373	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	31	38	13	1,825 1,825	2,216A	3-1-1-1-0	0-0	2- 2	77	159	2	1.90	1.38	7.3	262	4-1927	732	42
Newport, R.I.	31	53v	13	2,039-2,039	2,890C	6-1-0-2-0	0-0	3- 3	112	121	4	3.15	2.50	8.5	368	not available		
Newport News, Va.	37	65v	31	2,106-2,349	3,825A	5-1-1-1-0	...	5†-6	G	200	NS	1.90	1.25	7.0	182	4-1744	736	35
Norristown, Pa.	38	30v	40	2,000-2,000	800C	9-0-1-2-0	0-0	- 5	U	24	NS	.50	1.34	2.4	210	4-1966	688	27
N. Bergen tp, N.J.	40	...	..	....	.....S‡	....	...	....	204†	220†	8†	....	....	...	...	4-1734	673	39
Norwalk, Conn.	40	42	..	2,013-2,415	4,026B	5-2-1-0-1	0-0	6- 3	91	99	NP	1.40	1.29	6.2	228	4-note 3		
Norwood, Ohio	34	34	21	2,120-2,290	3,100S	3-1-0-1-1	0-0	2- 3	62	86	NP	.71	.50	6.5	115	5-2051	829	33
Ogden, Utah	44	34†	..	1,764-2,184†	3,000†M‡	5-0-0-1-0†	0-0†	4- 3†	70†	77†	NP	1.94	1.25	5.7	341	6-2898	1252	40
Orange, N.J.	36	43	12	1,900-2,500	4,500S‡	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	4- 1	131	135	6	3.81	1.32	1.9	2,032	4-1628	537	41
Orlando, Fla	37	..	..	... .	.....M	....	...	....	70†	83†	1†	2.15	.97	1.3	1,718	5-2423	1067	35
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	60	2	1,560-1,980	2,880B	6-0-1-1-0	...	5- 6	118	123	9	3.18	1.29	6.6	484	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	27	22	1,920-1,920	2,160S‡	4-1-0-1-0	0-4	3- 3	41	54	3	2.59	3.51	1.0	256	6-2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky.	30	39	15	.....-1,560	2,200M‡	3-1-0-1-0	0-0	6- 3	52	59	1	1.56	2.21	6.4	243	4-1945	628	41
Paducah, Ky.	34	37	8	1,536-1,680	2,520A	3-0-1-1-0	0-0	4- 3	62	75	4	1.42	2.49§	10.7	133	5-2088	788	41

TABLE XIV-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance Maximum	Fire Chief Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos. No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1943 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Fire Loss Per Capita 1943	Ave. Per Capita 1939-43	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1943	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	24	13	$1,500-1,860	$2,340C‡	5-2-1-1-1	...	4-4	$ 41	$ 46	$ 7	$ .50	$1.18	3.0	$ 167	5-2034 917 40
Pensacola, Fla.	37	57	7	1,600-1,800	3,360A	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-4	100	104	NP	....	....	....	...	6-2646 883 39
Perth Amboy, N.J	41	27v	0	2,300-2,650	None D	5-5-1-2-0	0-0	8-6	...	86†	9†	.73	.50	1.7	418	4-1794 756 36
Petersburg, Va	31	39	8	1,423-1,617	2,750A	4-2-1-1-0	1-0	3-3	68	93	NP	3.72	1.13	14.5	256	4-1759 623 33
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	64	2	1,500-1,650	2,882M	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	8-3	126	134	NP	1.27	2.68	1.6	799	5-note 3
Plainfield, N.J	37	55	4	2,000-2,500	4,500M	5-0-2-1-0	0-0	3-3	120	128	5	6.99	2.71	3.5	1,984	3-1451 466 35
Port Arthur, Tex	46	28	25	1,680-2,040	3,840A	6-1-1-1-0	2-0	0-1	54	60	NP	1.13	.88	1.8	598	5-2169 786 30
Port Huron, Mich.	33	50	0	1,944-2,184	3,174A	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	4-4	108	116	6	5.84	3.80	7.5	781	4-1899 638 31
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	43	15	1,800-1,980	3,180A	4-2-0-1-1	0-0	0-4	87	92	7	3.01	1.63	5.2	585	4-1660 642 30
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	40	50v	60	2,000-2,400	3,000M	5-2-0-2-0	0-0	10-8	U	129	8	5.65	3.17	9.8	604	4-1541 590 30
Quincy, Ill	40	43	19	2,100-2,100	2,400M	7-0-0-1-0	0-0	5-3	91	105	7	1.04	1.22	6.5	162	5-2337 846 41
Raleigh, N.C.	47	52v	12	1,300-1,620	2,760S‡	7-1-1-1-0	0-0	7-6	92	108	NP	5.19	1.73	16.8	310	4-1665 526 31
Revere, Mass	34	68v	15	2,000-2,300	3,000M	5-0-0-2-0	0-0	7-5	148	157	NP	1.50	2.43	3.2	469	4-note 3
Richmond, Ind	35	44	18	2,250-2,280	3,200M	4-3-0-1-1	0-0	6-5	89	93	8	1.56	2.39	9.0	167	4-1868 689 40
Riverside, Calif.	35	41	16	2,190-2,460	3,540B	4-5-0-0-0	0-2	5-4	81	87	NS	1.25	2.06	3.0	418	5-2330 764 37
Rochester, Minn.	26	32	22	1,632-1,932	3,200C	4-1-0-1-1	0-0	3-1	55	94	AU	.89	1.57	2.7	326	6-2735 1200 31
Rock Island, Ill	43	40	10	2,100-2,100	2,500B	4-4-0-1-0	0-9	4-6	64	72	4	6.82	2.88	1.0	657	5-2445 986 41
Rocky Mount, N.C.	26	17v	0	1,800-1,980	2,250C	4-0-0-0-1	0-0	5†-2	G	36	NP	.88	.60	5.1	175	5-2155 837 42
Rome, Ga.	26	43	35	1,400-1,650	2,600	3-1-1-1-0	0-0	5-5	66	76	1	.65	1.53	9.3	70	5-2334 779 38
Rome, N.Y	34	41v	10	1,700-2,100	3,100B	4-2-1-1-0	...	..-2	U	94	9	.93	2.74	4.9	191	4-1891 714 40
Royal Oak, Mich	25	27v	7	2,275-2,650	3,225A	3-2-1-0-0	...	..-2	77	85	..	....	...	....	...	5-2131 858 31
Salem, Mass	41	82v	4	1,650-1,815	2,970M	5-5-1-1-0	0-0	8-6	176	185	5	1.79	3.07	3.0	362	2-note 3
Salem, Ore	31	45	18	1,800-2,082	2,880C	7-1-0-1-0	0-0	5-4	84	93	NS	1.86	1.49	....	...	5-2177 742 40
San Angelo, Tex	26	33	46	1,692-1,800	2,800A	6-3-1-0-0	0-1	4-4	51	53	NP	....	....	....	...	20-note 1
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	57	9	1,950-2,244	3,600M	3-5-0-1-0	0-6	5-5	99	108	NS	1.81	1.98	4.0	449	5-2419 779 36
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	38v	21	2,040-2,220	3,240C	4-1-1-0-0	0-0	4-4	84	88	NS	1.07	.62	3.6	297	5-2312 851 37
Santa Barbara, Cal.	35	53	9	1,890-2,160	3,600B	5-0-0-1-0	0-1	7-5	111	151	10	....	1.06§†	....	...	4-1786 565 37
Sharon, Pa.	26	16v	6	1,875-2,100	2,760C‡	3-1-0-0-0	0-0	3-2	U	45	NS	3.20	1.24	1.3	2,563	not graded
Sheboygan, Wis	41	57	3	1,890-1,980	3,060B	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	5-3	110	136	6	1.11	.72	5.8	191	4-1842 541 32
Sioux Falls, S.D	41	42	7	1,560-1,920	2,940M‡	4-1-2-1-0	0-0	6-2	89	95	NP	.87	1.35	3.6	243	6-2614 945 31
South Gate, Calif	27	32	16	2,220-2,520	3,780C	2-3-0-0-0	1-1	3-3	69	79	NS	4.35	1.65	2.7	1,466	6-2565 834 35
Spartanburg, S.C	32	40	9	1,720-1,919	2,769C‡	5-1-1-0-0	0-0	4-2	87	96	NP	8.65	3.28	9.0	962	5-2320 1030 36
Stamford, Conn	48	78	14	2,000-2,400	4,700B	5-1-2-1-0	0-0	4-3	...	216	NP	6.68	3.30	3.9	1,711	4-note 3
Steubenville, Ohio	38	35	21	1,986-2,160	2,664M	3-1-0-1-1	0-0	5-3	72	76	12	.94	2.86	4.0†	887†	5-2413 913 33
Superior, Wis.	35	71	13	1,890-2,094	3,330B	4-1-0-1-1	0-0	6-4	138	151	36	1.44	10.35	11.1	130	4-1790 386 41
Taunton, Mass	37	69v	13	1,925-2,117	2,950C	7-1-2-1-0	0-0	9-5	142	161	NP	4.56	1.90	7.9	582	4-note 3
Teaneck, tp, N.J	25	37v	30	... 2,500	4,180A	3-2-0-1-1	0-1	0-4	83	94	3	.47	.90§	4.2	114	3-1145 482 38
Torrington, Conn	27	22v	0	2,180-2,438	3,618B	3-1-1-0-0	...	..-1	H	61	1	1.09	1.89	4.7	236	5-note 3
Tucson, Ariz	37	47	45	1,890-2,340	3,960A	6-0-0-1-1	0-0	6-5	85	93	3	5.48	3.30	7.8	691	4-1988 700 39
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	22v	21	1,470-1,770	2,550C‡	3-0-0-0-1	0-0	3-2	30	34	L	1.36	.51	3.1	445	5-2480 927 37

Tyler, Tex	28	31	44	1,500 1,740	2,700C	5-1-1-0-0	0-0	3- 3	41	47	L	3.51	4.76	3.9	910	6-2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	33	25	14	1,800-2,040	2,891M	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	0- 3	48	51	NP	.53	1.42	2.3	231	6-note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	40	48v	5	1,800 2,100	3,100M	4-2-1-1-0	0-0	8- 5	. . .	. . .	AU	2.66	2.41	3.3	814	4-note 3		
Warren, Ohio	43	46	9	1,890 2,424	3,420S	5-2-1-1-0	0-0	4- 4	105	147	21	.84	.76	4.8	176	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R.I.	29	14v	. .	. . . . .-1,700	. . . . .D	10-4-2-0-0	. . .	. .- 7	G	50	NS	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	not available		
Washington, Pa .	26	14†	. .	1,980-1,980†	2,574†C‡	2-1-0-0 0†	0-0†	1- 1†	29†	31†	9†	.39	.66	4.6	85	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass	35	64	10	2,000-2,200	3,200C	3-1-2-0-0	0-0	6- 2	141	150	NP	2.25	1.51	1.4	1,591	3 note 3		
Watertown, N.Y. .	33	47	19	1,870 2,184	3,200A	4-1 1-1-0	0-0	5- 4	94	102	12	2.86	4.67	5.8	492	4-1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill . .	34	24	27	1,710-2,340	3,300M	2-0-0-1 0	0-0	3- 2	50	58	4	11.30	3.23	4.5	1,523	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	27	39†	. .	1,500 1,680†	2,460B	4-1-0-1-0†	0 0†	4- 4†	65	72	13	.93	.81	10.4	90	5-2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	28	36	7	1,800-2,250	3,300B	2-0-0-0-1	0-0	3- 1	74	78	2	.90	.60	2.9	316	4-1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis. . . .	36	35	6	1,920-2,160	3,290B	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	4- 1	93	98	20	1.80	.88	2.8	655	4-1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	54	6	2,130-2,614	4,463S	4-0 1-0-1	0-0	6- 4	133	148	NS	1.31	1.55	4.9	268	5-note 3		
W. Haven t, Conn. .	30	(not reporting)														6-note 3		
W. New York, N.J.	39	73	7	1,700-2,800	4,500S‡	4-0-0-2-0	0-0	1- 6	192†	205†	8†	.55	.99	5.3	105	3-1188	414	35
W. Orange, N.J. . . .	26	36	8	2,000-2,500	4,200S‡	6-0-2-0-0	0-0	4- 3	108	114	9	.31	.86	3.3	94	4-1686	547	38
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	35	31	1,740-1,926	3,072A	5 5 1-1-0	0-0	3- 3	62	69	NP	.66	.64	3.2	212	5-2093	806	35
White Plains, N.Y. .	40	80v	5	1,693-2,956	5,000S‡	6-0-1-2-0	2-0	. .- 6	U	233	16	.73	.88	3.1	234	2- 942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex. .	45	56	5	1,340 1,800	2,700A	7-0 1 1 0	0 3	9- 6	87	95	NS	3.11	3.43	5.2	601	5-2328	850	38
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . . .	30	30	7	2,040-2,100	2,880C	2-1-0-1-0	0-0	2- 2	65	73	NS	.44	.41	2.6	167	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa. . .	44	49v	5	1,680-1,931	2,672C‡	7-0-0-1-0	0-0	8- 6	102	112	NP	.87	1.63	2.4	367	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N.C. . .	33	68	9	1,920-2,130	3,600A	5-0-0-1-1	1-0	8- 6	115	129	2	1.58	1.95	16.4	96	6-2681	1083	35
Woodbridge tp, N.J.	27	. .v	. .	. . . .	. . . . .D	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	G	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-1901	794	42
Woonsocket, R.I. . .	49	106	3	1,642 1,916	4,200C	6-0-0 3-0	1-0	10- 6	212	226	18	1.68	2.94	3.5	484	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich .	31	46	7	2,476 2,880	3,732B	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	3- 3	117	146	NS	17.60	4.15	5.3	3,326	5-2167	871	35
Yakima, Wash . . .	27	45	12	2,040-2,280	3,300M‡	4 1-0-1-1	1-0	5- 2	86	98	2	3.51	3.35	7.7	436	4-1740	524	40
Zanesville, Ohio. . . .	38	37	38	1,608-1,848	2,376S	6-0-0-1-0	0-0	6- 5	66	81	13	.83	.70	5.1	164	6-2607	901	33

NOTE: The following 80 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time fire employees in Table XIV-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded: Alexandria, Virginia, 175; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, 130; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 2,961; Bellville, New Jersey, 20; Belmont t, Massachusetts, 2; Beloit, Wisconsin, 11; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,500; Beverly, Massachusetts, 44; Bristol, Connecticut, 30; Brookline t, Massachusetts, 1; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 150; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 13; Chester, Pennsylvania, 500; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 16; Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 20; Clifton, New Jersey, 64; Concord, New Hampshire, 174; Corpus Christi, Texas, 27; East Providence, Rhode Island, 75; El Paso, Texas, 100; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 10; Garfield, New Jersey, 175; Hagerstown, Maryland, 75; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1,600; Haverford tp, Pennsylvania, 147; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 650; High Point, North Carolina, 3; Johnson City, Tennessee, 12; Kingston, New York, 250; Lawrence, Massachusetts, 24; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 3,000; Lewiston, Maine, 50; Lorain, Ohio, 70; Los Angeles, California, 8; Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania, 175; Manchester, New Hampshire, 33; Massillon, Ohio, 8; Melrose, Massachusetts, 5; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 150; Mount Vernon, New York, 460; Nashua, New Hampshire, 32; New Castle, Pennsylvania, 135; New London, Connecticut, 700; New York, New York, 72; Newburgh, New York, 38; Newport, Rhode Island, 19; Newport News, Virginia, 125; Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1,500; North Bergen tp, New Jersey, 9; Norwalk, Connecticut, 175; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 440; Portland, Maine, 13; Poughkeepsie, New York, 100; Reading, Pennsylvania, 2,560; Revere, Massachusetts, 1; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 39; Rome, New York, 103; Royal Oak, Michigan, 24; St. Petersburg, Florida, 2; Salem, Massachusetts, 7; San Angelo, Texas, 10; Santa Ana, California, 13; Schenectady, New York, 350; Sharon, Pennsylvania, 20; Taunton, Massachusetts, 30; Teaneck tp, New Jersey, 5; Terre Haute, Indiana, 200; Torrington, Connecticut, 30; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 16; Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania, 250; Waltham, Massachusetts, 21; Warwick, Rhode Island, 250; Waterbury, Connecticut, 25; White Plains, New York, 200; Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 4; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, 70; York, Pennsylvania, 2,500.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XIV-B.

TABLE XIV-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1944

This table lists all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Under "Number of Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers," and the second is the number of volunteer firemen. The number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of pumpers, hose wagons, combinations, city service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks; all other equipment is excluded. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if the number of volunteer firemen exceeds the number of full-time paid employees; for these cities the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XIV-A. Notes referred to in the last column are at end of table.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN:

H—payments on basis number Hours worked
G—Gross or lump sums to the companies
F—payments on basis of number of Fires
S—nominal Salary
U—Unpaid

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	22– 63	23	5	$1,440–1,800	$2,000C‡	H	$35.6	NP	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	30– 0	10	4	2,040–2,220	3,120M	$66.7	71.0	NP	4–1905 624 33
Abington tp, Pa.	21	0– 0	..	11	None–None	NoneD	G	26.0	NS	not available
Ada, Okla.	15	14– 4	36	7	1,500–1,740	1,840M‡	19.5	22.0	NP	6–2948 872 40
Adams t, Mass.	13	0– 40	..	3	None–None	400E	U	2.1	NS	5–note 3
Adrian, Mich.	14	24– 0	2	7	1,440–1,880	2,280C‡	44.2	58.1	NS	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	11	9– 0	6	3	2,220–2,520	2,760C	20.6	25.8	$0.7	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	19	25– 0	54	7	1,770–1,975	5,490B	50.3	53.7	NS	3–1357 345 22
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	4– 16	..	4	1,560–1,764	625A	S	13.4	NS	7–3053 1017 36
Alliance, Ohio	22	18– 0	8	4	1,890–1,980	2,510M	27.2†	41.3†	3.4†	6–2519 1028 43
Alpena, Mich.	13	21– 0	19	4	1,584–1,980	1,800A	41.4	45.5	NS	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	19	4– 25	50	3	2,280–2,340	2,540C	H	11.9	NS	not available
Ames, Iowa	13	13– 4	23	3	1,731-2,178	2,331A	17.1	18.9	3.1	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	8– 32	..	6	2,054–2,054	375C	S	25.0	NP	6–note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	11	12– 0	..	3	2,088–2,220	2,520M	25.6	28.5	AU	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif.	11	6– 18	33	2	2,100–2,280	3,300C	G	15.0	NS	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C.	19	16– 0	19	6	1,500–1,560	2,220C	30.0	30.0	2.7	5–2124 815 43
Andover t, Mass.	11	10– 13	30	5	1,872–2,132	2,650C	S	31.0†	1.7†	5–note 3
Annapolis, Md.	13	7–258	29	8	1,800–1,800	NoneC	U	18.2	NP	not graded
Ansonia, Conn.	19	0–264	..	5	None–None	250M	U	14.8	NS	6–note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	17	18– 0	17	5	1,366–1,566	2,016A	29.8	30.9	NP	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	12– 25	50	4	1,680–1,750	2,400A	U	22.1	NP	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	11	3–120	..	3	1,920–1,920	2,160D	U	7.4	NP	6–2514 860 24
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	35– 90	26	8	1,800–2,300	3,700C	H	98.7	3.5	CS–note 2
Ashland, Ohio	12	5– 50	20	4	1,880-1,880	2,100M	H	13.7	1.2	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	11	16– 0	19	4	1,500–1,680	2,100B	27.9	29.4	9.1	6-2888 824 43
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	23– 0	2	4	1,940–2,240	2,840A	43.9	47.4	1.0	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore.	10	16– 8	38	6	1,848–2,088	2,808A	31.9	37.8	NS	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	13	15– 0	10	4	1,500–1,680	1,975A	26.4	28.0	AU	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	21	31– 0	39	5	1,653–1,740	2,520B	55.8	57.7	0.9	3–1372 370 43
Athol t, Mass.	11	7– 32	7	6	2,022–2,022	2,546C	U	30.4	NP	6–note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	22	45– 0†	..	8†	1,400–1,500†	2,500†M	91.5	102.4	NP	4–note 3
Auburn, Me.	20	26– 33	10	8	1,652–1,802	2,424A	S	68.6	1.3	not available
Augusta, Me.	19	18– 15	33	5	.....–1,872	2,750M	38.2	.....	1.9	not available
Austin, Minn.	18	17– 0	12	3	1,710-1,980	2,280C	30.0	35.0	AP	6–2993 1163 39
Barberton, Ohio	24	18– 0	44	3	1,980–2,220	2,950S	36.0	39.6	7.1	6–note 5
Barre, Vt.	11	11– 35	36	4	1,900–1,900	2,678M	H	26.9	NS	not available

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turn-over Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Bartlesville, Okla	16	17– 0	59	5	$1,550–1,920	$2,280A	$23.6	$25.7	NS	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y	17	24– 0	0	3	1,742–1,840	2,185C	43.5	49.9	NP	5–2403 897 35
Bath, Me	10	9– 57	0	7	2,180–2,180	2,600M	S	33.3	NS	not available
Beacon, N. Y	13	8–159	0	3	None–None	300D	U	16.7	AU	5–2418 816 29
Beatrice, Neb	11	8– 17	38	3	1,590–1,740	1,980M‡	H	19.1	NS	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis	10	6– 28	17	3	1,280–1,680	600B	H	10.6	NP	6–2906 948 37
Beaver Falls, Pa	17	7– 60	0	5	1,560–2,135	2,961S‡	H	34.7	NP	not available
Beckley, W. Va	13	8– 15	25	3	2,100–2,100	2,700M	H	12.8	0.1	7–3305 1188 42
Bedford, Ind	13	12– 0	4	3	1,836–1,923	2,070	19.8	22.5	0.9	7–3303 1061 39
Bell, Calif	11	6– 0	0	1	2,205–2,310	2,800C	13.5	14.5	NS	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	14	7– 16	14	3	1,680–1,680	2,040M	S	16.8	1.0	7–3304 1258 40
Bellevue, Pa	10	3– 54	0	2	1,440–1,900	NoneD	U	4.7	NS	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore	10	7– 24	36	4	2,250–2,400	3,000A	U	4.7	NS	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	15– 0	3	3	1,620–2,148	2,800A	27.6	30.0	2.5	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J	10	3– 75	0	4	1,800–2,400	NoneD	U	15.2†	0.3†	D–note 2
Berlin, N. H	19	26– 25	8	5	1,744–1,825	2,303M	53.0	56.6	0.8	A1–note 4
Berwick, Pa	13	0–700†	..	7	None–None	180D	G	4.8	NS	not available
Bessemer, Ala	23	17– 0	9	4	1,824–2,154	2,790C	29.8	30.9	NS	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me	20	10– 35	0	6	1,750–1,750	2,250M	S	8.5	0.2	not available
Big Spring, Tex	13	12– 0	33	3	1,602–1,872	2,580A	16.7	19.9	NP	27–note 1
Billings, Mont	23	22– 0	27	5	2,040–2,160	2,640C	47.1†	47.9†	1.1†	6–2896 1226 42
Biloxi, Miss	17	22–100	23	7	1,560–1,560	1,800	U	30.7	2.3	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich	11	15– 17	20	3	2,340–2,580	3,840A	S	35.7	NS	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N. D	15	6– 9	0	2	1,200–1,625	1,920C‡	F	13.9	1.4	8–3595 1348 41
Bloomington, Ind	21	21– 0	19	4	2,060–2,162	2,400M	35.9	39.4	1.4	7–3039 1196 42
Blue Island, Ill	17	6– 18	0	3	1,860–1,860	1,960M	H	12.7	3.5	5–2109 657 39
Bluefield, W. Va	21	21– 0	14	7	1,560–1,800	2,400B	38.7	46.9	2.0	6–2838 902 40
Blytheville, Ark	11	2– 10	..	3	1,800–1,800	800M	F	10.6	NS	7–3399 1175 38
Bogalusa, La	15	17– 0	29	3	1,320–1,976	3,000C‡	29.3	33.7	NP	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa	12	9– 12	0	3	1,452–1,782	2,100M	H	23.7	2.7	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex	10	4– 20	..	2	1,620–1,740	2,400A	U	10.1	NS	38–note 1
Boulder, Colo	13	13– 0	0	4	1,530–1,680	2,160A	22.2	24.2	NP	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky	15	15– 0	3	5	1,500–1,500	2,100C	23.5	23.5	NS	5–2486 778 41
Braddock, Pa	18	17– 0†	..	2†	1,565–1,565†	1,920†C	31.1†	33.0†	NS	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa	18	22–...	9	5	1,680–1,920	2,580S‡	44.4	49.4	NP	not available
Brainerd, Minn	12	4– 48	13	4	1,980–1,980	2,100	H	10.6	NP	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t, Mass	16	28– 35	21	7	1,700–2,000	3,450C	H	72.2	NP	5–note 3
Brawley, Calif	12	9– 6	33	4	2,100–2,280	3,300C	19.5†	22.3†	NS	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash	15	45– 0	30	8	2,400–2,460	3,000M‡	86.4	112.3	3.6	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N. J	16	9– 45	..	4	1,620–1,680	414S	S	....	...	D–note 2
Bristol, Pa	12	9–150	33	11	1,850–1,850	600D	....	.....	NS	5–2177 294 24
Bristol t, R. I	11	0–250	..	6	None–None	300C	G	.....	NS	not available
Bristol, Tenn	14	3– 7	0	2	1,200–1,500	1,000M‡	H	9.3	NS	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill	11	4– 14	50	2	1,980–2,160	3,036M	H	10.5†	2.8†	6–2616 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex	22	30– 0	53	4	1,260–1,380	2,400A	40.6	43.6	NS	16–note 1
Brownwood, Tex	13	12– 32	8	5	1,080–1,320	2,064C	F	20.6	NP	31–note 1
Brunswick, Ga	15	21– 0	62	3	1,590–1,860	2,652A	32.2	37.5	0.4	7–3095 1182 33
Bryan, Tex	12	4– 20	25	5	1,200–1,800	NoneD	H	8.1	NS	16–note 1
Burlingame, Calif	16	16– 8	3	9	2,170–2,410	3,270C	36.6	43.7	4.2	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N. J	11	0–130	..	9	None–None	300D	....	.....	NS	E–note 2
Burlington, N. C	12	7– 40	43	5	1,780–1,860	600	F	11.5	NS	6–2551 1084 39
Butler, Pa	24	22– 0	5	5	1,770–1,890	2,190M‡	40.3	42.1	NP	not available
Cairo, Ill	14	12– 0	42	2	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	21.8	24.8	NS	not available
Calumet City, Ill	13	7– 0	14	1	.... –1,632	2,120B	13.6	13.6	1.3	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md	10	.. ...	..	.	....	C	G	7.5	NS	not graded
Cambridge, Ohio	15	3– 7	0	3	1,575–1,575	1,575S	F	8.6	NP	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio	14	6– 14	0	2	2,280–2,280	2,760S	F	....	NP	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa	13	3– 25	..	3	None–None	NoneD	U	12.4	AP	not available
Canton, Ill	12	8– 2	0	3	1,800–1,800	1,800M	14.4	26.6	1.2	6–2993 1109 43
Cape Girardeau, Mo	19	10– 0	20	4	1,440–1,440	1,620B	14.4	16.7	NS	7–note 3

Table XIV-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turn-over Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Carbondale, Pa.	19	4– 50	13	2	$1,980–1,980	$ 650C‡	H	$ 9.0	NS	not available
Carlisle, Pa	14	10–145	..	8	1,200–1,200	360C	U	15.0	NS	not available
Carnegie, Pa	13	8– 30	0	3	1,890–2,010	2,310C	U	16.5	NP	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J	12	8– 56	25	7	2,500–2,500	2,400D	S	30.0	0.8	D–note 2
Carthage, Mo	11	10– 0	0	3	1,400–1,620	2,100M	$12.8	14.2	NS	6–note 3
Casper, Wyo	18	21– 0	10	3	1,620–2,100	2,610M	42.1	45.6	NP	5–2309 922 27
Centralia, Ill	16	9– 2	11	4	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	17.9	21.8	AP	7–3490 1300 41
Chambersburg, Pa	15	12–100†	..	8†	1,680–1,680†	1,000†C	U	20.0†	NS	not available
Champaign, Ill	23	19– 0	11	5	1,920–1,920	2,100B	34.9	39.2	0.2	5–2314 901 40
Chanute, Kan	10	9– 12	33	3	1,380–1,440	1,800M‡	F	14.2	NS	6–2751 996 39
Charleroi, Pa	11	1– 72	..	3	None–None	NoneD	U	7.8	NS	not available
Charlottesville, Va	19	7– 45	29	5	1,440–1,740	2,300A	U	16.8	NS	6–2628 864 43
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	1–280	..	12	None–None	2,000D	G	21.0	NS	5–2407 747 33
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	31– 0	29	5	1,709–2,100	2,760M‡	37.9	45.6	NP	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	22– 0	9	4	2,080–2,080	3,150C‡	43.7	47.5	0.4	5–2271 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla	14	15– 0	67	4	1,320–1,320	1,680M	23.0	24.3	NP	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	19– 15	26	5	1,620–1,620	2,100S	31.5	33.3	7.8	5–2405 970 41
Chippewa Falls, Wis	10	11– 0	9	3	1,440–1,620	1,980B	17.7†	19.1†	0.9†	6–2799 969 37
Clairton, Pa	16	18– 0	22	2	2,227–2,274	3,054C‡	43.9	54.7	NS	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t, N. H	12	9– 40	6	6	2,034–2,093	2,500E	S	.....	...	A1–note 4
Clarksdale, Miss	12	.. ...	..	.	....	....M‡	....	35.5	NS	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn	12	6– 25	17	4	1,572–1,572	1,800M	H	16.0	NS	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo	13	11– 0	27	2	1,860–2,100	3,300M	23.1	23.7	NP	6–note 3
Clearwater, Fla	10	9– 16	0	5	1,350–1,920	2,310C	H	18.1	NP	5–2204 741 43
Cleburne, Tex	11	9– 0	22	5	1,320–1,320	1,620M	12.4	13.7	NP	30–note 1
Cleveland, Tenn	11	3– 15	..	4	.....–1,800	840C‡	F	8.4	...	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N. J	17	14– 36	7	4	1,800–2,200	3,000M	S	31.0	1.3	D–note 2
Clinton t, Mass	12	..–...	..	.	....	C	23.9	28.6	AU	6–note 3
Clovis, N. M	10	3– 8	67	3	1,420–.....	1,980C	F	6.2	NS	7–3319 995 41
Coatesville, Pa	14	6–...	0	9	1,500–2,000	300D	G	12.4	NS	5–2172 743 21
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	7– 4	43	3	2,100–2,100	2,280M	8.8	13.8	NS	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan	17	17– 0	0	4	1,320–1,800	2,144M‡	30.5	32.5	L	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N. Y	22	.. ...	..	.	....	.....S	68.6†	79.3†	NP	5–2058 817 32
Collinswood, N. J	13	5–100	..	5	1,675–1,900	NoneC‡	U	21.0	NS	D–note 2
Columbia, Mo	18	12– 24	8	4	1,560–1,680	2,220M	F	20.8	NS	7–note 3
Columbia, Pa	12	0–...	..	7	None–None	None	G	6.8	...	not available
Columbia, Tenn	11	2– 32	..	3	.....–1,560	1,740A	F	.....	NS	7–3100 1192 42
Columbus, Ind	12	19– 0	13	4	1,680–1,800	2,130M	32.5	36.5	3.1	6–2538 966 43
Columbus, Miss	14	16– 0	38	2	1,360–1,620	2,070M	8.4†	13.4†	NS	6–2982 1136 41
Compton, Calif	16	11– 0	9	5	2,160–2,640	3,300A	24.9	38.5	NS	6–2769 1093 41
Concord, N. C	16	8– 15	..	4	1,320–1,560	300M	G	11.4†	NS	6–2993 1087 43
Connellsville, Pa	14	7– 50	0	3	1,800–1,800	2,160S‡	G	19.9†	0.4†	not available
Connersville, Ind	13	15– 0	30	4	1,740–1,884	2,400M	27.3	29.6	NS	4–2050 620 42
Conshohocken, Pa	11	..–...	..	..	.....–.....	.....	....	8.2†	...	5–2354 688 33
Coraopolis, Pa	11	0– 14	..	3	None–None	NoneD	H	1.8†	0.6†	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y	16	16– 4	0	5	1,740–2,040	3,120B	31.3	37.2	NP	4–1507 509 38
Corsicana, Tex	15	14– 10	36	8	1,080–1,320	1,800C‡	....	.....	NP	23–note 1
Cortland, N. Y	16	12–168	8	4	1,400–1,856	200D	G	28.9	NP	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	12	10– 58	15	3	1,560–1,620	1,800S	F	18.9	2.0	6–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N. J	13	8– 29	13	4	2,300–2,500	3,800B	S	28.3	1.0	C–note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	19– 0	5	4	1,560–1,620	2,100M	31.4	32.7	NP	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis	11	4– 20	25	2	1,800–2,100	900M	G	16.2	NP	7–3200 988 37
Cumberland t, R. I.	11		(No municipal fire department)							not graded
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	15– 2	23	3	1,950–2,340	2,760S	35.1	59.9	NP	5–2447 668 43
Dalton, Ga	10	4– 10	0	2	1,300–1,300	1,740C	F	8.5	NS	7–3461 1403 40
Danbury, Conn	22	29–300	10	10	2,000–2,200	2,800M	G	68.4	NP	6–note 3
Danvers t, Mass	14	14– 45	11	6	2,100–2,100	2,965B	S	35.6†	NP	5–note 3
Darby, Pa	10	0–...	..	7	None–None	75C	U	1.0	NS	5–2478 842 22
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	30– 0	..	8	.....–1,620	2,700C	47.7	53.3	NP	5–2227 599 39
Decatur, Ala	17	7– 2	57	3	1,274–1,560	1,820C	10.7	12.3	NS	7–3205 1214 43

Table XIV-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Decatur, Ga	17	9– 6	11	2	$1,560–2,040	$2,347A	$17.8	$21.7	NS	5–2357 1011 43
Dedham t, Mass	16	16– 29	6	6	1,800–2,100	3,300C	S	49.0†	NP	5–note 3
Del Rio, Tex	13	5– 52	..	6	1,600–1,680	2,400C‡	G	.....	NS	32–note 1
Denison, Tex	16	25– 0	18	7	1,350–1,680	2,400C‡	35.5	43.0	...	17–note 1
Denton, Tex	11	6– 20	33	5	1,320–1,620	NoneD	G	18.2	NS	23–note 1
Derby, Conn	10	0–150	..	4	None–None	50S	U	36.0	NS	5–note 3
Dickson City, Pa	12	0– 70†	..	2†	None–None†	100†D	G	.....	NS	not available
Dixon, Ill	11	7– 0	0	3	1,980–1,980	2,136M‡	14.1	15.6	1.2	7–3430 1282 36
Donora, Pa	13	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	C	7.8	8.0	NS	not available
Dormont, Pa	13	4– 12	0	2	1,740–2,100	2,276D	H	9.0	NS	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala	17	13– 10	19	4	1,560–1,990	2,348C‡	18.7	22.8	NS	6–2853 970 35
Dover, N. H	15	9– 45†	..	5†	1,820–1,820†	2,200†C	S	.....	NP	A1–note 4
Dover, N. J	10	3–125	..	4	None–None	75D	U	.....	NP	E–note 2
Du Bois, Pa	12	0–600	..	5	None–None	60D	U	14.7	NS	not available
Dunkirk, N. Y	18	18– 0	6	6	1,820–1,940	2,420B	35.5	41.0	NP	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa	23	10–...	30	4	1,800–1,860	1,935C	G	.....	NS	not available
Duquesne, Pa	21	17– 0	0	3	2,280–2,280	3,000C‡	40.6	43.7	NS	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla	10	9– 6	50	3	1,500–1,644	1,980M	....	.....	NS	6–2727 1072 43
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	16– 12	..	3	1,080–1,080	1,860C	17.8	20.4	NS	6–2763 969 35
East Hartford t, Conn	19	23–223	4	6	2,718–2,718	3,750B	H	117.7	L	6–note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	22– 0	9	7	2,040–2,040	2,400S	....	.....	AU	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill	12	9– 0	11	2	1,980–1,980	2,400B	17.2	18.2	1.5	7–3245 897 36
East Point, Ga	12	11– 0	27	4	1,800–2,100	3,180M	25.1	26.8	NS	7–3041 914 42
Easthampton t, Mass	10	10– 20	20	6	.....–.....	2,600C	H	25.3	NP	5–note 3
Ecorse, Mich	13	27– 0	8	3	2,200–2,860	3,860B	70.8	73.9	4.1	6–2917 799 30
El Centro, Calif	10	9– 8	11	5	2,145–2,442	3,634C	20.9	25.8	NS	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Ark	16	11– 0	27	3	1,500–1,725	2,182M	19.4	21.7	1.2	6–2736 1033 33
El Dorado, Kan	10	8– 0	6	3	1,500–1,680	2,220A	12.4	13.4	NS	6–2649 818 38
El Reno, Okla	10	6– 12	50	4	1,395–1,680	2,020A	H	11.4	NP	6–2990 1004 37
Elizabeth City, N. C	12	10– 30	20	5	1,560–1,800	NoneB	S	21.2	NS	5–2390 878 42
Ellwood City, Pa	12	4– 45	0	3	1,800–2,100	2,460A	H	13.0	NS	not available
Elmhurst, Ill	15	2– 20	0	3	1,440–1,920	360D	H	13.4	NS	6–2777 1023 42
Elmwood Park, Ill	14	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	C	11.5	14.9	3.7	6–2504 882 39
Elwood, Ind	11	15– 0	13	4	1,500–1,500	1,600M	24.7	25.4	0.1	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan	13	11– 0	5	4	1,400–1,633	2,076M‡	18.3	19.9	NS	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N. Y	18	24– 0	15	5	2,080–2,340	3,500B	50.2	69.4	AU	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N. J	19	26– 0	10	8	2,150–2,650	4,150C	63.9	75.7	4.0	B–note 2
Escanaba, Mich	15	19– 0	16	4	1,524–1,704	2,364A	31.3	34.5	NS	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio	18	22– 0	18	4	1,980–2,660	3,500S	55.0	56.5	NP	6–note 5
Eugene, Ore	21	15– 0	77	5	1,619–2,220	2,640M	29.1	31.8	NS	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif	17	15–200	13	5	1,950–1,980	900D	U	34.8	NS	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala	12	6– 0	0	1	410– 500	C	3.3	4.5	NS	6–2728 1170 41
Fairhaven t, Mass	11	3– 90	33	10	1,560–1,716	2,520B	S	15.2†	NP	5–note 3
Fairmont, W. Va	23	20– 0	10	4	1,800–1,800	2,250C‡	32.1	35.5	2.9	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn	15	13– 0	50	3	1,500–1,560	1,860C‡	18.8	20.8	NS	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa	14	7– 60	0	3	1,950–1,950	2,358C‡	U	15.1	0.4	not available
Fayetteville, N. C	17	7– 40	14	5	1,980 1,980	600C	F	27.7	NP	6–2745 1000 40
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	0– 27	..	4	None–None	120D	H	5.0	NS	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich	23	27– 0	15	5	2,550–2,700	3,525C	61.2	66.3	2.9	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio	20	23– 0	13	4	1,640–1,800	2,280M	41.8	45.9	3.0	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N. Y	13	0–168	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	11.0	NS	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala	15	10– 0	20	4	1,800–1,800	2,400C‡	16.7	19.3	NS	5–2182 818 43
Florence, S. C	16	6– 17	0	3	1,320–1,870	600M	S	19.3	NS	6–2944 1256 39
Forest Park, Ill	15	8– 0	0	2	2,100–2,137	2,570C‡	....	.....	AU	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo	12	14– 0	36	4	1,440–1,560	2,400M	16.7	19.8	NP	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	22– 0	21	5	1,440–1,860	2,520S‡	39.3	43.2	NP	4–1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	18	20–...	40	4	1,885–1,950	2,600A	36.3	40.8	2.8	5–2022 777 43
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	12– 0	17	3	1,620–1,620	1,883M	16.0†	16.7†	0.8†	6–2834 1038 37
Fort Myers, Fla	11	7– 18	43	5	1,808–1,808	2,700M	S	24.2	NP	6–2596 765 41
Fort Scott, Kan	11	12– 0	4	3	1,440–1,500	1,980M‡	17.1	18.1	1.6	7–3117 1102 43

Table XIV-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	4– 12	0	2	$.....–1,800	$2,256C	U	$ 9.9	0.3	6–2903 996 40
Fostoria, Ohio	13	11– 0	0	3	1,920–2,040	2,220S	$21.3	24.7	2.2	6–2805 888 42
Framingham t, Mass	23	46– 0	17	8	2,050–2,350	3,150C	....	106.4†	U	5–note 3
Frankfort, Ind	14	20– 0	15	3	1,740–1,920	2,280M	....	.....	AU	6–2750 873 38
Frankfort, Ky	11	7– 0	14	2	1,680–1,680	1,920C	12.1	14.6	0.4	7–3237 1357 43
Frederick, Md	16	12–100	17	8	None–None	NoneD	U	31.0	NS	not graded
Fredericksburg, Va	10	4– 30	0	2	1,500–1,764	300D	U	19.1	NS	7–3271 1413 40
Freeport, Ill	22	22– 0	14	5	1,800–1,980	2,490B	41.3	43.7	0.2	5–2420 979 39
Freeport, N. Y	20	3–386	..	7	None–None	NoneC	U	31.1	0.4	6–2615 842 34
Fremont, Neb	12	6– 94	0	4	1,620–1,740	1,937M	H	16.5	NS	6–2995 1126 37
Fremont, Ohio	15	16– 2	6	3	1,680–1,860	2,160M	22.7	26.1	6.5	6–2963 1010 39
Fullerton, Calif	10	5– 25	40	3	2,176–2,591	3,006C	F	14.5	NS	6–2613 917 39
Fulton, N. Y	13	14– 19	14	4	1,650–1,950	2,600B	H	31.6	0.9	4–1919 700 39
Gainesville, Fla	14	22– 20	20	5	1,500–1,818	3,180A	37.3	43.4	NP	4–1662 608 42
Gainesville, Ga	10	9– 0	17	4	1,800–1,800	2,280C	15.2	17.1	0.4	6–2527 919 42
Garden City, N. Y	11	13– 51	12	7	1,800–2,300	NoneD	U	37.8	AP	5–2190 811 34
Gardner, Mass	20	16– 48	0	6	1,972–2,169	3,200M	U	55.5	AU	5–note 3
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	12– 0	13	2	1,800–2,100	2,600S	26.1	27.4	1.0	7–note 5
Gastonia, N. C	21	24– 0	29	5	1,575–1,800	2,880C	36.8	45.5	NP	5–2117 863 43
Geneva, N. Y	16	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....	21.7	33.0	NP	4–1989 598 37
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	0–120†	..	6†	None–None†	None†D	U	20.8	NP	6–2812 850 34
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	28– 0	5	4	1,663–1,871	2,700B	54.5	59.9	NP	4–1600 553 42
Gloucester, Mass	24	43– 42†	..	14†	1,825–1,825†	2,362†C‡	88.3†	95.8†	10.2†	4–note 3
Gloucester City, N. J	14	10– 65	20	4	1,800–2,000	120C	S	24.1	0.8	E–note 2
Gloversville, N. Y	23	22– 12	0	4	1,750–2,050	3,100C	49.0	52.1	2.7	4–1695 464 41
Goldsboro, N. C	17	16– 0	19	5	1,365–1,840	2,365A	23.8	29.0	NP	4–1927 673 40
Goshen, Ind	11	13– 0	4	3	1,800–1,920	2,100M	20.6†	25.0†	NP	6–2619 952 41
Grand Forks, N. D	20	18– 0	22	4	1,740–1,860	2,250M	30.6	33.4	9.3	5–2284 763 27
Grand Island, Neb	19	23– 15	17	4	1,560–1,740	2,340M	41.5	45.0	NP	6–2769 1078 39
Grand Junction, Colo	12	9– 1	11	3	1,540–1,824	2,580A	17.3	18.6	NP	6–3019 1203 28
Granite City, Ill	23	45– 0	2	3	1,830–1,920	2,100B	28.1	29.5	NP	6–2867 1123 38
Greeley, Colo	16	11– 0	27	5	1,440–1,620	2,100B	20.2†	21.2†	NP	6–2824 1170 35
Greenfield t, Mass	16	14– 31	7	5	1,560–2,286	3,250C	S	45.3	L	4–note 3
Greensburg, Pa	17	0–452	..	8	None–None	NoneD	U	2.9	NS	not available
Greenville, Miss	21	18– 0	11	4	1,860–1,860	3,475C	35.5	39.0	7.0	5–2124 775 38
Greenville, N. C	13	5– 33	0	5	1,440–1,800	2,130C	H	11.0	NS	5–2224 775 42
Greenville, Tex	14	17– 0	12	4	1,545–1,680	2,400S‡	....	.....	AU	26–note 1
Greenwood, Miss	15	15– 0	23	2	1,620–1,740	2,160C‡	....	.....	AU	6–2570 990 43
Greenwood, S. C	13	5– 15	0	4	1,500–1,500	900A	F	13.4†	NP	6–2553 1120 39
Gretna, La	11	2– 75	0	2	1,320–1,320	NoneD	U	.....	NS	7–3446 829 32
Griffin, Ga	13	16– 0	19	5	1,260–1,620	2,360A	24.5	26.4	AU	5–2219 755 43
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	13	21– 0	10	3	2,690–2,820	3,600M	56.3	60.1	NS	4–1863 720 43
Gulfport, Miss	15	14– 10†	..	5†	1,110–1,320†	1,620†C‡	18.3	24.5	2.3	6–2814 977 40
Guthrie, Okla	10	11– 15	36	5	1,200–1,500	2,160A	U	17.9	NP	6–2871 651 40
Hannibal, Mo	21	23– 0	13	5	1,632–1,632	1,890B	35.7	42.5	NS	6–note 3
Hanover, Pa	13	4– 40†	..	4†	1,300–1,300†	110D	G	8.6	NS	not available
Hanover tp, Pa	16	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	C	35.7	46.5	NS	not available
Harlingen, Tex	13	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....M‡	....	.....	...	28–note 1
Harrisburg, Ill	11	3– 6	67	3	1,800–1,800	1,800S‡	F	.....	NS	8–3847 1468 39
Harrison, N. J	14	36– 23	1	6	2,000–3,000	4,100M	108.9	118.9	4.1	D–note 2
Harrison tp, Pa	13	0–185	..	4	None–None	NoneD	G	7.0	NS	6–2828 805 24
Harvey, Ill	18	11– 16	9	3	2,016–2,112	2,617C‡	F	.....	U	5–2122 888 38
Hastings, Neb	15	13– 14	31	3	1,875–1,920	2,460M	H	21.4†	NS	6–2672 956 41
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	27– 0	20	6	1,600–1,600	2,280M‡	43.0	46.3	2.1	6–2687 726 39
Hawthorne, N. J	13	0–138	..	4	None–None	300C‡	S	11.4	NS	D–note 2
Helena, Mont	15	18– 0	3	4	1,920–2,112	2,520C‡	37.5	40.0	3.4	6–2791 1143 42
Hempstead, N. Y	21	1–480	0	11	None–None	3,000C	U	40.2	AU	5–2420 937 34
Henderson, Ky	13	20– 18	25	4	1,596–1,596	1,752M‡	25.5†	33.7†	NS	6–2937 1077 43
Hibbing, Minn	16	46– 0	1	7	1,620–1,920	2,940B	89.8	97.9	4.7	5–2145 629 41
Hickory, N. C	13	7– 30	29	5	1,440–1,800	300C	S	16.7	NS	5–2223 791 42

Table XIV-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Highland Park, Ill	14	14– 0	29	3	$1,800–2,230	$3,260C‡	$31.4	$34.0	NP	not available
Highland Park, Tex	10	20– 0	60	2	1,869–1,935	1,800M	34.2	35.6	NP	19–note 1
Hillside tp, N. J	19	26– 0	10	4	2,310–2,750	3,750C	64.5	66.9	2.5	C–note 2
Hobbs, N. M	11	2– 18	0	2	1,800–2,100	2,400M	U	6.0	NS	8–3724 1092 39
Holland, Mich	15	7– 25	0	4	1,894–2,340	1,600B	S	28.4	NS	6–2600 910 30
Homestead, Pa	19	16– 0	6	2	.....–2,101	2,500C	33.7	39.7	NS	5–2313 956 24
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	13– 2	35	4	1,440–1,440	1,680C‡	14.2	17.1	NS	6–2894 843 43
Hoquiam, Wash	11	17– 0	6	6	2,400–2,400	2,713M	37.4	40.5	1.1	5–2385 723 34
Hornell, N. Y	16	13– 8	23	4	1,780–1,960	3,000B	27.2	35.2	NP	5–2142 835 37
Hot Springs, Ark	21	33– 1	15	7	1,140–1,368	2,232M	....	.....	NP	5–2323 740 36
Hudson, N. Y	12	0–480	..	6	None–None	200D	U	8.4	AU	5–2263 925 42
Huntington, Ind	14	23– 0	4	4	1,980–1,980	2,400M	38.4	42.8	4.8	6–2954 971 42
Huntsville, Ala	13	13– 0	73	3	1,440–1,680	2,352C	17.7	21.6	NS	7–3052 1143 43
Huron, S. D	11	3– 45	0	4	1,606–1,848	NoneD	H	10.9	NS	7–3023 1053 29
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	12– 12	4	3	1,830–2,040	2,700M	26.9	29.3	NS	7–3204 1066 38
Independence, Kan	12	13– 0	15	4	1,449–1,608	1,980M‡	20.4	21.1	NS	6–2628 880 40
Independence, Mo	16	13– 0†	..	2†	1,500–1,680†	2,000†M	23.5	24.9	NS	7–note 3
Indiana, Pa	10	0– 62	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	4.6	NS	not available
Iowa City, Iowa	17	11– 0	9	2	1,760–1,980	2,176M	18.8	21.3	0.8	6–2990 1126 36
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	11– 0	9	4	1,500–1,700	2,160B	15.6	16.7	0.8	6–2843 1072 27
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23				(No town fire department)					5–2466 814 41
Ironton, Ohio	16	13– 0	0	3	1,716–1,716	1,980A	21.3	23.2	1.7	7–3428 1199 38
Ironwood, Mich	13	12– 25	38	4	1,800–1,800	2,220A	H	26.6	1.0	6–2841 1036 27
Ithaca, N. Y	20	24–400	15	8	1,955–2,300	3,150B	U	65.1	NP	4–1597 567 37
Jackson, Tenn	24	29– 0	41	4	1,665–1,740	2,490M‡	49.0	51.4	AP	5–2466 973 37
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12– 12	0	10	1,800–1,800	2,400M	21.0	22.5	0.1	7–3006 1066 41
Janesville, Wis	23	24– 0	10	5	1,770–2,160	3,120B	50.8	53.8	NP	5–2319 895 34
Jeannette, Pa	16	5– 25	0	4	1,600–1,920	2,160C‡	H	11.2†	0.5†	not available
Jefferson City, Mo	24	19– 0	5	5	1,500–1,500	2,000M	28.7	31.6	NS	6–note 3
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	12– 0	8	3	1,680–1,680	1,920M	20.4	21.8	NS	5–2379 782 40
Johnson City, N. Y	18	17– 0	12	3	1,820–2,288	2,912B	38.8	44.3	1.8	4–1965 799 38
Johnston t, R. I	11	0– 65	..	9	None–None	NoneD	U	2.7	...	not available
Johnstown, N. Y	11	14– 6	3	3	1,550–1,700	1,960M	24.3†	27.7†	AU	4–1953 783 41
Jonesboro, Ark	12	7– 10	..	4	1,200–1,680	2,000M	F	11.9	NS	6–2723 1148 39
Kankakee, Ill	22	17– 0	3	5	1,800–1,800	2,160M	31.4	36.4	NP	6–2684 1080 37
Keene, N. H	14	9– 44	11	7	1,716–1,825	2,400M	S	27.4	0.3	A1–note 4
Kenmore, N. Y	19	7–106	29	3	2,132–2,340	3,172C	U	20.0	AU	4–1903 761 31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	15– 0	10	3	1,300–1,680	2,010S‡	.....	.....	U	6–2676 1056 39
Kewanee, Ill	17	13– 24	62	5	1,800–1,800	1,980C‡	F	22.6	NS	7–3414 1276 42
Key West, Fla	13	21–197	24	6	1,440–1,440	2,100D	U	32.0	NP	6–2927 857 43
Kingsport, Tenn	14	13– 10	69	5	1,470–1,470	2,460A	23.8	28.1	NS	5–2260 670 41
Kingston, Pa	21	9–100	33	3	1,740–1,740	900C	H	30.9	NS	not available
Kinston, N. C	15	12– 15	42	6	1,320–1,968	2,250M	S	38.9	NS	5–2340 786 43
Kirksville, Mo	10	6– 4	17	2	1,200–1,200	1,500M‡	8.3	9.9	NS	7–note 3
Kirkwood, Mo	12	16– 0	6	3	1,800–2,040	2,680M‡	28.0	29.9	NS	6–note 3
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	19– 35	..	4	2,100–2,340	3,000M	H	39.8	NS	5–2367 778 36
La Grange, Ga	22	14– 0†	..	4†	1,200–1,440†	2,100†M	20.7	26.1	NS	6–2915 1134 37
La Grange, Ill	10	3– 18	0	3	2,079–2,178	600M	H	7.5†	NS	5–2431 956 39
La Porte, Ind	16	23– 0	13	5	1,920–2,040	2,740M	48.0	52.3	4.4	5–2120 711 40
La Salle, Ill	13	4– 24	25	3	.....–2,100	500M	F	8.8†	...	7–3205 1040 34
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	59– 0	5	5	2,250–2,250	3,300M	139.0	149.7	8.9	4–1998 683 32
Laconia, N. H	13	8– 58	25	7	1,716–1,716	2,250M	S	26.7	NP	A1–note 4
Lafayette, La	19	13– 0	4	3	1,320–1,560	1,800M‡	23.2	27.6	NP	5–2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La	21	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....C‡	....	.....	NS	5–2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla	22	15– 0	40	6	1,560–1,560	2,400A	28.2	30.8	NP	5–2099 793 43
Lancaster, Ohio	22	14– 0	29	3	1,800–1,860	2,167S	25.8	.....	6.2	7–3080 1292 38
Lansdowne, Pa	11	0– 85	..	3	None–None	NoneD	U	7.1	NS	5–2043 612 27
Laramie, Wyo	11	10– 12	35	4	1,620–2,160	2,400M	H	23.4	NP	6–2613 967 38
Latrobe, Pa	11	1–175	..	8	None–None	250C	U	.....	NS	not available
Laurel, Miss	21	21– 0	48	6	1,500–1,572	1,900C‡	25.0†	31.3†	2.0†	7–3240 964 38

Table XIV-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turn-over Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System			
Lawrence, Kan	14	19– 0	8	4	$1,500–1,800	$2,100M	$29.2	$31.5	NP	5–2276	743	38
Lawton, Okla	18	27– 1	26	7	1,480–1,480	2,000M	18.4†	21.9†	NP	6–2951	840	34
Leavenworth, Kan	19	18– 0	19	5	1,452–1,452	1,980M‡	26.7	29.8	NP	5–2297	718	40
Leominster, Mass	22	23– 42	4	7	2,099–2,099	3,300M	....	68.2	NP	4–note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	11	17– 6	29	6	1,872–2,040	2,760C‡	32.3	34.7	NS	5–2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa	13	0–120	..	8	None–None	50D	U	9.8	NS	not available		
Lexington t, Mass	13	15– 25	3	7	1,642–2,196	2,650B	F	42.2	NP	5–note 3		
Lexington, N. C	11	7– 18	0	3	1,200–1,800	2,460C	S	15.8	NS	6–2658	936	41
Lincoln, Ill	13	6– 6	17	3	1,800–1,800	1,860M	11.5	11.9	NS	6–2951	1059	32
Lincoln t, R. I	11				(No town fire department)					not available		
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	8– 0	0	2	2,280–2,800	3,225B	21.5	25.4	NP	6–2646	971	28
Linden, N. J	24	55– 0	18	4	1,900–2,500	4,400C	124.4	139.4	4.7	C–note 2		
Little Falls, N. Y	10	7– 19	0	2	1,875–1,875	2,425B	H	17.7	NP	5–2114	829	41
Lock Haven, Pa	11	3– 0	0	4†	1,650–1,650	150C‡	5.8	8.9	NS	not available		
Lockport, N. Y	24	36– 0	3	5	1,770–2,100	2,750B	73.9	81.2	4.7	4–1874	681	32
Lodi, Calif	11	9– 27	11	3	2,040–2,340	3,000C	F	24.6	NS	5–2134	454	40
Lodi, N. J	12	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....D	S	.....	NS	E–note 2		
Logan, Utah	12	20– 0	15	5	1,440–1,800	2,560M‡	23.0	26.5	NP	4–1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind	20	41– 0	2	6	1,780–1,780	2,289M	73.0	80.4	1.0	5–2083	798	35
Long Branch, N. J	17	11–585†	..	13†	1,800–2,000†	None†E	G	.....	NS	DS–note 2		
Longview, Tex	14	16– 0	47	6	1,200–1,520	2,355C	20.0	26.1	NP	22–note 1		
Longview, Wash	12	10– 0	35	3	2,220–2,400	3,600	22.0	23.2	1.8	6–2853	1078	35
Lynbrook, N. Y	15	0–175	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	10.0	U	5–2181	874	33
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	17	0– 55	..	4	None–None	50D	S	7.8	NS	D–note 2		
Lynwood, Calif	11	8– 0	25	1	2,310–2,520	3,300C	18.4	19.7	NS	6–2582	992	41
McAlester, Okla	12	14– 0	21	4	1,380–1,560	2,040A	22.3	24.9	0.5	6–2910	864	33
McAllen, Tex	12	0– 48	..	4	None–None	1,200D	F	5.8	NS	28–note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	10– 4	25	2	1,800–1,800	2,280C	18.4	20.2	NS	6–2667	956	31
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	0–465	..	8	None–None	200D	U	8.8	NS	not available		
Mamaroneck, N. Y	13	0–185	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	18.8	NS	4–1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan	12	5– 7	40	3	1,500–1,680	1,920M‡	F	13.2	NS	6–2753	944	42
Manitowoc, Wis	24	36– 0	6	5	1,970–2,090	2,910B	69.0	72.4	4.0	4–1960	648	41
Mankato, Minn	16	22– 17	14	12	1,650–1,920	2,720C	40.8	45.0	NS	5–3424	835	37
Maplewood, Mo	13	8– 2	13	2†	1,920–1,920	2,550C‡	14.4	17.9	NS	6–note 3		
Maplewood tp, N. J	23	24– 0	8	5	2,000–2,600	4,000C	72.8	76.9	2.9	C–note 2		
Marblehead t, Mass	11	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	C	....	.....	U	5–note 3		
Marietta, Ohio	15	12– 30	25	4	1,815–1,815	2,130S	U	24.3	2.8	6–2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis	14	18– 0	0	3	1,740–1,740	1,940B	28.4	29.9	NP	6–2747	828	38
Marlborough, Mass	15	12– 52	13	5	2,007–2,007	800E	S	41.0	3.9	4–note 3		
Marquette, Mich	16	21– 4	17	3	1,800–1,920	2,370S‡	37.3	44.0	NS	6–2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex	18	15– 0	60	8	1,470–1,560	2,124A	24.0	28.9	0.2	24–note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	15– 1	7	4	1,680–1,980	2,220M	26.8	30.8	5.0	5–2466	902	38
Marshfield, Wis	10	5– 63	10	3	1,620–1,800	250B	F	9.6	NS	6–2817	1049	43
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	0 100	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	6.7†	NS	6–2907	1117	38
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	10– 60	45	5	1,500–1,620	2,100M	U	.....	AU	6–2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va	10	5– 11	0	2	1,320–1,554	2,000C	F	9.4	NS	8–3818	1409	42
Massena, N. Y	11	4– 60†	..	2	None–None	NoneD	G	13.4	AP	6–2760	1111	40
Mattoon, Ill	16	10– 0	5	3	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	17.1	18.4	1.1	7–3451	1212	38
Maywood, Calif	11	6– 0	33	1	2,040–2,280	2,760C	12.7	13.7	NS	7–3321	1143	33
Meadville, Pa	19	15–150	20	6	1,800–2,040	2,520S‡	G	37.1	NP	not available		
Medford, Ore	11	11– 11	18	4	1,815-1,980	2,640C	20.0	23.7	NS	5–2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill	11	3– 17	17	2	2,040–2,040	1,680M	H	7.0	NS	6 2707	857	39
Menasha, Wis	10	9– 0	11	3	1,800–1,800	1,980B	16.6	17.3	NP	6–2770	1024	39
Menominee, Mich	10	16 0	25	4	1,500 1,560	1,800C	24.7	28.8	NS	6–2768	699	28
Merced, Calif	10	8– 24	31	3	1,980-2,040	2,700C	U	.....	NS	5–2443	944	40
Methuen t, Mass	22	31– 6	11	6	2,190–2,190	2,867C	74.5	86.5	NP	4–note 3		
Middlesborough, Ky	12	4– 0	0	2	1,440–1,440	1,620C‡	....	.....	AU	7–3417	1317	42
Middletown, N. Y	22	17–350	12	7	1,600–2,125	1,000D	U	58.8	NP	4–1829	703	37
Midland, Mich	10	6– 10	0	2	1,980–2,220	420M	S	13.1†	NS	7–3473	1262	30
Milford t, Mass	15	10– 57	10	6	1,890–2,202	2,140C	U	46.3†	AU	5–note 3		

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turn-over Rate per 100 Em-ployees	Number of Pieces of Equip-ment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insur-ance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Depart-ment	Retire-ment System	
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	11–45	9	4	$1,800–2,500	$3,750C	F	.....	AU	....
Millville, N. J.	15	3–41	..	5	720–720	260D	S	$12.3	NS	E–note 2
Milton t, Mass.	19	30–10	22	7	2,025 2,200	3,500C	$57.2†	67.7†	0.7†	4 note 3
Mineola, N. Y.	10	0–98	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	4.8	NS	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D.	17	13–7	54	4	1,440–2,040	2,435A	17.7	18.9	AU	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont.	18	19–0	42	5	1,920–2,191	2,225C‡	37.9	46.3	NP	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S. D.	11	6–28	67	4	1,602–1,602	1,980D	H	11.5	NS	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo.	13	12–31†	..	2†	1,200–1,320†	1,510†M	U	20.0†	NS	8–note 3
Modesto, Calif.	16	19–26	13	6	2,220–2,520	3,900C	F	42.1	2.8	3–1465 419 42
Monessen, Pa.	20	1–98	50	6	None–None	NoneD	H	13.6	NS	not available
Monroe, Mich.	18	31–0	10	4	2,115–2,220	2,820B	64.3	77.7	NS	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif.	13	9–15	0	3	1,800–2,040	2,290C	F	19.1	NS	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif.	10	15–7	47	2	2,160–2,484	3,480A	28.0	31.6	NS	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	11–4	9	3	1,320–1,920	2,700A	19.0	33.3	3.6	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J.	15	11–160	5	5	1,500–2,500	3,440M	U	38.9	1.2	C–note 2
Moultrie, Ga.	10	8–0	56	5	.....–1,710	2,360A	16.2	19.2	NS	6–2691 881 38
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	6–0	33	2	1,500–1,725	1,796C	9.9	10.8	NS	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	0–600	..	5	None–None	300D	G	9.1	NS	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	14–22	14	4	2,300–2,300	2,500S‡	F	36.5	NP	6–2882 920 29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	4–32†	..	3†	1,800–.....†	2,700†C	G	15.3	NP	4-1971 747 33
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	7–0	57	2	1,800–1,800	1,800B	12.6	14.2	NS	8–3810 1499 39
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	7–0†	..	2†	1,800–1,800†	1,800†M	12.6†	.....	NS	7–3490 1489 39
Munhall, Pa.	14	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....	....	.....	NS	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa	18	19–4	11	4	1,464–1,584	2,112M	28.0	31.8	7.7	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	13–10	15	4	1,825–2,100	2,525M	27.2	30.2	NS	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho	12	13–4	8	3	1,800–2,100	2,880M	44.5	48.0	NS	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	12–305†	..	6†	1,620–1,920†	1,200†C‡	G	28.5†	1.9†	not available
Natchez, Miss.	15	6–100	0	3	1,680–1,680	None	U	13.0†	0.5†	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass.	14	17–15	6	8	2,200–2,400	2,850C	....	.....	U	4–note 3
National City, Calif.	10	9–0	22	3	2,040–.....	3,000C	20.4	21.9	NS	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	9–81	6	6	1,900–1,900	2,500C	U	24.5	0.3	6–note 3
Needham t, Mass.	12	16–18	25	5	1,800–2,100	3,000C	S	53.0	NP	4–note 3
Neenah, Wis.	11	13–0	8	3	1,620–1,800	2,250B	24.0	26.7	NP	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp, N. J.	10				(No town fire department)					DS–note 2
New Bern, N. C.	12	5–105	..	6	1,800–2,100	600D	G	17.8†	...	5–2498 804 39
New Castle, Ind.	17	15–0	7	2	1,987–2,040	2,400M	32.0	33.5	1.5	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La.	14	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....M	....	.....	NS	6–2621 836 41
New Kensington, Pa.	24	5–125	40	8	2,100–2,220	2,820C‡	U	18.2	NS	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	4–13	13	4	1,740–1,800	1,920S	F	11.6	2.6	7–3515 1427 38
Newburyport, Mass.	14	14–36†	..	5†	1,664–1,950†	500†M	S	35.3	3.6	6–note 3
Newton, Iowa	10	6–6	17	3	1,500–1,500	1,985M	9.2	11.2	0.3	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan.	11	8–0	50	3	1,893–1,960	2,237A	17.1	23.8	NP	6–2803 994 40
Niles, Mich.	11	15–51	20	4	1,920–2,250	2,750B	....	33.7	NS	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	13–0	8	3	2,124–2,244	2,832S	27.4†	30.4†	2.7†	7–3406 1393 25
Norfolk, Neb.	10	7–70	7	3	1,620–1,980	250D	U	11.6	NS	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla.	11	16–3	22	4	1,500–1,650	2,100A	16.9	19.4	0.3	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass.	22	29–0†	..	5†	1,425–1,650†	2,700†M	53.3†	57.9†	4.2†	4–note 3
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	10	10–35	30	6	1,820–1,911	2,750C	F	31.9	NP	5–note 3
North Braddock, Pa.	16	11–425†	..	2†	1,680–1,680†	None†	U	.....	...	4–2000 772 25
North Little Rock, Ark.	21	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....	....	.....	...	5–2291 769 40
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	8–16	19	3	.....–1,800	2,750C	U	19.4	0.7	D–note 2
North Platte, Neb.	12	7–35	29	3	1,200–1,656	2,211M	U	13.3	NS	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	0–140	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	.....	NS	not available
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	21–700	..	7	1,900–2,124	3,488C	H	59.6	AU	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass.	25	41–10	12	8	1,962–2,098	2,782M	89.6	95.5	NP	5–note 3
Northbridge t, Mass.	10				(No town fire department)					4–note 3
Norwich, Conn.	24	41–10	4	8	1,818–2,317	3,307C	89.6	103.2	NP	4–note 3
Norwood t, Mass.	15	20–14	10	7	1,800–2,400	3,300C	46.6	51.8	NP	4–note 3
Nutley, N. J.	22	9–65†	..	4†	1,800–2,500†	300†S‡	S	30.9†	1.3†	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	24–0	21	6	.....–1,620	2,150M	37.3	40.3	...	6–2474 846 40

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Oil City, Pa	20	23–0	44	6	$1,560–1,790	$2,520C‡	$41.7	$57.0	NP	not available
Okmulgee, Okla	16	14–0	57	5	1,260–1,260	1,840M‡	21.2	23.2	0.4	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa	12	0–200†	..	3†	None–None†	None†D	F	.8	NS	not available
Olean, N. Y	22	21–0	19	5	1,500–1,800	2,000M	44.1†	55.7†	AU	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash	13	16–125	28	6	1,800–2,100	3,000M‡	....	38.2	3.0	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y	10	10–58	10	4	1,575–1,890	2,646S	G	22.1	AU	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N. Y	12	8–21	13	4	1,863–2,101	2,760S	H	21.5	NP	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif	14	8–89	13	4	2,051–2,286	3,210C	F	20.6	NS	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C	11	11–14	0	5	1,500–1,800	2,640C‡	S	26.8	NS	5–2368 704 42
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9–6	11	4	1,344–1,644	1,884M	15.1	17.7	0.5	6–2827 960 40
Ossining, N. Y	16	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....D	....	.....	NS	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y	22	34–0	12	4	1,800–1,800	2,800S	62.3†	69.3†	7.4†	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill	16	12–8	25	5	1,920–1,920	2,160C‡	23.1	29.1	AP	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan	10	7–0	29	2	1,380–1,380	1,680M‡	9.4	10.8	NS	6–2709 1038 39
Owosso, Mich	14	21–0	14	4	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	33.5	37.7	NS	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12	9–7	44	4	2,040–2,280	2,940A	23.4	25.2	3.5	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex	12	8–0	0	4	1,500–1,500	1,687M‡	12.8	13.4	NS	22–note 1
Palo Alto, Calif	17	22–15	5	5	2,160–2,400	3,480B	47.1	52.8	2.4	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex	13	7–16	57	3	1,560–1,680	1,905C	F	12.3	NS	24–note 1
Panama City, Fla	12	7–23	64	4	1,535–1,580	2,100A	S	27.2	NP	7–3333 1069 39
Paris, Tex	19	21–0	71	6	1,320–1,500	1,980M	22.0	25.9	NP	21–note 1
Park Ridge, Ill	12	2–20†	..	2†	1,800–1,920†	250†D	F	9.6	1.3	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	16	8–0	0	2	1,837–2,205	NoneS	17.7	18.4	1.2	8–note 5
Parsons, Kan	14	17–0	6	4	1,440–1,620	2,040M‡	27.5	29.2	4.3	5–2276 745 40
Peabody, Mass	22	43–20	7	9	2,302–2,302	3,000M	92.0	98.7	NP	5–note 3
Peekskill, N. Y	17	14–300	7	5	1,900–2,200	750D	U	42.8	NP	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill	19	9–4	0	2	1,800–1,800	2,000C‡	17.8	18.4	NS	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp, N. J	18	2–200†	..	14†	1,450–2,000†	100†C	G	13.0†	NS	E–note 2
Peru, Ind	12	21–0	21	6	1,920–1,920	2,160M	40.0	43.6	5.0	5–2174 770 41
Phenix City, Ala	15	6–25	42	3	1,500–1,500	1,800B	U	.....	NS	8–3858 1240 39
Phillipsburg, N. J	18	0–104	..	7	None–None	425S‡	G	9.0	NS	E–note 2
Phoenixville, Pa	12	5–120	20	6	1,980–1,980	NoneD	G	8.6	NS	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark	21	24–0	48	5	1,320–1,560	2,190M	33.1	36.7	NP	5–2332 394 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	17–0	6	6	1,848–2,112	2,970A	38.3	39.8	5.1	5–2187 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan	18	16–0	47	6	1,476–1,656	2,190M‡	....	29.4	AU	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa	18	7–136	43	3	1,980–1,980	500C‡	H	19.8	NS	not available
Plains tp, Pa	16	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	C	H	.....	...	not available
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	10–56	10	3	1,600–1,800	2,100M	U	22.5	AU	6–2362 966 40
Pleasantville, N. J	11	9–30	0	5	1,760–1,980	2,310C	U	.....	U	E–note 2
Plymouth t, Mass	13	18–38	14	7	1,982–2,159	3,500S	G	61.7	AU	5–note 3
Plymouth, Pa	16	3–60	0	4	.....–1,848	75D	U	7.3	1.0	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	18	15–4	20	4	2,040–2,100	3,450M	31.9	45.4	NS	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif	24	19–16	50	6	2,046 2,046	2,970C	39.4	48.3	NS	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla	17	16–0	31	4	1,440–2,100	2,700M‡	26.0	33.4	5.6	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	7–0†	..	2†	1,320–1,320†	1,500†M	9.3	9.3	NS	7–note 3
Port Chester, N. Y	23	4–220	..	9	.....–2,500	NoneD	U	23.0	NP	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N. H	15	12–44	4	7	2,100–2,100	2,400C	S	32.7	0.4	A1–note 4
Pottstown, Pa	20	9–81	11	8	1,690–1,690	250D	G	36.5	NS	not available
Pottsville, Pa	25	1–140	0	13	None–None	2,760B	G	19.6	NS	not available
Provo, Utah	18	13–0	15	4	1,715–2,100	2,220M‡	24.6	28.8	NP	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J	17	22–20	7	5	2,000–2,300	3,500C	50.7	54.6	3.0	B–note 2
Rapid City, S. D	14	9–18	28	4	.....–1,848	2,400D	U	17.4	NS	6–2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass	11	9–23	11	6	1,995–2,315	2,866C	S	34.3†	NP	5–note 3
Red Bank, N. J	11	0–225	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	12.3	NS	D–note 2
Redlands, Calif	14	11–8	27	5	2,100–2,280	2,790C	23.6	25.1	NS	5–2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Calif	13	8–14	31	2	1,800–2,120	2,500C	H	14.3	NS	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif	12	12–6	18	6	2,340–2,550	3,600A	29.1	35.6	AU	4–1729 494 41
Reidsville, N. C	10	3–18	0	3	1,500–2,040	112A	F	10.3	NS	7–3389 1318 42
Reno, Nev	21	42–0	20	6	2,100–2,580	3,600M	104.6	116.0	AU	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	10–100	30	5	2,090–2,090	440M	U	.....	AU	4–2086 830 41

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Richmond, Calif.	24	103– 0	19	10	$1,380–1,560	$4,980A	$181.0	$213.8	6.0	5–2054 628 43
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	7– 0	0	2	2,040–2,040	2,400M‡	14.6	17.2	NS	6–note 3
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	0–120	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	9.6	NS	C–note 2
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	9– 40	11	5	1,900–2,500	3,500S‡	S	30.1†	0.9†	C–note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	17	18– 0	0	1	2,733–2,793	3,590B	42.2†	45.5†	1.3†	6–2959 1192 30
Rochester, N. H.	12	7– 69	0	7	1,820–1,820	2,184C	S	22.3	L	A1–note 4
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	11– 7	14	4	1,500–1,740	2,100C	18.4	21.5	NS	6–2642 1094 38
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	0–320	..	8	None–None	NoneD	U	18.0	NS	5–2076 804 33
Roselle, N. J.	14	7– 25	14	3	2,000–2,500	3,200M	S	21.8	0.6	D–note 2
Roswell, N. M.	13	8– 1	..	2	1,320–1,440	2,550M	12.2	14.6	NS	7–3592 1340 32
Rutherford, N. J.	15	0– 60†	..	5†	None-None†	None†D	G	9.4†	NS	D–note 2
Rutland, Vt.	17	20– 12	30	5	1,685–2,107	3,330M	43.4	58.4	NP	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	12– 0	25	4	1,440–1,637	2,280A	19.8	25.0	NP	6–2681 961 40
St. Charles, Mo.	11	5– 12	0	3	1,560–1,560	1,800M	F	11.1	NS	7–note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	6– 10	25	2	2,100–2,508	2,760M‡	F	27.9	NS	7–3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	20– 0	13	4	1,440–1,980	2,430C‡	40.6	41.3	1.9	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	12	11– 0	0	2	1,980–2,160	2,556M	21.2†	36.6†	NP	7–3128 1042 31
Salina, Kan.	21	22– 0	34	6	1,590–1,900	3,000A	36.9	40.5	NS	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif.	12	9– 23	33	6	2,160–2,520	3,750C	H	35.2	NS	5–2406 747 33
Salisbury, Md.	13	5– 75	0	9	.....–.....	200D	U	14.1	NS	not graded
Salisbury, N. C.	19	21– 13	26	5	1,500–1,680	2,718C	33.1	45.7	NS	5–2430 956 39
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	16– 4	44	4	2,130–2,340	3,228A	30.7	36.9	NS	5–2220 492 42
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	9– 0	11	3	1,920–2,000	2,640C	17.5	23.0	NS	6–2940 825 33
San Leandro, Calif.	15	11– 7	18	4	2,490–2,700	3,180A	20.7	31.6	NS	6–2514 964 42
San Mateo, Calif.	19	29– 0	7	7	2,160–2,640	3,540A	64.3	76.7	4.3	4–1832 724 41
Sandusky, Ohio	25	26– 0	2	7	1,800–2,100	2,640A	57.6	64.9	11.3	5–2074 771 36
Sanford, Fla.	10	7– 0	14	3	1,500–1,815	2,376C	11.2	13.0	NP	6–2898 1128 41
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	16– 4	13	5	1,920–2,100	2,700S‡	29.5	34.5	NS	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	2– 23	0	3	None-None	None	U	4.1	NS	7–3422 1311 42
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	23– 0	52	5	2,370–2,400	3,240A	41.2	45.4	NS	5–2190 558 40
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	8– 0	31	1	1,920–1,956	2,400A	15.3	16.9	NP	7–3083 1102 40
Sarasota, Fla.	11	7– 0	21	6	1,320–1,560	2,450M	11.3	17.2	NP	5–2187 812 43
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	14	26– 0	19	4	1,500–1,848	2,400S‡	....	.....	...	5–2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass.	15	15– 15	7	5	2,384–2,384	3,035B	37.3	55.6	1.3	5–note 3
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	13– 17	8	4	.....–2,100	3,000A	F	36.6	2.2	7–3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	17–125	24	5	2,100–2,700	4,300C	U	47.6	AU	4–1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	5– 30	0	2	1,590–1,680	2,280M	U	9.7	0.3	7–3470 1327 40
Sedalia, Mo.	20	15– 0	0	4	1,200–1,460	1,770M	21.0	23.2	NS	7–note 3
Selma, Ala.	20	19– 0	18	3	1,530–1,800	2,760M	36.0	35.6	NS	5–2254 624 43
Seminole, Okla.	12	5– 7	..	3	1,260–1,375	1,680M	S	9.5	NP	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	35– 0	14	3	2,640–2,640	3,940M	84.0	87.0	5.2	6–note 5
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	0–250	..	7	None–None	NoneD	U	0.0	NS	6–2607 911 41
Shamokin, Pa.	19	0–800†	..	6†	None–None†	600†D	G	15.6†	...	not available
Shawnee, Okla.	22	23– 0	17	6	1,560–1,800	2,340A	35.9	38.2	NP	6–2542 968 36
Shelby, N. C.	14	4– 24	50	3	1,487–1,607	1,858C	F	.....	...	6–2821 1029 39
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	9– 6	33	4	1,700–1,700	1,900M	16.2	18.1	1.1	5–2352 758 40
Shelton, Conn.	11	0– 96	..	4	None–None	100S	U	5.8†	NS	6–note 3
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	7–...	..	9	None–None	50D	G	9.3	NS	not available
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	9– 0	11	2	1,620–2,100	2,160B	17.7	22.8	0.3	7–3208 1270 37
Sherman, Tex.	17	25– 0	38	6	1,248–1,680	1,920A	40.3	45.5	NP	17–note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13– 4	8	3	1,800–2,160	3,240B	29.3	32.3	0.9	5–2299 1001 38
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	4– 20	38	4	1,860–1,920	2,400C	F	12.2	NS	7–3490 1115 31
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4– 18	0	.	1,800–2,520	600B	H	17.4	NP	6–2767 905 43
South Orange, N. J.	14	17– 0	18	4	2,000–2,500	4,500C	46.1	49.1	2.0	D–note 2
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	11– 0	0	3	2,280–2,280	2,820A	23.8	24.1	NS	6–2679 946 39
South Portland, Me.	16	13–125	27	10	1,872–2,080	3,080A	H	37.8	NS	not available
South River, N. J.	11	0– 70	..	4	None–None	10D	S	.7	NS	E–note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	7– 0	0	4	1,800–2,070	2,760	....	20.2†	NP	7–3370 854 36
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	15– 33	0	7	2,368–2,368	3,000C	S	43.4	NP	4–note 3
Statesville, N. C.	11	5– 25†	..	4†	1,200–1,800†	1,800†C	F	13.9	NS	6–2516 885 43

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Staunton, Va	13	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....A	$7.9	$9.2	NS	6–2746 949 43
Steelton, Pa	13	4–150	0	6	$1,728–.....	$ 185C	U	9.7	NS	not available
Sterling, Ill	11	6– 12	8	4	1,800–1,800	2,120S‡	H	12.0	1.6	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis	16	15– 0	7	3	1,530–1,740	2,100B	26.6	29.9	3.5	6–2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla	10	11– 0	45	6	1,500–1,800	3,300M	13.5†	16.5†	0.3†	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass	11	9– 21	0	5	2,190–2,409	3,050C	....	24.0	NP	5–note 3
Stowe tp, Pa	13	0– 90†	..	7†	None–None†	None†C	U	.....	NS	6–2555 932 31
Stratford t, Conn	23	21– 15	10	6	1,750–2,300	3,570A	42.3	48.3	L	6–note 3
Streator, Ill	15	12– 0	33	4	2,100–2,100	2,520M‡	27.5	32.5	2.9	7–3034 1370 37
Struthers, Ohio	12	3– 14	33	2	1,920–2,220	577M	H	8.0†	0.9†	7–note 5
Suffolk, Va	11	17– 69	18	5	1,608–1,908	2,508A	G	33.1	NS	5–2099 771 41
Summit, N. J	16	9– 25	0	5	1,900–2,500	3,200C	S	53.5	3.2	D–note 2
Sumter, S. C	16	5– 7	10	3	1,734–1,734	2,340A	S	23.1	NS	6–2988 1067 43
Sunbury, Pa	15	0–300	..	9	None–None	600D	U	16.3	NS	not available
Swampscott t, Mass	11	20– 5	..	4	2,225–2,534	3,425C	50.9	58.9	1.1	4–note 3
Sweetwater, Tex	10	11– 9	41	4	1,530–1,914	2,280A	17.1	19.7	NP	19–note 1
Swissvale, Pa	16	4– 95	0	3	2,142–2,142	2,520C	G	15.2	NS	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla	16	18– 0	..	5	1,650–2,040	3,000A	28.9	37.3	NP	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa	12	0–200	..	7	None–None	300C	U	.....	NS	not available
Temple, Tex	15	14– 0	57	7	1,380–1,500	1,800C	19.7	21.9	NP	19–note 1
Terrell, Tex	10	3– 32†	..	6†	1,000–1,500†	None†D	U	6.5	NS	37–note 1
Texarkana, Ark	12	19– 0	45	6	1,320–1,782	2,100†	31.3	34.5	3.8	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex	17	30– 0	37	7	1,440–1,440	2,640C	47.1	57.4	NP	14–note 1
Thomasville, Ga	13	12– 0	67	.	1,584–1,716	2,440	19.4	21.4	NS	6–2506 849 40
Thomasville, N. C	11	3– 16	0	3	1,200–1,500	180A	F	11.2	NP	6–2810 1072 41
Tiffin, Ohio	16	19– 0	0	3	1,620–1,800	2,160M	34.6	35.6	3.2	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y	13	18–200	14	8	.....–2,728	2,650C	G	40.8†	NP	5–2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich	14	11– 19	46	5	1,500–1,740	2,100A	H	22.7	NS	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo	13	13– 0	39	4	1,740–1,740	2,100C	....	.....	NP	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	13– 6	62	4	1,500–1,740	2,205S‡	20.4	23.7	NS	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis	10	11– 0	0	3	1,500–2,080	2,580B	22.7	39.8	NP	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J	25	19– 98	16	5	2,100–2,500	3,500M	F	64.5	2.0	D–note 2
Uniontown, Pa	22	12–150	25	4	1,800–1,800	2,280C‡	G	30.0	2.0	not available
University Park, Tex	14	20– 0	33	3	1,680–1,916	3,600C	37.9	40.7	NP	19–note 1
Urbana, Ill	14	10– 0	20	3	1,890–1,890	2,220M	18.9	19.6	1.5	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga	16	16– 0	19	3	1,560–1,740	2,525M	25.7	36.2	NP	7–3346 1390 43
Vallejo, Calif	20	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	4,200S‡	84.3	99.7	AU	5–2489 933 41
Valley Stream, N. Y	17	1–210	0	7	None–None	NoneD	U	6.9	NS	5 2201 886 33
Vancouver, Wash	19	53– 0	76	6	2,520–2,640	.....M	86.8	95.3	5.5	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa	11	0–100	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	.....	NS	not available
Vicksburg, Miss	24	34– 0	32	4	1,386–1,704	2,208C	46.1†	68.9†	4.2†	5–2451 935 34
Victoria, Tex	12	..–...	..	.	.....–.....	.....D	U	8.1†	0.1†	16–note 1
Vincennes, Ind	18	23– 0	9	5	1,800–1,800	2,400M	....	.....	AU	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn	12	35– 0	7	4	1,905–1,980	3,120B	75.0†	80.0†	NP	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t, Mass	16	14– 26	14	5	2,190–2,190	3,200M‡	S	.....	U	5–note 3
Walla Walla, Wash	18	27– 0	15	6	1,740–1,860	2,460M	48.8	50.7	5.1	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn	11	11– 23	23	4	2,000–2,000	2,500C	S	27.6	1.0	6–note 3
Warren, Pa	15	18– 0	17	6	1,525–1,888	2,696M	33.8	35.9	NP	not available
Watertown, S. D	11	11– 20	5	4	1,320–1,620	1,860B	H	19.5	NP	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis	11	4 34	0	6	1,600–1,800	2,000M	G	11.4	2.0	6–2708 1014 39
Waterville, Me	17	8– 72	13	5	1,664–1,872	440M	H	29.1	0.4	not available
Watervliet, N. Y	16	22– 0	11	4	1,600–1,850	2,200A	38.4	43.1	AU	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis	19	24– 0	2	5	1,890–2,220	2,760B	45.6†	51.8†	NP	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga	17	14– 0	21	3	1,518–1,914	2,247A	26.4	29.7	0.7	6–2940 982 40
Waynesboro, Pa	10	3–450	..	4	1,547–1,547	150C	U	6.1	NS	not available
Webster t, Mass	13	0– 55†	..	6†	None–None†	None†C	S	.....	NS	6–note 3
Webster Groves, Mo	18	14– 5	14	3	1,944–1,944	3,780M‡	25.1†	30.2†	NS	6 note 3
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	54– 0	..	10	2,100–2,500	4,200C	140.5	145.5	5.6	D–note 2
Wellesley t, Mass	15	24– 10	8	6	2,200–2,400	3,600B	59.8	66.6	NP	4–note 3
Wenatchee, Wash	12	17– 6	18	5	1,950–2,010	2,640M‡	30.6	34.3	NP	4–1807 724 31

TABLE XIV-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid Volunteer	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
West Chester, Pa......	13	0– 35	..	6	None–None	200D	U	$ 8.1	NS	5–2274 732 21
West Frankfort, Ill....	12	3– 12	17	2	$1,800–1,800	$2,100M‡	F	5.3†	NS	8–3873 1484 39
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	28– 6	11	6	2,301–2,405	3,512B	$59.3	66.2	2.8	5–note 3
West Warwick t, R. I..	18				(No town fire department)					not available
Westbrook, Me.......	11	5– 69	0	5	2,100–2,100	365M	S	22.7	NP	not available
Westerly t, R. I.......	11	2–135	..	5	None–None	2,092	G	31.7	NS	
Westfield, Mass.......	19	27– 32	19	6	2,350–2,350	3,000B	S	69.1	0.9	5–note 3
Westfield, N. J........	18	13– 52	0	5	2,300–2,500	3,800M	F	42.9	1.5	C–note 2
Wewoka, Okla........	10	5– 8	20	3	1,500–1,500	1,860M‡	U	7.9†	NP	7–3458 899 38
Weymouth t, Mass....	24	38– 25	8	11	2,199–2,199	3,046C	84.4	98.1	3.6	4–note 3
Whiting, Ind..........	10	14– 0	4	2	1,800–2,220	2,760M	....	.....	AU	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif........	16	18– 0	28	4	1,830–2,100	3,000C	34.2	37.6	NS	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn.....	12	12– 22	8	8	2,265–2,454	3,146M	F	34.5	0.6	6–note 3
Wilmette, Ill..........	17	13– 1	15	3	2,280–2,340	3,900B	28.5	34.2	3.6	5–2007 872 40
Wilson, N. C..........	19	11– 27	0	4	1,728–2,190	2,916A	S	31.0	NP	5–2401 905 43
Winchester t, Mass....	15	19– 18	21	5	1,890–2,190	3,000C	41.8	45.9	NP	4–note 3
Winchester, Va........	12	4– 29	..	5	None–None	NoneC	U	13.9	NP	7–3035 863 43
Winnetka, Ill.........	12	11– 7	0	2	2,160–2,280	4,200A	29.6	31.3	2.2	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn........	22	35– 0	1	6	1,530–1,740	2,880B	59.5	64.6	2.5	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop t, Mass.....	17	11– 35	0	5	2,013–.....	1,450C	....	36.1	NP	4–note 3
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	11– 0	0	3	1,780–1,780	2,210B	21.4	23.7	NP	6–2941 1040 38
Woburn, Mass........	20	15– 12	7	7	2,065–2,190	2,865M	36.0	39.2	NP	4–note 3
Wooster, Ohio........	12	9– 21	56	5	1,620–1,860	2,340M	H	20.3	2.5	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio..........	11	5– 6	20	4	1,980–1,980	2,280A	F	.....	NP	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich.......	12	20– 0	28	4	2,430–2,520	2,970B	33.0	48.6	NP	7–3150 1130 32

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XIV-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau, which operates in the states of Ohio and West Virginia, has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of six Ohio cities because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1943

By Theo E. Hall

Chief of Police, Wilmette, Illinois; and Instructor in Police Training, Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, Chicago

During the year 1943 the attention of municipal police departments has shifted from passive defense measures and preparation for possible aerial assaults and sabotage of war production to the solution of pressing local problems. Of chief concern has been the control and treatment of young offenders, a problem which has received nationwide attention by various interested agencies. Another problem of increasing concern has been the replacement of police personnel lost to the armed services and to war production; the limited personnel has resulted in placing greater emphasis on organization and training. A few police departments were confronted with race riots but little constructive work has been done to lessen the tension that exists in some cities. In general the year 1943 has been a quiet one for the police. Practically all statistics indicate a decline in the number of crimes reported and in traffic accidents. Most police departments curtailed their activities.

Juvenile Delinquency. Police departments recognized that they had a large share of responsibility in handling the problem of juvenile delinquency. The number of delinquent girls coming before 83 courts in areas of 100,000 or more population increased 38 per cent in 1942 as compared with 1940 according to the United States Children's Bureau, while the number of boys' cases increased 11.3 per cent. There was probably a still greater increase during 1943 and of course many delinquents are never brought before the courts but are handled by the police or by social agencies. Broad suggestions for handling the problem are set forth in two pamphlets issued during the year by the United States Children's Bureau, but this general blueprint must be translated into specific community plans. Most of the local plans for handling juvenile delinquents include some provision for recreation such as teen-age centers, student canteens, and other supervised activities, while other communities have discovered a need for new social services. For example, Hartford, Connecticut, established a juvenile division in its police department and increased the number of policewomen. Several other large cities have created juvenile or crime prevention divisions, manned by regular officers, detectives, and policewomen, while the smaller cities generally have assigned one regular police officer to handle juvenile delinquency problems. The police cooperate with other agencies in investigating offenses committed by juveniles, patrol places where young people congregate or where delinquency hazards exist, and sometimes arrange for the treatment or disposition of cases.

Another approach is found in Los Angeles where the police department set up "deputy auxiliary police" for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21 with the idea that such an organization would eliminate street-corner gangs and reduce delinquency. These young people are given the standard civilian defense messenger training plus athletics, drills, and special programs. They buy their own uniforms from funds earned in scrap collection drives. California cities will be aided in their crime prevention program by the delinquency prevention division of the California Youth Authority created in 1943.

Providence, Rhode Island, set up a junior police force in an effort to curb vandalism which resulted in the destruction of field houses in several municipal parks. In Indianapolis the police department's juvenile aid division, the park department recreation division, and the board of public safety cooperated in the campaign against juvenile delinquency. Juvenile offenders and minor cases are tried at recreation centers by their companions under the program of "boys' courts."

Many cities adopted curfew ordinances but a few cities rejected this means of attacking the delinquency problem partly because of the shortage of police personnel and partly because of the resentment of the police at having to add a "nursemaid's" job to their many more serious duties. There is also bound to be a feeling of resentment on the part of the juvenile population to the enforcement of this essentially negative and unduly restrictive type of legislation. Major Bascom Johnson, of the American Social Hygiene Association, after a trip around the country declared, "The curfew is an indictment of the parent but I think we will have to come to it. The danger lies in applying the hour too early, or in thinking once the law is passed the problem is solved."

These are just examples of what cities are doing in this field. Community coordinating councils or committees have sprung into being throughout the country, all working toward a better understanding and a solution of the problems of delinquency. Local police officers have played a prominent part in furnishing data, suggesting specific action, and generally making available their long experience in this field.

Personnel. Further inroads on police personnel by the armed services and by higher wages in war production were reported during the year. To offset such losses and to hold personnel many cities have increased the base pay, provided better working conditions, lowered entrance requirements, waived residence requirements, and postponed the retirement of men reaching the retirement age. The hours of duty have been lengthened in some cities on a voluntary basis—and generally additional pay has been given.

The manpower shortage has resulted in the curtailment of certain police functions. Hartford, Los Angeles, and other cities have instituted a policy of releasing without a court hearing persons arrested for plain intoxication, after a few hours of incarceration and after a release waiver has been signed by the defendant. A few police departments settle minor cases over the telephone and thus save the time required to make personal calls. Policewomen have replaced men in juvenile units and as record clerks and telephone and radio operators. An increasing number of cities employed women for traffic posts and school crossing control on busy thoroughfares.

In-service training for police has been looked upon as an effective method of offsetting personnel shortages. For example, the state police schools in Texas and Virginia have continued to expand and are proving of great value, especially to the police departments of the smaller cities. In Syracuse, New York, 30 policemen were selected to attend a one-year course of police training at the extension department of Syracuse University. The instructors are three key men in the police department assisted by the university staff. During the year one or more command officers in the police departments in the following cities enrolled in the correspondence course in police administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration: Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, and San Diego, California; Duluth, Minnesota; Greendale, Wisconsin; Houston, Texas; Manhattan, Kansas; Niagara Falls, New York; Seattle, Washington; and Verdun, Quebec.

Auxiliary Police. Without the aid of auxiliary police units which were organized under the civilian defense program some cities would have been unable to maintain normal police service. In Los Angeles the auxiliary police rendered more than 3,000 man days of service each month in 1943. Assignments included patrolling in cars with regular officers, foot patrol, desk sergeant's office, and the policing of special events. The auxiliaries have become a valuable liaison between the department and the public; some cities may continue to make use of volunteer police after the war. At least one large city, Washington, D. C., however, has discontinued the use of auxiliary police for the performance of regular police duties because of the question of liability in event of injury to the auxiliary while performing police duties. The Office of Civilian Defense and the International Association of Chiefs of Police went on record disapproving the arming of auxiliary police and recommending that auxiliaries be under the supervision of the police chief.

Organization. Two large cities reorganized their police departments in 1943 on the basis of surveys by outside police consultants: Hartford, Connecticut, and Louisville, Kentucky. Hartford eliminated its precinct stations and centralized all operations at the central station. The department was organized into nine functional divisions each commanded by a captain. These included: patrol, traffic, vice, detective, juvenile, records, maintenance, planning, and personnel. A unique feature of the new setup is the planning division staffed by five superior officers and charged with the full-time duty of studying records and statistics to prepare plans for increasing the police service and meeting the changing needs of the department. Traffic lights were installed in the business section to eliminate the need for fixed post traffic officers. It was decided that a well-trained officer, mounted in a two-way radio-equipped police cruiser car was the most effective means for rendering police service. Louisville also abandoned the district type of organization and created a single command at police headquarters, the department being divided into five major functional divisions responsible directly to the chief of police. The divisions are: records and communication, traffic, detective, crime prevention, and patrol. Each patrolman is now charged with the enforcement of the traffic laws just as much as with the enforcement of other laws. Instead of having officers and men divided into three equal shifts as in the past, police manpower is distributed at the hours and in the places where most needed. The abandonment of five district stations made available more than 30 police officers which helped to offset the loss of men to the armed services. One of the abandoned district stations was converted into an up-to-date police training school.

Equipment. Many cities curtailed cruising by police cars in order to save gasoline and equipment. Cruising was reduced as much as 50 per cent in such cities as Asheville, North Carolina; Mamaroneck, New York; and Portsmouth, Ohio, to name only a few cities, police cars usually being stationed at fire houses awaiting instructions by radio from police headquarters. Detroit converted 20 of its accident prevention bureau cars to emergency ambulances on the theory that first aid treatment and direct-to-hospital facilities will save lives as well as rubber and gasoline. It was found that a police car could be converted into an efficient ambulance in two minutes. A few cities installed new police radio equipment in 1943: Ellwood, Pennsylvania, for example, received a license to operate a two-way frequency modulated police radio, and Richmond, California, reported successful operation of two-way FM police radio which had been installed in 1942.

Legislation. New Hampshire permitted the cities of Concord, Manchester, and Nashua to adopt police retirement plans. The Illinois legislature passed a bill making cities with a population of 500,000 or more (Chicago) liable for damages resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle by regular policemen on duty. Pennsylvania diverted revenues from a 2 per cent state tax on outside casualty insurance premiums to municipal and state police pension funds.

Other Developments. The United States Supreme Court, in the case of the *United States* v. *McNabb,* held that any statement made by a defendant in a case involving violation of a federal criminal statute would not be admissable as evidence if the statement was made prior to formal arraignment. This decision has had a profound effect on the methods used in the investigation of federal violations. The decision is not binding on the state courts, but it is expected it will be used widely as a reference in state criminal trials in which confessions or statements are introduced as evidence.

The police commissioner of Detroit prohibited policemen from affiliating with the Fraternal Order of Police, sustaining a similar order which had been issued in 1919. He stated that the FOP had more similarity to a labor union than a fraternal order and that in his opinion a police officer could not consistently belong to a union and perform his sworn duties. The action of the police and fire board of Lansing, Michigan, in prohibiting police command officers from becoming members of the Fraternal Order of Police was upheld by the state supreme court (the *Fraternal Order of Police* v. *Harris*).

The police procedures which have been developed throughout the country in controlling venereal disease were set forth in a manual entitled *Techniques of Law Enforcement Against Prostitution,* published by the Federal Security

Agency and distributed in the summer of 1943 to mayors, city managers, and police chiefs of all cities.

The Future. The general reduction in police work, as measured by the decline in the number of offenses reported to the police, number of persons arrested, and the number of auto accidents has in part compensated for reductions in police personnel. Closer cooperation than in previous years from federal law enforcement agencies and from the police forces of the armed services also has assisted municipal police to meet local problems. Looking to the postwar period many police administrators are planning for increased personnel, new equipment, and revised programs of traffic control and crime prevention. The big question facing every municipal police department is whether or not there will be a tremendous increase in crime and police problems such as has followed every other war in history.

Professional Organization. Membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (918 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.) in 1943 increased to 1,630. The Association during the year assisted the Federal Security Agency in activating its program for the elimination of venereal diseases, through suppression of both commercialized and unorganized prostitution; kept police chiefs advised of various orders and practices of the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service System affecting police personnel; assisted in the development of recommendations for postwar police radio service; renewed its efforts to secure federal legislation to control the transmission of gambling information; endorsed bills providing for the registration and fingerprinting of all persons in the United States; set up a committee to study police statistics and crime prevention activities in the juvenile delinquency field; and appointed a committee to work with the Institute of Traffic Engineers in evolving a fixed formula to determine the necessity for keeping a traffic officer at intersections controlled by signals.

Police Department Statistics

A BROAD picture of police activities in 1943 in cities over 10,000 population is given by the data in Tables XV–A and XV–B.[1] The crime rates and traffic accident death rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service; number of men, automobiles, motorcycles, and radios give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work, while data on motorization and one-man patrol give information on some of the methods employed in police work. In addition to items tabulated in previous years, the 1944 tabulation shows which cities are using auxiliary policemen in regular police work. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" on pages 433 to 444.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XV–A and XV–B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police department employees reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1943 and early in 1944.

Table 1 shows that the average number of employees per 1,000 population for all cities over 10,000 is 1.66 as compared with 1.70 in 1943, 1.72 in 1942, and 1.68 in 1941. There was a substantial decrease in the number of employees in all population groups, continuing a wartime trend already noticeable in the previous year. The actual decrease in personnel since 1942 may be somewhat greater than is revealed by the data, for some cities may have reported the number of police department positions, including some currently unfilled, rather than the actual number of employees.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES, ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS, AND POLICEMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Police Employees		No. Cities Reporting Turnover	Turnover Per 100 Employees	
		Number	No. Per 1,000 Pop.		Additions	Separations
Cities over 500,000	14	50,929	2.28	13	7.5	10.6
250,000 to 500,000	22	10,959	1.46	21	14.9	17.8
100,000 to 250,000	55	11,351	1.46	55	9.6	13.7
50,000 to 100,000	105	9,898	1.38	104	11.7	14.7
25,000 to 50,000	208	8,710	1.21	203	10.9	14.7
10,000 to 25,000	656	10,504	1.07	612	16.9	20.8
All over 10,000	1,060	102,351	1.66	1,008	10.4	13.8

A further analysis of number of police employees per 1,000 population is found in Table 5, which shows the range, quartiles, and median of this figure for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000; while it is nearer one per 1,000 population for cities under 500,000, decreasing from 1.41, to .99 with decreasing size of city. Table 5 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees has twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000–to–25,000 group approximately 15 times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and/or radio systems; a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger–than–average proportion of the force on traffic duty, etc.

To determine to what extent cities have sought a solution for their manpower problems in the use of auxiliary policemen for regular police duties, cities were asked to report this year whether auxiliary police were so employed, on either a part-time or a full-time basis. Except for cities over 500,000, only a very small proportion of the cities which reported have found it necessary and desirable to turn to auxiliary policemen as a supplement to the regular force. Six of the fourteen cities over 500,000, and about one-sixth of the cities in each of the smaller population groups reported the use of auxiliaries for regular police tasks. The reply of each city to this question is tabulated in Tables XV–A and XV–B.

Turnover of Police Department Personnel. Tables XV–A and XV–B show the personnel turnover per 100 employees in each city over 10,000. This turnover rate is the average of the number of separations and additions during 1943 per 100 employees as of January, 1944; employees leaving for all reasons, including those granted leaves of absence to enter military service, were counted in the separations; all new employees including temporary substitutes were counted in the appointments. The median turnover rate, as shown in Table 5, centers around 10 per 100 employees—except for high figures of about 16 per 100 employees in cities from 250,000 to 500,000 and in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. In about one-fourth of the cities in each population group the rate is below seven per hundred, while in another one-fourth it ranges above 16 per hundred, the remaining cities coming between these limits. The median rates reported for 1943 are approximately two per 100 below the corresponding rates reported for 1942, indicating that the turnover problem has become slightly less acute in the past year—although, since the rate is an average of additions and separations, this may only reflect the increasing difficulty of finding new personnel to replace those who left during the year. However, Table 1, in which are recorded separate average rates of additions and separations, demonstrates that there has been an approximately equal reduction in both rates since 1942. In 1942 the average addition rate for all cities over 10,000 was 12.8 per 100 employees, the average separation rate 15.3; in 1943 the corresponding rates were 10.4 and 13.8.

There is fair agreement, in each population group and in the totals, between the net excess of separations over additions and the net decrease in employment in 1943, but there are small discrepancies. In addition to the possible overestimate of actual employment it is probable that there was some underestimate of number of appointments—some cities reporting net rather than gross additions, and some failing to include substitutes for men entering military service. The errors in number of employees probably do not exceed 1 or 2 per cent, however, and the errors in additions and separations are not much larger.

Police Salaries. Tables XV–A and XV–B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1943 and early in 1944. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Where officials indicate that an increased salary rate or a bonus went into effect January 1, 1944, this new salary is that shown in Tables XV–A and XV–B. Table 5, which summarizes these data, shows that the typical spread between median entrance and median maximum annual salaries ranges from $180 in cities under 25,000 to $488 in cities over 500,000. Except for the smallest cities this spread is less than that reported in the 1943 YEAR BOOK—probably a further reflection of the manpower shortage with an attendant increase in entrance salaries as one step towards attracting replacements to the police force. Median entrance salaries increase only slightly from the small cities to the large cities ($1,800 in cities under 25,000; $2,130 in cities over 500,000), while maximum patrolmen's salaries show substantial increases with size of city ($1,980 in the smallest cities; $2,618 in the largest). In all population groups, median patrolmen's salaries show substantial increases (from $60 to $170 per year in the different population groups) over the salaries reported in 1943, continuing and accelerating a trend which was already in evidence last year.

Median salaries of police chiefs range from $2,580 in the small cities to $7,350 in the largest cities. The chief's salaries also showed increases over the 1943 figures, the average increase being about the same as the increase in patrolmen's salaries.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Tables XV–A and XV–B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1942 and corrected for changes reported since that date. In 34 per cent of the reporting cities (all except 15 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported) the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 24 per cent by the council, in 17 per cent by a police or safety board, in 15 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety or police director or commissioner; in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1943 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into the retirement system fund, if any; and (3) all other police expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XV–A and XV–B the total expenditure figure includes the amount spent for salaries and wages and all other expenditures *except* for retirement payments. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived; every attempt has been made to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees and retirement payments deducted from employees' salaries. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees, for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount can be shown in the "Retirement" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XV–A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

As analyzed in Table 2, total police department expenditures, not including retirement, for the 980 cities over 10,000 which reported, were $4.57 per capita

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[1] Data shown in Tables XV-A and XV-B were secured by the YEAR BOOK from police chiefs and finance officers late in 1943 and early in 1944, with the exception of data on crimes which were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports,* Annual Bulletin, 1943, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and on traffic accident death rates for 1943 which were compiled by the National Safety Council early in 1944.

for the year 1943, an increase of 30 cents per capita over the previous year. Approximately half of this increase resulted from higher salary and wage expenditures: $4.07 per capita in 1943 as compared with $3.90 in 1942, $3.81 in 1941, and $3.71 per capita in 1940. The higher salary and wage expenditure in 1943 reflected, in turn, the salary increases already discussed—which were counterbalanced only in small part by the reduction in personnel. The greatest increase in non-salary expenditures took place in cities over 500,000: from 30 cents per capita in 1942 to 68 cents per capita in 1943.

TABLE 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1943 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1943					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment*
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$137,300	$6.13	$152,338	$6.81	90.1	14	100.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,032	22,135	3.15	24,775	3.52	89.3	22	81.8
100,000 to 250,000	53	7,535	24,250	3.22	27,050	3.59	89.7	53	90.6
50,000 to 100,000	100	6,828	20,606	3.02	23,424	3.43	88.0	94	88.3
25,000 to 50,000	198	6,893	18,720	2.72	21,965	3.11	85.2	177	82.5
10,000 to 25,000	594	8,870	19,017	2.14	22,583	2.55	84.2	374	72.2
All over 10,000	980	59,526	$242,028	$4.07	$272,135	$4.57	88.9	734	78.9

* The percentage given is per cent of cities with retirement system.

Salaries and wages comprised almost 89 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments; this ratio showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities. Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the others, and are almost three times as great as those in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Since total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels, it is to be expected that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries than the small cities will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, three-fourths have some kind of retirement plan for police employees, and four-fifths of the 734 cities with such a system make some payment to the retirement fund. All of the cities over 100,000 reporting on this item have a retirement plan for police employees.

Number of Motor Vehicles. In Tables XV–A and XV–B is shown the number of motor vehicles—motorcycles and others—in all cities over 10,000 as reported early in 1944. The number of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, per 100,000 population increased slightly in 1944—18.3, compared with 18.2 in 1943, 17.3 in 1942, and 16.5 in 1941. Because the number of employees decreased during the year 1943, there was a somewhat larger increase in number of motor vehicles per 100 employees–from 10.7 in 1943 to 11.2 this year. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population decreased from 7.7 in 1943 to 7.3 in 1944, while the number per 100 employees remained constant at 4.5.

The typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it has all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees cities under 500,000 are much more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of automobiles per 100 employees is twice as great in the small cities as in the large; and the number of motorcycles per 100 employees is about three times as great.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES AND RADIO EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Motor Vehicles					Motorcycles			
		Total No.	with One-way Radio	with Two-way Radio	Total No.		Total No.	with Radio	Total No.	
					Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000	14	3,666	44.2	34.0	15.8	7.2	1,403	30.1	6.0	2.8
250,000 to 500,000	22	1,669	40.7	55.6	22.2	15.2	551	49.5	7.3	5.5
100,000 to 250,000	55	1,573	19.7	67.3	20.2	13.9	713	50.9	9.1	6.3
50,000 to 100,000	105	1,430	19.7	65.7	20.0	14.4	657	58.0	9.2	6.6
25,000 to 50,000	208	1,298	11.8	73.7	18.0	14.9	590	53.2	8.2	6.8
10,000 to 25,000	656	1,818	18.8	57.3	18.6	17.3	667	37.0	6.8	6.3
All over 10,000	1,060	11,454	29.6	53.9	18.3	11.2	4,581	43.7	7.3	4.5

Police Radio Facilities. The radio equipment of motor vehicles and motorcycles is also shown in Tables XV–A and XV–B. Tables 3 and 4 show a continued development of two-way radio. In 1940 only 26 per cent of the total number of police cars had two-way radio; this figure had increased to 45 per cent in 1942, 48 per cent in 1943, and 54 per cent in 1944. In all except the largest population group there are more police cars with two-way than with one-way radio. Eighty-three per cent of all police cars have some radio equipment, as compared with slightly more than the 81 per cent which reported such equipment in the two previous years. There has been a further decrease over 1943 in the number of police cars with only one-way radio and an increase in the number with two-way radio; 74 per cent of the cities reported that at least some of their cars were equipped with two-way radio, as compared with 69 per cent in 1943, and 64 per cent in 1942.

Table 3 shows that 44 per cent of all motorcycles have some radio equipment, as compared with 42 per cent in 1943 and 38 per cent in 1942. Of 773 cities which reported that they use motorcycles, 42 per cent have radio equipment on some of their cycles—radio equipment for motorcycles being more common in the large cities than in the small cities.

Police Methods. All cities over 10,000 were asked to report the extent to which patrol is motorized, and the extent to which one-man rather than two-man cars are used. Data on these two points are given for each city in Tables XV–A and XV–B.

The small number of motor vehicles per 100 employees in cities over 500,000 is reflected in a low degree of patrol motorization (about one-third of all patrolmen are motorized in the median city of this group). For the other population groups approximately one-half to three-fifths of the total number of patrolmen are motorized. Except for one city in the 25,000 to 50,000 group, all cities over 25,000 reported the use of some motorized patrol. Fifteen cities over 25,000 (eight in the population group of 25,000 to 50,000) reported that all patrol was motorized. Of cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 52 reported they used no motorized patrol, 40 reported that all patrol was motorized, while 526 reported some foot and some motorized patrol.

TABLE 4

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting*	No. Having One-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Two-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Both 1- and 2-way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		Cities Having Motorcycles: Total		Cities Having Motorcycles: With Radio	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	14	0	0.0	1	7.1	13	92.9	14	100.0	14	100.0	9	64.3
250,000 to 500,000	22	0	0.0	1	4.5	21	95.5	22	100.0	21	95.5	17	81.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	1	1.8	17	30.9	37	67.3	55	100.0	53	96.4	32	60.4
50,000 to 100,000	103	10	9.7	54	52.4	38	36.9	102	99.0	99	96.1	59	59.6
25,000 to 50,000	196	13	6.6	134	68.4	46	23.5	193	98.5	181	92.3	80	44.2
10,000 to 25,000	642	114	17.8	340	53.0	65	10.1	519	80.8	405	63.1	129	31.9
All over 10,000	1,032	138	13.4	547	53.0	220	21.3	905	87.7	773	74.9	326	42.2

* All cities over 10,000 have some police cars, except seven cities between 10,000 and 25,000, of which one has motorcycles only and six have no motor equipment whatsoever.

One-man patrol cars are employed in the small cities to a far greater extent than in the large cities. Among 13 cities over 500,000, 10 assign two or more men to all patrol cars, while three assign one man to some of their cars; among cities from 250,000 to 500,000, 11 use two-man patrol exclusively, one uses only one-man cars, nine cities assign two men to some cars and one man to other cars; the corresponding figures for cities from 100,000 to 250,000 are 28, 3, 23; for cities from 50,000 to 100,000, 45, 9, and 42, respectively; for cities from 25,000 to 50,000, 94, 32, and 71, respectively; and for cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 176, 176, and 204, respectively. Fifty-three, or 38 per cent, of the total 148 cities using some one-man cars use them exclusively for day patrol.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports* (Volume XIV, Annual Bulletin, 1943, pages 72–78) on the so-called "Class 1," i.e., major, offenses. Table XV–A shows, for cities over 25,000 population, (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 popu-

TABLE 5

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-yr. Average, 1939–43)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	100	195	...
Lowest	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	...
Median	5.2	4.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	...
Upper Quartile	7.0	13.5	9.5	8.8	4.5	...
Highest	10.6	31.0	33.6	39.7	38.3	...
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1943)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	99	194	...
Lowest	12.4	6.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	33.6	45.3	17.5	10.9	4.3	...
Median	71.7	63.4	34.3	21.3	12.6	...
Upper Quartile	131.0	85.1	72.9	45.6	30.5	...
Highest	168.2	191.6	175.4	307.8	335.3	...
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1943)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	54	96	201	...
Lowest	255	353	234	165	118	...
Lower Quartile	335	480	504	362	308	...
Median	537	780	731	552	449	...
Upper Quartile	697	1,040	997	738	649	...
Highest	1,522	1,721	2,062	1,595	2,250	...
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1944)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	104	207	649
Lowest	1.70	.97	.76	.81	.59	.23
Lower Quartile	1.94	1.07	1.13	1.06	.97	.78
Median	2.23	1.41	1.40	1.31	1.17	.99
Upper Quartile	2.60	1.62	1.80	1.60	1.39	1.26
Highest	3.41	2.93	2.70	3.31	2.58	3.38
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1943)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	21	55	100	199	612
Lowest	4.4	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile	6.5	8.4	6.0	6.7	5.7	8.3
Median	9.8	15.9	10.3	10.3	10.7	16.7
Upper Quartile	11.4	23.2	17.2	16.5	17.2	28.6
Highest	13.2	39.6	42.2	65.5	62.5	85.7
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1944)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	54	103	205	643
Lowest	$1,660	$1,536	$1,518	$1,380	$ 810	$1,080
Lower Quartile	1,850	1,797	1,800	1,704	1,740	1,620
Median	2,130	1,920	1,920	1,890	1,920	1,800
Upper Quartile	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	1,980
Highest	3,041	2,484	2,380	2,832	2,825	2,732
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1944)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	54	104	206	647
Lowest	$2,080	$1,836	$1,800	$1,380	$1,500	$1,200
Lower Quartile	2,365	2,076	2,088	1,952	1,920	1,800
Median	2,618	2,250	2,221	2,100	2,100	1,980
Upper Quartile	2,726	2,400	2,400	2,457	2,300	2,183
Highest	3,263	3,000	2,796	3,245	3,010	3,000
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (January, 1944)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	54	104	207	647
Median	$7,350	$5,085	$4,310	$3,682	$3,182	$2,580

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[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 11.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating rates.

lation from 1939 to 1943 inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1943; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1943. A primary reason for using these particular indexes is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable available measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data are affected greatly by fluctuations due to chance. Robbery rates are reasonably reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other single crime index. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1943, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]

Division	No. of Cities Reporting[2]	Murder Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny[3]—Theft	Auto Theft
New England	44	.86	16.5	12.4	295	582	143
Middle Atlantic	57	2.74	17.3	31.3	129	237	112
East North Central	85	4.48	76.8	48.8	304	800	158
West North Central	27	4.10	26.6	30.5	228	726	135
South Atlantic	35	12.33	73.5	140.2	395	1167	264
East South Central	12	17.01	54.9	101.7	397	940	198
West South Central	20	13.87	46.2	85.2	397	1214	239
Mountain	11	5.26	72.0	34.4	537	1568	312
Pacific	27	4.27	124.9	61.6	516	1466	553

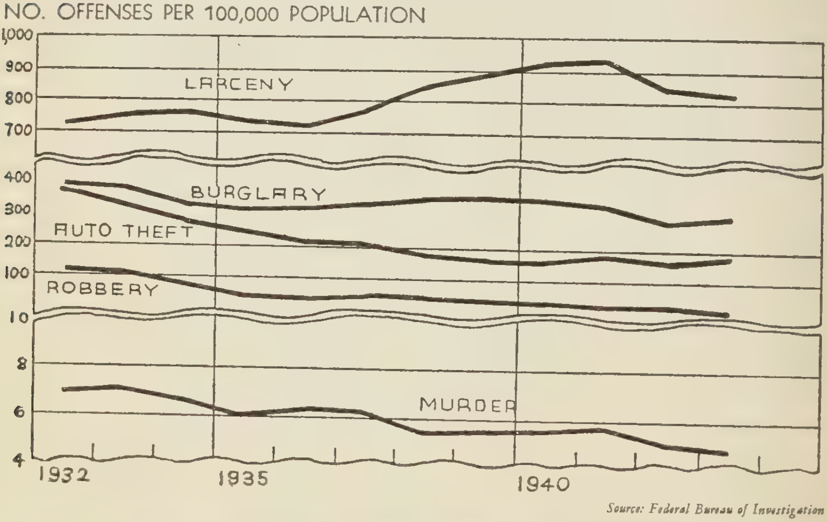
[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Annual Bulletin, 1943 (Government Printing Office, 1944), pp. 59–60.

[2] Includes all cities above 25,000 which reported to the FBI.

[3] Includes larcenies both over and under $50, whereas crimes against property in Table XV-A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police alone but is rather a charge against the entire community. Some of the factors which affect the amount of crime are the age, sex, and racial composition of the population; its economic and social status; education, recreational, and religious facilities; the number and quality of policemen; the policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; public attitudes toward law enforcement; and the efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors; and it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual.

Table 5 shows that, in general, crime rates increase with population class. In addition, there is a wide variation among cities of the same population group. In the cities between 100,000 and 250,000, for example, the five-year average murder rate varies from 0.4 to 33.6, the robbery rate from 4.0 to 175.4, and the crimes-against-property rate from 234 to 2,062. The accompanying chart, showing the trend in the number of each of the major offenses for all population groups, reveals conflicting tendencies. Burglaries and auto thefts increased as compared with 1942, while murders, robberies, and larcenies decreased. Table 5, when compared with the corresponding table for 1942, shows an equally complicated pattern: the five-year average murder rates of course changed only slightly; median robbery rates increased somewhat in cities over 100,000, decreased in the smaller cities; crimes against property decreased in cities over 500,000, increased in other cities.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

ANNUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1932 TO 1943

These rates are based upon returns to the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted by 1,206 to 2,105 cities with 46 million to 65 million population and published in *Uniform Crime Reports*. Although the group of reporting cities was not identical each year, such a large part of the total urban population is represented that the error from this source cannot be large.

The regional variations in crime (see Table 6) are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city, and need to be given careful consideration in evaluating a city's crime record. Table 6 was not derived from Table XV–A, but was calculated directly from *Uniform Crime Reports*. The regional pattern shows some striking changes from 1942—notably decreases in robberies and aggravated assaults in the East South Central states, and increases in these same crimes, and in auto thefts as well, in the Pacific states. Undoubtedly, population movements are a major factor in bringing about these shifts, since 1940 population figures were used in calculating the regional rates for both years.

Traffic Accident Death Rates. The traffic accident death rate, shown in Table XV–A for individual cities over 25,000, is not summarized here because of the unusual conditions which have affected traffic during the past two years. Traffic problems arising from the concentration of industry in new areas, deterioration in the mechanical condition of automobiles, and the decrease in travel resulting from tire and gasoline rationing make it exceedingly difficult to interpret any city's 1943 traffic death record without an intimate knowledge of traffic conditions in that locality. The chart in the "Traffic Safety" section shows the effect of these factors on the fatality rate for the nation as a whole.

The accident death rates in Table XV–A are the number of deaths per 100,000 population (as of 1940), and the number of deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles. The latter figure provides a somewhat greater degree of comparability than the former, but neither index makes allowance for the internal mobility of traffic among the cities of a metropolitan area.

Table XV-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1944

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. The personnel, expenditure, motor vehicle, and motorized patrol data were reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1943 and early in 1944. All crime rates are computed on the basis of 1940 population, from figures obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Auto accident death rates per 100,000 population and per 10,000 registered automobiles were supplied by the National Safety Council. ¶ Under "**Number of Employees**," the first figure is the number of full-time paid officers and civilians; **Y** indicates that some auxiliary policemen are used, **N** indicates that no auxiliary policemen are used. ¶ The "**Turnover**" is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶ In commission-governed cities where chief is appointed by C, M, or S a double dagger (‡) is shown (see preceding article). ¶ Expenditures are for the calendar year 1943 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "**Total Expenditures for Department**" include new equipment and all other expenditures except retirement expenditures. ¶ Under "**Retirement**" amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶ Under "**Number of Motorcycles,**" **A** indicates that all are equipped with one-way and/or two-way radio; **S** indicates that only a part of the total are so equipped; if neither mark is shown none of the motorcycles have radio equipment. ¶ Under "**Motorized Patrol**" is shown the average per cent of patrol during 24 hours which is motorized; and the average per cent of the motorized patrol which is one-man cars; a section mark (§) indicates that one-man cars are used during the day only. ¶ Under "**Crime Rates**" (in Table XV-A only), a section mark (§) indicates that the average murder rate was computed from figures from only three or four of the last five years. "**Crimes Against Property**" include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. ¶ A dagger (†) indicates 1942 figures. Leaders (. . . .) indicate data unknown. See preceding article for detailed explanation. "L" indicates less than $500.

Police Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (see article)

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes
AP—adopted pension system in 1943

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized—Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
Over 1,000,000																	
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	6,460–N	7	$2,400–2,802	$10,080M	$18,181	$18,810	$2,752	265	34–123	76	23– 0	6.4	114.4	470	5.2	11.0
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3,710–Y	8	3,041–3,263	8,370M	10,947	11,179	2,092	486	221–154	60	45– 0	5.2	120.6	723	3.7	12.2
Los Angeles, Calif. .	1,504	2,663-Y	13	2,280–2,640	7,200B	6,837	7,261	1,004	432	71–227	210S	76– 0‡	5.1	162.2	1,522	6.4	24.9
New York, N. Y. . .	7,455	18,228–Y	4	1,660–3,000	9,000M	54,634	64,999	76	835	710–7	405A	23– 3‡	3.5	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	1,931	5,033 Y	6	2,225–2,590	8,000S	12,572	12,633	915	334	177–109	77	35– 0	5.6	35.8	324	7.0	11.8

500,000 to 1,000,000																	
Baltimore, Md.	859	1,931-N†	. . .	1,820-2,080†	10,000G	4,639	4,919	311	183†	34-87†	98†	. . .	10.6	70.3	671	7.8	15.4
Boston, Mass.	771	2,627-Y	10	1,800-2,300	7,000G	5,285	6,248	134	134	3-92	27	17- 0	1.4	31.4	535	6.2	9.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1,269-N	11	2,092-2,386	7,000M	2,892	3,080	325	112	41-49	55S	34- 0	2.3	8.3	255	5.1	14.4
Cleveland, Ohio	878	1,515-N	5	2,046-2,675	6,671S	3,962	4,402	479	261	50-117	47S	100- 5‡	6.7	86.7	366	4.2	12.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1,194-N	12	2,167-2,527	6,867B	2,896	3,068	421	77	4-72	60A	25- 0	1.4	12.4	317	3.1	8.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	1,139-N	12	1,902-2,595	6,500S	2,467	2,554	381	50	0-42	40S	25- 0	4.3	73.1	547	6.4	13.1
St. Louis, Mo.	816	2,113-N	11	1,860-2,160	6,500B	4,566	4,778	508	217	155-51	72S	39- 0	7.8	39.1	429†	3.7	9.2
San Francisco, Cal.	635	1,294-Y	10	2,400-2,700	7,500B	3,330	3,698	450	136	72-64	84A	31-79‡	4.1	168.2	1,222	6.2	19.1
Washington, D. C.	663	1,753-N	8	2,200-2,700	8,000C	4,092	4,360	769	144	50-53	92A	37- 0	10.0	62.3	539	3.9	10.6
250,000 to 500,000																	
Atlanta, Ga.	302	458-Y	6	1,890-2,310	5,500B	932	1,015	95	53	24-29	26S	21- 0	31.0	106.5	957	3.5	6.6
Birmingham, Ala.	268	285-N	11	1,980-2,220	4,860C‡	591	653	32	52	16-26	27S	53-23	23.5	55.3	767	6.3	13.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	654-N	9	1,830-2,220	6,300A	1,417	1,594	291	139	99-32	32S	31-61‡	10.1	83.0	738	5.3	12.5
Columbus, Ohio	306	356-N	12	2,100-2,376	5,050S	732	756	152	60	34-26	36S	52- 0	4.6	81.3	988	4.2	13.4
Dallas, Tex.	295	315-N	37	1,911-2,052	5,000A	601	708	49	90	68-22	12A	. . .	20.8	48.5	921	2.9	10.5
Denver, Colo.	322	420-N	8	2,001-2,208	4,830S	848	1,000	NP	80	5-68	19A	59-47	3.6	91.5	1,030	4.1	14.6
Houston, Tex.	385	390-Y	19	1,950-2,040	6,000M‡	811	963	AP	103	47-56	15S	76-19‡	17.4	75.9	1,068	4.1	13.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	603-N	16	2,100-2,400	5,200B	1,207	1,350	230	70	1-69	29S	54- 0	4.9	53.5	967	4.3	16.3
Jersey City, N. J.	301	(Not reporting.)															
Kansas City, Mo.	399	630-N	26	1,740-2,280	5,120B	1,181	1,348	NP	115	48-67	28A	92- 0	7.5	53.9	353	3.8	10.0
Louisville, Ky.	319	460-N	18	1,680-1,920	4,800S	839	976	78	62	16-46	20S	76- 0	13.4	118.2	1,388	7.4	19.4
Memphis, Tenn.	293	284-N	24	1,770-2,160	4,680C‡	557	643	NP	55	13-33	0	64- 0	16.6	69.6	585	4.9	9.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	510-N	22	1,800-2,400	5,120M	1,161	1,230	204	66	8-58	28	39- 0	1.8	14.0	413	2.3	7.5
New Orleans, La.	495	832-N	11	1,536-1,836	6,000M‡	. . .	. . .	AU	83	48-14	41A	17- 0	13.9	35.8	471	. . .	. . .
Newark, N. J.	430	1,258-N†	. . .	2,100-3,000†	4,800S‡	3,516	3,777	427	76†	46-19†	35†	. . .	5.0	59.1	793	8.5	19.1
Oakland, Cal.	302	485-N	19	2,484-2,760	6,204A	1,124	1,308	105	80	0-67	54	57-45‡	4.7	191.6	1,388	5.8	22.2
Portland, Ore.	305	546-Y	37	2,334-2,664	5,184S‡	1,101	1,355	42	100	20-78	22	65- 0	3.4	134.6	1,721	4.3	16.7
Providence, R. I.	254	481-N	8	1,825-2,099	5,200B	1,113	1,229	AU	74	47-27	22S	51-87‡	1.1	6.7	582	1.7	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	325	450-N	6	1,785-2,200	4,900S	987	1,062	126	38	8-30	18A	51-80‡	1.0	6.8	387	2.4	8.3
St. Paul, Minn	288	288-Y	13	2,157-2,468	5,000B	861	940	130	32	2-28	14A	81- 5‡	1.8	22.6	384	1.9	5.9
San Antonio, Tex.	254	285-N	40	1,920-1,920	4,200S‡	476	567	66	68	4-64	18A	84-100‡	11.2	66.2	628	5.3	17.3
Seattle, Wash.	368	611-N	19	2,160-2,400	5,000M	1,236	1,412	202	94	10-63	33	38- 0	2.9	70.0	1,378	6.7	10.6
Toledo, Ohio	282	358-N	8	1,920-2,280	4,260S	790	863	148	79	70-6	22A	63-36‡	3.9	60.6	751	5.0	15.9
100,000 to 250,000																	
Akron, Ohio	245	187-N	16	1,980-2,340	4,320M	574	650	76	47	16-18	32S	49- 0	5.0	84.6	887	4.2	13.1
Albany, N. Y.	131	352-N	8	1,700-2,000	4,500M	670	767	NP	31	25-0	14	75- 0	2.1	8.4	316	. . .	. . .
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	240-N	9	1,560-2,300	5,500B	601	659	101	24	11-13	13A	24- 0	2.6	12.2	859	3.8	10.9
Cambridge, Mass.	111	229-N	11	1,982-2,390	4,700A	497	544	9	14	0- 6	4	18-20‡	1.6	25.3	556	1.9	3.6
Camden, N. J.	118	212-Y	4	1,650-2,400	4,125S‡	483	531	99	22	7-14	16	100-11‡	4.1	54.5	659	. . .	. . .
Canton, Ohio	108	123-N	16	2,010-2,400	3,490M	259	287	57	19	0-17	15	29- 0	2.8	62.7	689	4.7	15.7
Charlotte, N. C.	101	120-N	9	1,842-2,052	5,700C	222	253	NP	15	2-12	11A	59-20‡	30.5	45.6	930	. . .	. . .
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	120-N	14	1,900-2,040	3,600S	254	295	34	33	3-17	2A	55-19‡	33.6	67.1	807	6.2	13.3
Dayton, Ohio	211	208-N	12	2,250-2,400	4,500A	472	512	107	45	2-39	7A	77- 0	9.5	75.5	885	4.4	16.1
Des Moines, Iowa	160	165-N	18	1,830-2,064	4,000S‡	334	386	38	30	9-21	15S	55- 0	2.6	17.5	476	2.0	6.3
Duluth, Minn.	101	126-N	19	1,800-2,100	4,020S‡	270	300	40	21	4-17	3A	47-20‡	1.4	14.8	481	6.7	18.8

TABLE XV-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motor-ized — Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way - No. 2-way Radio	No. Motor-cycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
100,000 to 250,00—continued																	
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	221-N	3	$2,380-2,600	$4,725B	$578	$621	$55	17	0-10	18	25- 0	1.1	13.6	410	6.3	15.5
Erie, Pa.	117	124-N	12	1,980-2,280	3,720M‡	322	368	6	12	0- 9	15	33-100‡	1.9	19.7	383	3.3	10.3
Fall River, Mass.	115	187-Y	8	2,207-2,207	4,200B	...	490	45	9	0- 5	5	13-20‡	1.7	18.2	615	4.6	6.9
Flint, Mich.	152	235-N	7	1,876-2,376	5,200A	431	537	9	38	15-15	11S	57- 0	2.2	34.3	845	4.7	18.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	129-N	19	2,250-2,340	4,080M	298	317	28	15	2-13	7S	32- 8‡	0.7	19.4	709	2.2	8.4
Ft. Worth, Tex.	178	242-N	27	1,680-2,088	4,800A	423	474	NP	42	0-40	16A	61- 9‡	15.0	29.3	829	2.6	8.4
Gary, Ind.	112	169-N	17	2,325-2,460	3,900M	353	380	27	33	0-19	16	66- 0	10.6	175.4	1,029	9.0	26.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	188-Y	5	1,800-2,200	4,200A	408	457	12	44	1-39	19A	56-24‡	1.3	11.0	573	2.4	9.7
Hartford, Conn.	166	327-N	7	2,100-2,280	5,700B	806	897	88	44	1-40	15S	56-100‡	2.0	74.0	1,313	3.2	9.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	265-N	3	2,063-2,685	5,131C	653	748	54	43	15-28	10S	85- 8‡	22.6	98.2	1,379	...	...
Kansas City, Kan.	121	110-N	10	2,100-2,280	4,140M‡	237	269	28	19	0-15	12	86- 0	10.4	77.4	527	...	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	131-Y	13	1,740-1,980	3,600A	299	316	40	18	9- 9	6S	65- 2‡	22.2	34.1	963	3.8	9.9
Long Beach, Cal.	164	296-N	25	2,316-2,616	4,800A	699	740	14	33	3-24	27S	87- 3‡	1.9	91.9	1,045†	...	...
Lowell, Mass.	101	200-N	5	1,980-1,980	3,850M	438	456	33	8	0- 5	0	19- 0	0.6	6.9	417	6.1	9.9
Miami, Fla.	172	301-N	22	1,770-2,220	4,300A	568	625	AU	41	15-25	26S	71- 1‡	21.5	67.4	1,050	3.7	16.3
Nashville, Tenn	167	216-N	21	2,040-2,040	4,200B	432†	491†	29†	38	3-16	13	63- 0	26.3	72.9	997	3.6	9.6
New Bedford, Mass.	110	244-Y	6	1,868-2,027	3,638M	455	471	52	16	0- 7	3	28- 0	1.1	20.8	801	1.9	3.6
New Haven, Conn.	161	329-N	4	1,518-2,460	6,000M	797	872	89	20	4-16	10	23-89	1.6	15.6	513	3.2	8.1
Norfolk, Va.	144	202-N	9	1,660-2,088	4,410A	467	489	...	44	2-28	22S	53- 0	21.2	171.1	2,062	8.2	20.8
Okla. City, Okla.	204	211-N	23	1,920-2,100	4,200A	419	448	37	38	3-34	9A	69- 0	5.3	28.9	810	2.4	7.8
Omaha, Neb.	224	256-N	18	1,620-1,860	4,200C‡	504	603	11	52	34-15	20A	49-37	3.9	21.0	504	3.5	9.8
Paterson, N. J.	140	254-N	8	1,995-2,415	4,325B	580	620	68	20	0-16	11	60- 0	3.4	18.6	556	4.8	13.6
Peoria, Ill.	105	127-N	12	2,100-2,100	3,600B	262	290	7	15	0-11	7	49- 0	2.7	22.8	510	3.2	11.4
Reading, Pa.	111	160-N	7	1,560-1,800	NoneM‡	646	652	6	13	1-10	3A	100-100	1.6	22.6	438	...	...
Richmond, Va.	193	328-Y	18	1,888-2,178	4,320S	665	784	14	85	10-30	32S	69- 4	19.2	85.0	1,048	3.9	10.3
Sacramento, Cal	106	151-N	19	2,340-2,700	5,100A	347	379	37	26	10-16	12A	44- 9‡	6.8	173.7	1,452	4.1	21.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	165-Y	13	1,920-2,220	4,320M‡	357	421	...	33	3-30	17S	69-24‡	2.8	36.0	1,021	3.5	11.3
San Diego, Cal.	203	388-N	14	2,250-2,796	5,196A	957	1,078	127	87	8-79	53A	73- 0	4.4	48.7	1,390	9.4	33.9
Scranton, Pa.	140	179-Y	10	2,000-2,360	3,200M	383	427	26	8	0- 4	8	26- 0	1.6	10.7	298	...	...
Somerville, Mass.	102	158-N	2	1,602-1,980	4,250M	331	349	5	9	1- 8	0	20- 0	0.4	22.5	476	6.4	9.8
South Bend, Ind.	101	102-N	6	1,980-2,244	3,675M	256	286	44	31	6-25	9S	63-67	2.2	38.5	883	3.9	14.8
Spokane, Wash.	122	151-N	9	1,860-2,280	3,600S‡	317	358	41	14	0-12	13A	37-23	2.0	37.7	743	3.2	10.7
Springfield, Mass.	150	313-N	6	2,150-2,400	5,650B	753	823	10	18	4-12	18	26- 0	1.3	4.0	417	2.5	6.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	289-N	4	1,800-2,160	6,000M	641	719	AU	36	9-27	2A	77-77	0.7	9.7	548	2.2	6.8
Tacoma, Wash.	109	133-N	6	2,100-2,340	3,900S‡	320	365	29	24	5-14	17	45- 0	3.1	51.2	1,087	...	...
Tampa, Fla.	108	109-Y	23	1,800-2,088	4,200M	185	243	45	25	6-17	12S	...	11.4	64.6	1,264	4.2	16.6
Trenton, N. J.	125	217-Y	15	1,950-2,400	4,400S‡	593	626	78	29	8-12	2	18- 0	2.4	65.0	645	2.1	7.2
Tulsa, Okla.	142	150-N	6	2,126-2,126	4,450M‡	346	373	10	31	2-26	11S	86-16	11.0	93.6	1,132	3.2	12.0

Utica, N. Y.	101	158–N	6	1,550–2,000	3,900M	329	361	102	12	0–12	8	77– 0	0.8	9.0	304	1.6	4.0
Wichita, Kan.	115	153–N	42	1,830–2,160	4,820A	304	339	12	28	1–24	17A	96–28	2.4	12.2	498	2.4	10.4
Wilmington, Del.	113	215–N	16	2,042–2,221	4,405B	467	509	8	20	0–16	21S	62– 0	5.0	136.0	935	3.2	8.9
Worcester, Mass.	194	360–N	13	1,911–2,184	5,000M	832	906	NP	15	0–15	5	50– 0	0.8	42.3	731	3.8	8.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	257–N	4	1,600–2,625	5,688A	...	...	AU	33	24– 4	15	67– 0	2.0	6.3	234	2.1	4.2
Youngstown, Ohio	168	169–N	5	1,920–2,220	4,000M	379	418	78	36	1–26	8A	73– 0	6.2	120.4	720	...	...
50,000 to 100,000																	
Allentown, Pa.	97	101–N	14	1,830–1,980	2,900M‡	184	211	4	11	1– 8	3	30–100	0.6	2.1	362	4.8	13.4
Altoona, Pa.	80	72–N	13	1,800–2,100	2,400M‡	143	153	NP	4	0– 2	1	31– 0	1.2	6.2	408	...	...
Amarillo, Tex.	52	55–N	66	1,860–1,860	3,600C	103	130	NS	9	0– 8	8	...	7.7	27.1	880	...	...
Asheville, N. C.	51	58–N	10	1,668–1,800	3,000A	112	125	11	9	0– 9	1A	57–12	12.1	19.5	704	...	...
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	212–N	10	2,050–2,550	5,000M‡	536	575	25	16	..–13	18S	14– 0	3.1	17.2	1,097	...	...
Augusta, Ga.	66	125–N	33	1,380–1,800	3,600B	221	272	NP	23	7–16	13S	31– 9	14.9	59.2	576	...	...
Austin, Tex.	88	131–N	24	1,680–1,860	3,960A	224	271	7	29	5–17	55	64–100	12.7	18.2	647	3.7	11.4
Bayonne, N. J.	79	...	...	... ...	...S‡	593	638	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaumont, Tex.	59	80–N	39	1,811–1,914	5,400C	111	144	NS	13	0–13	5A	46–14‡	13.9	50.8	853	...	...
Berkeley, Calif.	86	110–N	27	2,502–2,766	5,214A	234	304	40	94	38–55	0	100–94	1.4	47.9	632	5.0	19.9
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	52–N	0	1,980–1,980	3,000M‡	109	129	NP	6	2– 4	3	39–20	9.4†	27.3†	748†	...	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	115–N	4	1,913–2,291	3,675S	236	251	15	12	12– 0	6A	19–16	0.5	2.6	361	2.9	8.9
Brockton, Mass.	62	94–N	5	1,800–2,200	3,700M	211	226	19	8	2– 6	6A	19– 0	1.3	12.8	478	6.4	14.4
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	62	61–N	10	1,782–2,079	3,300S‡	119	142	14	6	4– 4	26A	42– 0	0.3	8.0	211	2.9	9.7
Charleston, S. C.	71	128–N	65	1,646–1,950	3,969M	244	271	2	19	15–0	6	35– 0	13.5	106.6†	643†	...	...
Charleston, W. Va.	68	68–N	27	1,560–1,830	3,060M	141	156	12	12	6– 5	2	50– 0	19.1	307.8	1,138	3.9	11.8
Chester, Pa.	59	72–N	4	1,840–2,242	3,450M‡	184	203	6	20	0– 8	4	49– 9‡	10.8	48.9	528	...	...
Cicero, Ill.	65	81–N	1	2,100–2,460	4,200M	...	...	AU	11	0– 6	4	59– 0	0.6	52.5	320	...	...
Cleveland Hgts., O.	55	75–Y	1	1,980–2,679	4,180A	166	181	7	8	5– 0	5A	57– 0	0.0	27.3	382	4.8	12.7
Columbia, S. C.	62	129–N	5	1,590–1,806	3,600M‡	205†	247†	13†	21	16– 0	16A	34– 0	18.4§	65.7	1,132	2.0	8.0
Columbus, Ga.	53	84–N	12	1,770–1,986	5,280C	159	204	NP	12	0–12	20A	46– 0	24.0	69.4	1,124	5.7	16.9
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	81–Y	41	1,860–1,980	3,600C‡	154	194	NS	12	5– 6	9S	68–9‡	14.0	24.4	1,051	4.1	15.7
Covington, Ky.	62	65–N	9	1,680–1,980	3,120A	129	155	9	9	0– 7	2	58–12	6.4	21.0	460	1.8	4.8
Davenport, Iowa	66	69–N	6	1,725–2,070	3,600M	139	152	6	11	2– 8	5A	75– 0	1.2	7.6	365	4.3	15.2
Dearborn, Mich.	64	145–N	9	2,832–3,245	5,400M	451	456	L	31	5–18	8S	82–10	2.8	45.6	1,029	4.5	22.0
Decatur, Ill.	59	65–N	9	2,100–2,100	3,000B	127†	150†	21†	11	0– 8	4A	54–20	3.4	11.8	543	2.3	8.4
Durham, N. C.	60	83–N	9	1,440–1,980	3,600A	143	172	NP	16	0–15	3A	59– 0	14.0	33.2	630	1.3	3.3
East Chicago, Ind.	55	87–N	12	2,280–2,460	3,600B	199	215	18	12	0– 8	6	43– 0	7.3	38.4	663	10.2	22.0
East Orange, N. J.	69	110–N	5	1,950–2,500	5,000M	286	305	46	8	0– 6	5	29– 0	0.9	42.1	373	...	...
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	74–Y	7	2,100–2,100	3,300B	...	...	AU	15	0–12	4	44– 0	10.3	86.0	524	...	...
El Paso, Tex.	97	90–Y	22	1,800–1,920	3,720M‡	172	209	23	15	3–12	7A	71– 0	5.4	62.0	682	4.6	11.4
Evanston, Ill.	65	86–Y	4	2,100–2,328	4,725M	216	234	14	12	0– 9	10	28–13‡	2.1	22.9	346	1.9	6.1
Evansville, Ind.	97	168–N	9	2,100–2,280	4,080B	340	367	50	20	0–19	18A	67– 0	6.8	59.8	1,361	...	...
Fresno, Calif.	61	81–N	12	2,100–2,580	4,380M‡	188	216	8	26	1–25	4A	61–65	5.6	135.1	1,595	...	...
Galveston, Tex.	61	75–N	17	... –1,620	3,600B	133	163	NS	10	0–10	2A	48–57	...	...	...	2.5	6.5
Glendale, Calif.	83	97–N	17	2,184–2,640	4,680C	248	293	NS	16	0–16	3A	47–50	1.7	21.8	585	4.2	20.6
Greensboro, N. C.	59	95–N	15	1,850–2,006	3,920C	167	201	NS	15	0–15	7A	79– 7	15.5	35.4	1,020	2.6	8.4
Hamilton, Ohio	51	53–N	6	1,850–2,046	3,300A	107	120	21	7	1– 6	3A	62–40	3.6	15.8	336	...	...
Hammond, Ind.	70	93–N	8	2,100–2,280	3,600B	218	240	19	22	0–17	13S	84–23	2.1§	75.5	737	...	...
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	132–Y	8	1,821–2,067	3,420M‡	276	316	NP	6	0– 6	9	32– 0	4.5	38.1	741	...	...

Table XV-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized—Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
50,000 to 100,000—continued																	
Highland Park, Mich.	51	98–N	9	$2,509–3,105	$4,105B	$264	$282	$21	16	6– 7	5	54–20	1.6	92.5	1,157	3.9	13.8
Hoboken, N. J.	(Not reporting.)																
Holyoke, Mass.	54	98–N	2	2,273–2,518	4,025M	222	238	16	5	0– 3	2	22– 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.8	5.6
Huntington, W. Va.	79	71–N	5	1,860–1,980	3,780M	153	176	28	14	4– 7	9S	65– 0	4.6	27.9	572	1.7	3.8
Irvington, N. J.	55	85–N†	. . .	2,200–2,500†	5,200†S‡	. . .	. . .	AU	11†	0– 6†	11S†	. . .	1.1	3.6	591	. . .	. . .
Jackson, Miss	62	84–N	25	1,530–1,860	3,000M‡	135	170	14	19	4–12	8A	44– 0	13.8	19.3	663	4.0	11.3
Johnstown, Pa	67	59–N	6	1,777–2,142	2,800M‡	125	145	3	7	0– 0	8	18–100	1.5§	10.5	197	3.8	12.0
Kalamazoo, Mich. . .	54	74–N	18	1,800–2,132	4,142A	164	183	AU	11	1– 8	8A	55–12‡	1.8	25.9	649	3.0	16.6
Lakewood, Ohio	69	56–N	9	2,100–2,700	4,320M	152	186	30	14	8– 0	2	86–25	0.6	5.8	357	1.8	5.8
Lancaster, Pa	61	56–N	10	1,600–2,000	3,500C‡	119	136	3	5	0– 2	7	6– 0	1.0	0.0	315	2.8	9.8
Lansing, Mich	79	94–Y	9	1,982–2,332	4,860B	203	236	22	11	0– 8	10A	40–33‡	0.8	3.8	528	2.1	8.9
Lawrence, Mass	84	128–N	8	1,800–1,800	3,000S	294	314	NP	8	0– 5	2	27– 0	0.9	15.4	414	2.8	4.7
Lincoln, Neb	82	83–N	17	1,770–1,950	3,480S	145	178	NS	13	8– 5	11A	21– 0	0.2	1.2	313	1.2	3.7
Little Rock, Ark . . .	88	97–Y	31	1,620–1,830	3,600B	170	187	44	9	1– 8	13S	33–23	13.2	50.0	755†	4.4	12.5
Lynn, Mass	98	136–N	10	2,194–2,420	3,600M	327†	358†	26†	17	0– 9	7	38– 0	2.0	25.5	570	2.5	5.1
McKeesport, Pa. . . .	55	68–N	4	2,327–2,327	2,920M‡	171	183	3	6	1– 4	2	21–100	1.4	27.1	314	. . .	. . .
Macon, Ga	58	70–Y	7	1,500–1,880	4,500M	143	155	2	6	0– 6	10A	50– 0	39.7	69.1	1,234	. . .	. . .
Madison, Wis	67	86–N	12	1,980–2,256	3,768B	201	226	2	13	1–11	7	43–26	0.6	19.3	809	2.3	8.9
Malden, Mass	58	115–N	12	2,449–2,449	3,520S	223	249	AU	11	0–10	3	28– 0	0.4§	39.6	510	3.6	6.9
Manchester, N. H. .	78	96–N	6	1,916–2,007	6,000B	210	227	NP	13	0–11	0	25–47	0.8	0.0	140	1.3	2.6
Medford, Mass	63	85–N	11	1,952–2,252	3,600M	202	209	11	10	2– 7	0	17– 0	0.3	3.2	181	1.7	3.2
Mobile, Ala	79	139–N	. .	1,800–2,100	4,200B	218	270	NP	14	2–12	7A	39– 0	17.8	78.8	1,167	. . .	. . .
Montgomery, Ala . . .	78	137–N	36	1,380–1,380	3,600M‡	. . .	. . .	NP	24	8–12	9S	45– 0	30.4§	16.6	594	4.6	10.2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	112–Y	6	2,000–3,200	5,700S	357	374	49	20	17– 0	4	. . .	1.2	4.5	165	0.0	0.0
New Britain, Conn. .	69	110–Y	9	2,085–2,476	4,500B	267	289	10	12	0– 7	2A	16–100	1.2	15.9	340	1.7	4.4
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	135–N	3	2,000–2,900	6,000S	377	425	49	18	12– 2	7	69–64	3.1	1.7	250	1.2	3.4
Newton, Mass	70	145–N	6	1,790–2,190	4,200M	325	348	24	14	0–14	5A	. . .	0.3	2.9	273†	3.3	2.9
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	126–Y	12	1,990–2,500	4,782A	327	353	AU	12	0–12	6A	41–43	2.1	32.0	597	. . .	. . .
Oak Park, Ill	66	71–N	10	2,075–2,510	4,700B	164	170	16	10	0– 7	9	90– 0	0.6	53.0	327	0.9	3.0
Pasadena, Calif	82	105–Y	14	2,340–2,520	4,800A	260	311	61	21	0–21	19A	100–100	1.0	25.7	823	2.0	11.0
Passaic, N. J	61	120–Y	8	2,100 2,500	3,600S‡	281	301	45	12	0– 7	8	41– 0	2.3	19.5	546	3.7	8.1
Pawtucket, R. I	76	105–. .†	. . .	1,460–1,734†	2,860†M	200†	223†	9†	8†	0– 7†	9†	. . .	0.0	17.2	489	. . .	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz	65	112–N	27	1,998–2,508	4,800A	257	290	17	21	7–14	10A	50–20‡	9.5	154.4	1,416	2.3	13.8
Pontiac, Mich	67	72–Y	19	3,252–2,544	4,200A	184	204	NS	13	0– 9	6S	41–38	3.0	36.0	737	4.3	19.5
Portland, Me	74	111–N	13	1,638–1,725	3,800A	250	279	NP	11	0–11	4S	17–100	1.9	42.1	1,185	5.0	13.6
Portsmouth, Va	51	59–N	12	1,848–2,178	3,000A	123	145	NP	3	2– 0	8S	23–50	29.2	165.5	1,326	. . .	. . .
Pueblo, Colo	52	52–N	5	2,100–2,100	2,880C‡	93	109	3	8	3– 5	2	48– 0	4.6	59.4	667	2.1	7.7
Quincy, Mass	76	131–N	4	1,900–2,100	3,600M	272	300	11	13	0–12	4A	26–75‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.0	5.3

Racine, Wis.	67	77–N	16	1,920–2,280	3,600B	160	191	2	10	1– 8	4A	29– 0	0.9	8.9	332	...	...
Roanoke, Va.	69	91–N	7	1,740–2,040	3,840A	159	168	6	13	0–10	5A	55– 0	7.5	5.8	356	3.5	10.1
Rockford, Ill.	85	87–N	14	2,100–2,280	4,000B	212	237	14	11	3– 8	5A	25– 0	0.2	8.3	237	...	...
Saginaw, Mich.	83	94–N	11	1,980–2,220	4,500A	215	261	17	27	0–25	7A	82–50	3.6	10.9	537	3.6	14.5
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	85–Y	17	1,425–1,680	2,820B	153	167	2	12	0–11	6S	66– 4‡	5.8	19.8	470	2.7	8.6
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	63–N	10	1,698–2,016	3,900A	138	162	11	12	0–10	5S	50–17‡	9.5	21.4	694	1.6	6.6
San Jose, Calif.	68	68–N	12	2,160–2,520	4,440A	159	183	5	10	0– 9	9S	44–71	3.2	14.6	708	5.4	30.7
Santa Monica, Cal.	54	98–Y	36	2,406–2,616	4,116M‡	191†	236†	NS	11	0–11	10A	64– 0	2.2	91.6	1,465	8.7	35.5
Savannah, Ga.	96	150–N	40	1,515–1,740	3,600M	239†	299†	AU	44	25–12	17S	...	20.8	44.8	839	5.0	11.5
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	173–N	8	2,050–2,350	4,500A	398	435	27	9	0– 8	13	26– 0	0.9	1.1	524	2.6	10.3
Shreveport, La.	98	120–N	12	1,680–1,908	4,230S‡	229	267	14	17	6– 9	11A	64– 0	12.4	8.1	280	2.6	8.1
Sioux City, Iowa	82	89–N	17	1,680–2,100	3,120S‡	167	198	41	13	1– 8	4A	74– 0	2.9	35.2	716	3.3	8.5
Springfield, Ill.	76	123–N	9	2,100–2,100	3,300M‡	219	255	31	14	2– 6	9	100–100	2.1	60.9	645	3.2	11.9
Springfield, Mo.	61	52–N	22	1,650–1,740	2,820M‡	95	119	NS	14	3–10	4	69–100	1.6	4.9	485	...	...
Springfield, Ohio	71	60–N	14	2,010–2,280	3,900A	139	155	9	12	0–12	1	73– 8‡	3.7	36.8	439	3.4	11.3
Stockton, Calif.	55	75–N	9	2,220–2,580	4,200A	193	224	9	15	0–15	7A	61–32	8.5§	179.1	1,389	...	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	80–N	12	2,100–2,280	3,480M	152	167	51	11	0– 9	2	73– 0	3.8	20.7	619	...	...
Topeka, Kan.	68	67–N	21	1,704–1,956	3,144S‡	121	169	19	12	1–11	7A	81– 0	3.8	35.4	915	1.7	5.9
Troy, N. Y.	70	141–N	11	1,500–2,000	3,350M	291†	309†	12†	7	0– 4	5	19– 0	1.1	8.5	499	...	...
Union City, N. J.	56	121–Y	10	2,100–2,500	4,200S‡	313	343	44	11	0– 9	0	22– 0	0.6§	0.0	317	...	...
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	100–N	5	2,085–2,406	6,000B	225	261	NS	8	8– 0	3	27–11	2.1	19.3	329	...	...
Waco, Tex.	56	56–N	18	1,710–1,830	3,600A	96	108	4	7	3– 4	6A	50– 0	12.5	19.6	422	...	...
Waterbury, Conn.	99	210–N	1	1,906–2,098	6,000B	487	519	24	20	0–19	0	15–53	0.6	14.1	562	5.0	13.1
Waterloo, Iowa	52	48–N	19	1,860–1,980	3,180M	95	108	19	5	0– 5	2A	21–29	0.0	11.6	325	3.0	11.6
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	74–N	14	1,620–1,860	2,868A	135	151	5	6	0– 6	3	73–11	2.9	21.3	453	2.5	4.9
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	86	93–N	9	1,890–1,890	3,590M‡	205	219	7	7	7– 0	7	35–14‡	0.7	11.6	274	4.1	9.3
Winston Salem, N. C.	80	104–Y	4	1,500–1,860	3,690C	192	219	NP	12	3– 8	7S	37– 0	12.3	16.3	611	4.7	12.5
York, Pa.	57	60–N	2	1,500–2,100	2,500M‡	110†	166†	3†	4	1– 2	1	19–50	2.3§	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex.	27	37–..†	...	1,100–1,550†	2,600†E	...	...	NS	6†	6– 0†	4A†	50–..†	...	...	...	...	...
Alameda, Calif.	36	46–Y	13	2,472–2,760	4,260A	146	169	4	9	0– 9	4A	78– 0	1.7	13.8	524	...	...
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	28–N	48	1,800–2,100	3,900A	67	83	NS	5	5– 0	5S	63–50	2.8	16.9	671	...	...
Alexandria, La.	27	45–..†	...	1,620–1,782†	3,200†M‡	...	...	...	7†	1– 5†	3†	25–..†	6.2§	85.0	824	...	...
Alexandria, Va.	34	53–Y	9	1,800–2,260	3,960A	129	149	NS	7	0– 7	7	45–36‡	16.9§	65.6	782	...	...
Alhambra, Calif.	39	52–N	8	2,100–2,448	3,480A	86	102	NS	8	0– 8	6	92– 0	0.5	33.4	704	...	...
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	23–N	35	2,100–2,172	3,300C	46	55	NS	3	1– 2	1	16–100	4.4	44.4	370	...	...
Alton, Ill.	31	24–N	25	2,100–2,100	2,940M	...	56	NP	4	0– 3	2S	38– 0	6.4	38.4	336	...	...
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	38–N	5	1,650–1,914	2,640S	70	80	NS	3	0– 3	3	100– 0	0.6	9.0	153	...	...
Anderson, Ind.	42	50–N	12	2,088–2,088	3,120M	107	128	7	10	0– 6	2	69–40	3.8	19.2	931	...	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	35–N	7	2,076–2,520	4,116B	78	93	NP	4	0– 4	3A	21–100	0.0	0.0	600	0.6	3.4
Anniston, Ala.	26	33–N	12	1,800–2,000	3,300C‡	58	72	4	7	4– 3	5S	67–22	...	27.4	686	...	...
Appleton, Wis.	28	25–N	10	1,440–1,680	2,700B	51	55	1	3	0– 3	6A	89–50	0.0§	0.0	257	2.9	10.6
Arlington t, Mass.	40	59–N	9	2,007–2,190	3,800C	133	147	NS	6	0– 6	2A	35– 0	0.0	0.0	212	...	...
Ashland, Ky.	30	26–Y	15	1,980–1,980	3,192C	...	56†	AU	3	0– 3	0	...	8.8	101.6	433	...	...
Auburn, N. Y.	36	47–N	6	1,840–2,090	3,278A	101	111	NP	3	0– 3	3A	52– 0	1.1	0.0	173	...	...
Aurora, Ill.	47	42–N	10	2,100–2,100	3,300M	96	103	11	4	0– 4	2	22– 0	1.3	21.2	299	3.2	10.6
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	52–N	8	2,184–2,424	3,984A	111	130	NS	11	2– 9	9A	47–56	3.4	23.9	1,535	...	...

Table XV-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized—Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Bangor, Me.	30	42–N	8	$1,550–1,825	$3,000A	$ 82	$ 98	$ 7	5	0– 4	0	13–75	0.0	10.1	453	2.3	6.7
Baton Rouge, La.	35	46–Y	26	1,680–1,920	4,200C‡	77†	94†	5†	6	3– 3	8A	54– 0	7.5	31.7	778	3.4	23.1
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	54–N	11	2,040–2,238	3,990C‡	135	154	8	12	1– 8	4	43–40	2.3	23.0	716	1.6	9.2
Bay City, Mich.	48	83–Y	11	2,090–2,200	3,334C	184	204	6	9	2– 7	1A	47–20	1.7	8.3	632	2.3	8.3
Belleville, Ill.	28	22–N	14	1,920–...	2,220M	39	40	2	3	0– 3	3A	40–25‡	2.8	7.0	250	2.8	10.6
Belleville, N. J.	28	37–..†	..	1,900–2,600†	3,600†S‡	106†	115†	AU	9†	0– 6†	3†	...	0.7	0.0	270	...	...
Bellingham, Wash.	29	26–N	12	2,280–2,280	3,000M	58	65	4	6	1– 5	2S	35–33	1.4	3.4	276	...	...
Belmont t, Mass.	27	39–Y	12	1,995–2,310	4,200C	89†	103†	AU†	6	0– 4	2	41–57	0.0§	3.7	186	...	...
Beloit, Wis.	25	28–N	13	1,800–2,178	3,036B	64	74	5	6	1– 4	2A	14– 0	3.9§	0.0	426	2.0	7.9
Berwyn, Ill.	48	35–N	0	2,130–2,530	3,480B	89	96	4	6	0– 5	6	100– 0	1.2	18.6	161	...	...
Beverly, Mass.	26	43–N	11	1,049–2,098	2,590M	100	108	6	5	0– 3	2	16–20‡	0.8	0.0	149	1.6	3.9
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	47–N	18	2,300–2,800	4,500C	144	166	11	13	0–13	6A	70–100	1.9§	48.5	526	1.8	11.2
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	57–N	4	2,300–2,500	4,000C	164	175	7	6	0– 6	2S	40–60	0.0	4.8	416	1.5	2.4
Bloomington, Ill.	33	33–N	15	2,100–2,100	2,520B	64	69	6	4	0– 3	3	62–20	1.8	12.2	557	1.9	6.1
Boise City, Idaho	26	35–N	17	1,845–1,880	2,880M	61	82	NP	5	0– 4	7A	62–20‡	0.0§	7.7	1,470	0.7	3.8
Bristol, Conn.	30	38–N	22	2,314–2,470	4,000M	96	116	1	6	0– 5	1	57–38	2.0	0.0	179	1.3	3.3
Brookline t, Mass.	50	96–N	3	2,200–2,200	4,500C	254	269	19	14	0–14	1	53– 0	0.0	8.0	580	...	...
Burbank, Calif.	34	51–Y	10	2,452–2,748	4,440A	146	168	NS	7	1– 5	5	70–14‡	0.0§	26.2	1,156	...	...
Burlington, Iowa	26	27–N	13	1,644–1,740	2,100S‡	57	70	7	3	0– 2	1A	79–20‡	0.8	3.9	356	...	...
Burlington, Vt.	28	31–N	10	1,560–1,904	3,000M	59	69	13	6	0– 3	0	15–100	0.0	3.6	314	...	...
Butte, Mont.	37	29–N	3	... –1,980	3,600M	65†	81†	14†	4	1– 3	2S	73– 0	4.9	159.1	529	...	...
Central Falls, R. I.	25	..–N	...	... ...	... M	53	65	8	...	...	...	...	0.8	19.8	475	...	...
Chelsea, Mass.	41	69–Y	4	2,190–2,190	3,600M	156	164	17	5	0– 4	0	13– 0	1.9	7.3	446	4.1	4.8
Chicopee, Mass.	42	61–N	4	1,900–2,100	3,000M	140	151	NP	6	0– 5	0	21–100	0.0	0.0	286	11.1	9.6
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	21–Y	14	1,800–1,920	3,000A	43	45	5	3	1– 2	1A	50–33	...	3.3	441	5.1	13.0
Clifton, N. J.	49	48–N	1	2,100–2,800	4,375A	140	154	6	11	0– 7	1	56– 0	0.0	4.1	362	5.0	14.3
Clinton, Iowa	26	19–N	21	1,830–2,070	2,310M	46	47	7	3	0– 3	0	50– 0	0.0	7.6	327	...	...
Colorado Spgs., Colo.	37	39–N	15	1,800–1,980	4,500A	82	95	1	8	0– 7	4	55–100	1.6	10.9	769	4.4	19.0
Concord, N. H.	27	28–N	18	... –2,011	3,300B	56	73	1	6	0– 4	1	33–33‡	0.0§	3.7	188	...	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	32–N	14	1,740–1,860	2,400M	57	68	17	5	0– 4	4A	73– 0	1.0	0.0	316	0.8	2.4
Cranston, R. I.	47	50 N	10	2,190–2,190	5,000M	116	126	NP	11	0– 8	3A	39–100	2.1	4.2	280	...	...
Cumberland, Md.	39	47–N	20	1,518–1,914	2,772M‡	81	93	1	5	2– 0	3S	8–100	0.0	7.6	484	...	...
Danville, Ill.	37	25–N	8	2,100–2,100	2,350B	50	57	3	3	0– 3	2	47–25‡	3.8	46.0	471	2.4	8.1
Danville, Va.	33	54–..	44	1,800–2,100	3,600B	98	113	NS	8	0– 8	3A	56– 0	20.8	73.3	644	...	...
Dubuque, Iowa	44	40–N	10	1,794–2,034	3,001A	78	87	14	4	0– 4	2A	16– 0	1.8	2.3	262	3.3	9.1
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	50–N	...	2,040–2,700	4,180A	105	117	17	9	0– 9	3S	100–60‡	0.0	22.8	453	...	...
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	32–N	17	1,887–2,098	3,450M‡	76	90	4	11	1–10	6A	87–100	0.6	6.2	162	9.1	15.5
Easton, Pa.	34	36–N	8	1,780–1,980	3,090C	72	85	4	6	0– 0	0	...	0.0§	3.0	354	...	...

Eau Claire, Wis....	31	30-N	2	1,530-1,740	2,760B	51	58	1	4	0- 3	1	50- 0	2.0	0.0	335	...	...
Elgin, Ill	38	35-Y	10	1,800-2,100	2,700B	78	104	7	3	0- 3	3	45- 0	3.1	2.6	222	0.7	2.6
Elkhart, Ind	33	45-N	2	2,160-2,160	2,720M	91	99	AU	5	0- 5	1A	25-20‡	3.0	0.0	434	4.1	18.0
Elmira, N. Y.	45	72-N	14	1,932-2,070	3,450A	172	184	5	7	0- 7	0	9-100	0.9	2.2	324	...	...
Elyria, Ohio.......	25	27-N	15	2,080-2,280	2,880M	55	57	8	4	0- 4	2A	62-23‡	1.6	8.0	287	...	...
Enid, Okla........	28	21-N	17	1,800-1,800	2,340B	36	43	NP	4	1- 3	1A	73-27	5.0	7.1	353	...	...
Everett, Mass	47	65-N	12	2,200-2,400	3,400M	194	204	AU	8	3- 4	2	36- 0	...	...	...	3.8	6.4
Everett, Wash.....	30	34-N	12	2,220-2,400	3,240S‡	78	96	9	10	1- 9	2A	58- 9‡	2.6	13.2	827	2.3	9.9
Fargo, N. D.......	33	40-N	36	1,830-1,920	2,640C‡	67	74	10	4	3- 0	0	40- 0	1.2	21.5	421	1.1	6.1
Fitchburg, Mass....	42	44-N	3	1,965-2,056	3,300M	103	111	...	8	2- 6	0	22-100	0.0	2.4	301	...	...
Fond du Lac, Wis..	27	28-N	13	1,524-1,920	2,640B	55	64	10	4	0- 4	4A	25-100	0.7	0.0	294	0.6	2.2
Fort Smith, Ark....	37	22-N	18	1,590-1,620	2,700M‡	43	54	NP	3	0- 3	2A	61-14‡	8.7	30.1	678	5.1	13.7
Gadsden, Ala......	37	41-N	27	1,500-1,620	3,000B	66	81	7	5	2- 3	3S	73- 0	23.3	2.7	557	...	...
Galesburg, Ill......	29	29-N	41	2,100-2,100	2,200M	60	64	3	5	..- 3	3	62- 0	1.4	13.9	315	...	...
Garfield, N. J......	28	32-N	3	2,100-2,500	3,500M	86	96	3	4	0- 3	1	73-50	0.0	10.7	431	...	...
Great Falls, Mont..	30	30-N	7	2,352-2,424	3,210M	69	89	8	6	0- 5	2A	50-100	4.0	23.4	812	3.6	13.4
Green Bay, Wis....	46	54-N	8	1,800-2,100	3,720B	108	122	5	7	1- 5	7A	41-40	2.6	4.3	244	0.0	0.0
Greenville, S. C....	35	63-N	21	1,770-1,920	3,120C	88	103	8	9	0- 6	11A	39- 0	29.9	34.5	1,065	...	...
Hackensack, N. J. .	26	37-Y	3	1,800-2,500	3,500A	113	132	5	6	0- 5	3	36- 0	3.0	22.8	620	3.6	11.4
Hagerstown, Md...	32	39-N	4	1,620-1,800	2,400B	67	73	3	4	0- 3	3	33-100	3.7	46.2	646	...	...
Hamtramck, Mich..	50	93-N	5	2,825-3,010	3,940S	277	282	22	22	..- 8	5	72- 0	2.4	97.2	628	10.3	20.1
Haverford tp, Pa ..	28	36 N	15	2,086-2,406	5,788C	85	103	NP	7	1- 3	0	72- 0	0.9§	10.9	196	...	...
Haverhill, Mass....	47	60-N	3	1,650-1,650	2,900C‡	111	120	15	6	0- 4	3	15-100	1.7	0.0	306	2.3	4.3
Hazleton, Pa.......	38	27-N	9	1,920-1,920	2,340C‡	57	63	1	2	0- 0	2	87-100	...	...	...	...	...
High Point, N. C..	38	48-N	25	1,530-1,920	3,000A	76	96	NP	7	0- 6	5	35- 0	14.0	13.0	462	3.4	10.4
Huntington Pk, Cal.	29	35-N	6	2,340-2,400	3,420C	79	93	NS	5	5- 0	9	45-11‡	2.1	69.8	1,393	...	...
Hutchinson, Kan...	30	27-Y	35	1,740-1,740	3,000M‡	51	68	NP	9	0- 9	5A	71-100	4.0	6.7	413	...	...
Inglewood, Calif. ..	30	26-Y	4	2,310-2,310	3,060C	59	68	NP	3	0- 3	5A	67- 0	0.0	13.3	903	...	...
Jackson, Mich	50	65-N	8	2,014-2,206	3,803C	127	147	NP	11	0- 8	3A	66-37	2.4	42.3	751	2.0	10.1
Jamestown, N. Y .	43	48-Y	15	1,800-2,000	2,880M	117	136	15	10	0- 6	4	52- 0	0.9	9.4	174	2.9	9.4
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	21-N	29	1,290-1,500	2,100A	31	39	NS	3	0- 3	1A	23- 0	7.9§	63.2	442	...	...
Joliet, Ill..........	42	52-N	12	2,100-2,100	3,150S‡	...	...	AU	6	0- 3	3	59- 0	2.8	35.4	411	3.8	18.9
Joplin, Mo........	37	36-N	63	1,584-1,782	2,310M‡	56	67	NS	5	1- 4	3A	50-27‡	...	...	...	...	...
Kearny, N. J......	39	78-N	9	2,700-2,900	4,750C	233	260	10	12	0-10	2	48-37	1.3§	0.0	438	7.2	17.7
Kenosha, Wis	49	62-N	3	2,073-2,199	4,000B	148	166	2	11	5- 6	6A	69- 0	1.5§	6.2	236	...	...
Kingston, N. Y....	29	37-N	16	1,800-2,160	3,370B	87	94	AU	4	0- 4	2A	100- 0	0.0§	0.0	308	3.5	10.5
Kokomo, Ind......	34	42-N	5	1,908-2,010	2,760B	76	81	7	5	0- 4	2	100- 0	1.2	5.9	636	2.2	8.9
La Crosse, Wis ...	43	50-N	14	1,906-2,045	3,000B	103	114	1	10	0- 7	4S	45- 7‡	1.4	7.0	529	2.5	7.0
Lafayette, Ind.....	29	45-Y	4	1,920 2,040	2,400M	75†	90†	12†	6	0- 6	3A	69- 0	2.1	38.2	580	0.8	3.5
Laredo, Tex.......	39	35-N	23	810-2,400	2,750E	39	44	NS	1	0- 0	2	17-100	0.6§	5.1	384	...	...
Lebanon, Pa.......	27	28-N	5	1,680-1,800	2,400M‡	52	55	1	2	0- 2	2	17-100	0.7	47.8	257	...	...
Lewiston, Me......	39	45-N	7	1,920-2,040	3,000B	83	103	...	8	0- 7	1A	42-40	3.2§	7.8	303	...	...
Lexington, Ky.....	49	80-N	18	1,910-2,040	3,804A	148	155	AU	13	2-11	6S	47- 0	19.1	83.2	1,107	...	...
Lima, Ohio........	45	41-N	12	2,025-2,100	2,820M	83	96	12	7	1- 4	3A	67-50	0.9	35.8	919	...	...
Lorain, Ohio.......	44	35-N	14	2,311-2,311	3,210M	96	106	26	6	0- 6	2S	57-33	4.1	29.5	467	...	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	102-N	5	1,830-2,557	6,088C	246†	325†	NP	14	0-14	6	57- 0	1.5	10.1	417	3.2	12.6
Lubbock, Tex......	32	35-N	39	1,914-1,944	3,024C	56	78	NS	8	0- 7	2	63-25‡	11.0§	3.1	452	...	...
Lynchburg, Va	45	53-N	15	1,275-1,800	4,000A	96	109	NS	10	0- 9	3A	43-83	11.2	13.5	512	2.3	4.5

TABLE XV-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Per Cent Motorized—Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Mansfield, Ohio	37	34-N	16	$1,680-2,100	$2,840M	$ 51	$ 56	NP	4 0- 4	4	58- 0	3.2	24.2	581	2.6	10.8
Marion, Ind	27	36-N	0	2,160-2,160	2,820M	67	73	$ 1	4 0- 4	0	...	2.8§	3.7	530	...	...
Marion, Ohio	31	20-N	18	1,800-1,950	2,700M	46	53	11	2 0- 2	3S	58-14‡	1.3	13.0	432	2.0	6.5
Mason City, Iowa	27	22-N	18	1,680-1,800	3,240A	45	52	6	5 0- 5	1A	43-100	0.9§	0.0	...	1.1	3.7
Massillon, Ohio	27	22-N	0	1,940-2,100	2,400S	46	49	7	2 0- 2	2A	40- 0	3.0	86.3	548	...	...
Maywood, Ill	27	16-Y	22	2,100-2,280	3,150B	43†	...	AU	4 0- 4	2A	100- 0	0.0	22.5	225	...	...
Melrose, Mass	25	37-N	24	2,050-2,200	3,000M	73	82	2	4 3- 0	0	13-33‡	2.0§	7.9	647	4.3	11.9
Meriden, Conn	39	46-N	4	2,184-2,184	3,640B	114	124	NS	3 0- 3	6	15-100	0.5	7.6	453	2.7	7.6
Meridian, Miss	35	41-N	12	1,620-1,620	2,400C‡	63	73	6	5 0- 0	1	32-25	11.3	42.3	440	...	...
Miami Beach, Fla	28	...	...	... ...	... A	157	188	AU	... ...	...	...	4.5§	14.3	1,182	...	...
Michigan City, Ind	26	35-N	9	2,040-2,040	2,880B	73	81	5	4 0- 4	2	40- 0	0.0§	...	...	...	...
Middletown, Conn	26	27†-N	10	2,240-2,240	3,200M	61	68	2	3 0- 2	1	28-43	2.3	0.0	234	2.7	7.5
Middletown, Ohio	31	32-N	17	1,617-2,112	2,991C	69	78	8	7 0- 7	6A	29- 0	8.3	22.4	653	1.0	3.2
Mishawaka, Ind	28	37-N	15	2,016-2,016	2,460M	69	78	3	7 1- 5	1A	61- 0	4.2	10.6	304	...	...
Moline, Ill	35	26-N	0	2,100-2,100	2,400B	49	55	8	4 0- 4	3A	64-11‡	1.2	8.7	361	6.1	23.1
Monroe, La	28	...	...	... ...	... C‡	67	80	11	... ...	...	...	19.1	24.7	597	...	...
Montclair, N. J	40	63-N	10	2,100-2,700	4,700S‡	206	223	8	8 0- 6	7	25- 0	6.9§	15.1	394	...	...
Muncie, Ind	50	54-Y	9	2,100-2,100	3,000B	124	133	7	9 1- 7	0	48- 0	5.6	20.1	589	...	...
Muskegon, Mich	48	39-N	17	1,850-2,100	3,500A	96	113	NP	8 0- 7	4A	50-50	1.7	33.5	969	3.1	12.6
Muskogee, Okla	32	32-N	16	1,740-1,740	2,700A	73	103	1	5 0- 5	3S	67- 0	8.0	160.8	1,048	...	...
Nashua, N. H	33	41-N	11	1,846-2,080	3,800B	72	87	3	7 0- 6	0	40- 0	0.0	3.0	118	...	...
New Albany, Ind	25	22-N	18	1,800-1,800	1,920M	39	45	1	3 3- 0	3S	100- 0	5.5	39.3	508	4.3	15.7
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	50-..†	...	1,800-2,400†	4,000†S‡	...	...	AU	6† 0- 5†	2†	43- 0†	4.0§	...	...	...	...
New Castle, Pa	48	47-N	11	1,922-2,052	2,400M‡	98	114	3	4 1- 3	0	33- 0	1.3	6.3	510	...	...
New London, Conn.	30	59-N	11	2,100-2,300	3,200A	119	130	NP	5 0- 4	2	27-69	1.3	29.6	571	1.1	3.3
Newark, Ohio	31	26-N	12	1,660-2,100	2,820M	51	54	6	3 0- 3	0	40- 0	1.3	6.4	445	...	...
Newburgh, N. Y	32	49-N	4	1,900-2,300	3,500A	106	116	4	3 0- 3	3	18-66	3.1	0.0	659	6.4	18.8
Newport, Ky	31	51-N	4	1,825-1,825	2,217A	84	99	2	5 5- 0	2A	50- 0	10.4	160.0	797	...	...
Newport, R. I	31	60-N	30	2,118-2,118	3,252M	134	148	6	8 1- 5	2A	18-100	0.7	6.6	495	3.0	9.8
Newport News, Va.	37	71-Y	51	2,082-2,430	4,050A	158	182	NS	9 0- 8	8A	20-92	21.0	304.9	2,250	7.2	16.2
Norristown, Pa	38	30-N	7	2,160-2,160	3,384C	71	77	NS	3 0- 3	0	...	1.6	23.6	351	...	...
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	40	62-N	5	2,300-2,700	5,200S‡	188†	201†	7†	10 0- 9	0	53-41	1.5	10.1	403	...	...
Norwalk, Conn	40	52-N	4	2,007-2,409	4,500B	120	141	7	7 0- 5	0	...	...	...	...	2.7	5.0
Norwood, Ohio	34	37-N	3	2,120-2,290	3,100M	60	62	NP	8 0- 7	0	80- 0	1.8	11.8	188	...	...
Ogden, Utah	44	44-N	10	2,184-2,424	3,300M‡	88†	101†	NP	5 0- 5	3	40- 0	9.2	96.1	1,298	...	...
Orange, N. J	36	57-N	7	1,900-2,500	4,500S‡	170	184	8	7 0- 4	4	36- 0	1.7	25.2	445	3.5	8.4
Orlando, Fla	37	53-N	41	1,680-1,800	3,600M	71†	88†	NS	9 0- 9	3A	54-85	15.2	21.8	811	...	...
Oshkosh, Wis	39	50-N	7	1,560-1,860	2,880B	96	101	5	5 4- 0	6A	36- 0	0.5	0.0	266	2.6	7.7

Ottumwa, Iowa....	32	23-N	11	1,920-1,920	2,220S‡	43	51	4	3	1- 2	1A	50-17‡	1.9	3.2	364	...	...
Owensboro, Ky....	30	39-Y	22	1,300-1,560	2,469M‡	49	69	1	8	0- 7	2A	60- 0	5.8§	26.5	823	...	...
Paducah, Ky......	34	40-N	10	1,536-1,680	2,700A	62	77	4	9	1- 4	2A	55-17	19.3§	41.5	471	...	...
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	21-Y	19	1,620-1,800	2,400M‡	40	50	5	3	0- 3	1A	40- 0	3.3	6.6	478	2.3	6.6
Pensacola, Fla.....	37	49-Y	25	1,852-1,852	3,539A	92	105	AU	9	5- 0	3	37-27	11.7	56.1	919	...	...
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	53-N	8	2,250-2,650	4,400S‡	175†	196†	21†	7	0- 5	2	14-100	...	9.7	604	...	...
Petersburg, Va.....	31	44-N	8	1,515-1,749	3,025A	95	111	NP	6	1- 5	4A	56- 0	15.0	55.5	868	...	...
Pittsfield, Mass....	50	57-N	11	1,825-2,007	3,182M	116	127	NP	8	0- 8	3	9-100	1.2	0.0	366	2.3	6.0
Plainfield, N. J.....	37	54-Y	13	2,000-2,500	4,500M	145	157	6	9	0- 4	4	42- 0	1.3§	5.3	422	1.9	8.0
Port Arthur, Tex...	46	27-N	30	2,040-2,040	4,200A	58	82	NS	6	1- 4	8A	60- 0	6.9	4.3	431	...	...
Port Huron, Mich..	33	40-N	13	1,944-2,184	3,174A	91	107	5	6	1- 5	6A	43-25	2.4	33.6	583	...	...
Portsmouth, Ohio..	40	38-N	5	1,800-1,980	2,880A	78	88	6	10	4- 7	5A	77- 0	6.8§	32.1	603	3.3	9.9
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	59-N	14	2,080-2,400	3,740B	148	165	27	6	0- 5	7	62-17‡	2.0	0.0	324	0.0	0.0
Quincy, Ill.........	40	36-N	28	2,100-2,100	2,400M	68	82	11	10	0- 5	4S	50-43	1.5	14.8	242	2.4	7.4
Raleigh, N. C......	47	67-N	3	1,440-1,781	3,700S‡	109	126	NP	8	0- 8	4A	24- 0	19.6	10.7	772	3.2	10.6
Revere, Mass......	34	55-N	1	1,800-2,100	2,800M	131	143	NP	3	1- 2	2	0- 0	...	...	...	11.2	17.4
Richmond, Ind.....	35	30-N	17	2,250-2,280	3,200M	62	69	8	7	2- 5	1A	...	3.4	11.4	430	...	...
Riverside, Calif....	35	39-Y	10	2,160-2,460	3,540B	98	116	NS	6	0- 6	5A	52-64	3.5	20.2	833	3.7	17.3
Rochester, Minn...	26	30-N	35	1,560-1,932	3,192B	50	60	AU	4	1- 2	1A	13-100	0.0§	7.6	300	0.0	0.0
Rock Island, Ill....	43	35-N	24	2,100-2,100	2,780B	60	71	8	6	1- 4	3A	84- 0	1.4	32.7	440	2.1	7.0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	33-N	5	1,800-2,160	3,180A	63	76	NP	4	0- 3	2A	24- 0	9.8§	0.0	524	...	...
Rome, Ga.........	26	32-N	5	1,344-1,536	2,568B	54	69	1	4	0- 4	1	47- 0	9.5§	11.4	403	...	...
Rome, N. Y.......	34	37-N	1	1,700-2,100	3,100S	77	84	10	5	0- 3	2	15- 0	0.6	2.9	275	1.1	2.9
Royal Oak, Mich...	25	25-N	10	2,275-2,650	3,505A	73	86	NS	5	0- 4	1	92- 0	0.8	19.9	566	...	...
Salem, Mass.......	41	66-Y	27	1,500-2,002	2,700M	148	159	4	6	0- 4	4	14- 0	0.5	0.0	328	6.3	12.1
Salem, Ore........	31	33-N	5	1,940-2,080	2,838C	58	68	NS	7	0- 6	2S	71-17‡	0.0	19.4	851	...	...
San Angelo, Tex....	26	32-N	5	1,740-1,800	2,700E	43	55	NS	6	0- 6	3S	58-14	10.1	15.5	461	...	...
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	55-N	22	1,950-2,376	3,600M	113	139	NS	9	0- 9	7A	64- 0	6.4	82.5	1,240	...	...
Santa Ana, Calif...	32	50-N	21	2,040-2,220	3,000E	92	105	NS	8	1- 7	7A	54- 8‡	1.9	40.7	1,040	...	...
Santa Barbara, Cal.	35	42-Y	11	1,890-2,220	3,960B	92	108	8	9	0- 9	6A	79-64	5.1	14.3	984	...	...
Sharon, Pa........	26	24-N	2	2,115-2,160	3,060M‡	50	55	1	3	3- 0	1	...	1.6	23.4	425	...	...
Sheboygan, Wis....	41	43-N	5	1,890-1,950	3,030B	84	92	2	8	0- 5	3S	44-38‡	1.5	4.9	226	...	...
Sioux Falls, S. D...	41	55-N	26	1,560-1,920	3,000M‡	91	104	NP	6	1- 5	4	39-27	1.5	71.0	1,445	1.4	4.9
South Gate, Calif...	27	28-N	17	2,220-2,520	3,780C	65	81	NS	6	0- 6	2A	87- 8‡	2.8§	107.6	1,399	...	...
Spartanburg, S. C..	32	52-N	6	1,704-1,920	2,770M‡	103	125	NP	5	2- 3	1	33- 0	26.9§	49.6	992	...	...
Stamford, Conn.. .	48	100-Y	7	2,000-2,400	4,700B	...	271	NP	11	0- 6	5	18- 0	2.1	14.6	684	3.8	12.5
Steubenville, Ohio	38	37-Y	0	1,946-2,160	2,664M	78	85	10	2	0- 2	1	30- 0	8.5	61.1	537	...	...
Superior, Wis......	35	51-N	10	1,890-2,070	3,330A	105	119	18	6	3- 3	4A	55- 5‡	0.6	11.4	529	4.0	8.5
Taunton, Mass ...	37	56-N	27	1,987-2,208	2,620M	117	126	NP	4	1- 3	1	7-33‡	...	...	...	3.6	8.0
Teaneck tp, N. J....	25	28-N	27	1,500-2,500	3,800A	75	93	3	11	0- 4	0	..-100	0.0	0.0	229	7.1	15.8
Torrington, Conn...	27	34-N	0	2,180-2,438	3,811B	75	93	1	4	0- 4	0	23-100	...	0.0	156	4.7	14.8
Tucson, Ariz.......	37	49-N	18	1,980-2,340	3,960A	101	126	12	9	1- 8	5A	60-33	6.0	29.9	1,190	3.2	16.3
Tuscaloosa, Ala....	27	25-N	24	1,410-1,770	2,550B	40	47	L	4	0- 4	2	50- 0	13.3§	14.5	440	0.0	0.0
Tyler, Tex.........	28	28-N	11	1,500-1,800	2,700A	51	61	NS	4	0- 3	4	68-41	9.4§	3.5	453	...	...
University City, Mo.	33	32-N	8	1,830-2,040	3,000E	70	74	NP	5	4- 0	6	69- 0	1.2	15.1	575	0.0	0.0
Waltham, Mass....	40	..	...	... ...	... M	...	...	AU	...	...	...	...	0.5	2.5	405	0.0	0.0
Warren, Ohio	43	39-N	3	1,920-2,224	3,900S	92	109	20	3	0- 3	1	18- 0	6.1	58.4	677	...	...
Warwick, R. I....	29	33-N	0	1,820-1,976	3,400B	64	68	5	15	9- 6	3	100-100	1.7	0.0	299	...	...

TABLE XV-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized—Per Cent One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1943 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1943	
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 10,000 Autos	Per 100,000 Pop.
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Washington, Pa....	26	18–N	8	$1,980–1,980	$2,574C‡	$ 43†	$ 52†	NP	2	0– 2	0	36–100	1.5	15.3	508	...	...
Watertown t, Mass.	35	56–Y	20	2,000–2,200	3,200C	121	138	NP	6	0– 4	3	33– 0	1.1	2.8	226	...	...
Watertown, N. Y...	33	39–N	6	1,870–2,184	3,200A	81	90	$10	4	0– 3	2	18–100	1.8	0.0	596	...	...
Waukegan, Ill......	34	26–N	19	1,710–2,340	2,980M	52	66	7	3	0– 3	3S	57– 0	0.0	26.3	564	0.0	0.0
Wausau, Wis......	27	32–N	13	1,320–1,500	2,400B	55	61	7	3	0– 3	1A	38– 0	0.0§	0.0	216	2.7	8.8
Wauwatosa, Wis...	28	37–N	4	1,800–2,220	3,300B	91	101	2	4	0– 4	4A	67– 0	0.0§	7.2	227	2.2	7.3
W. Allis, Wis......	36	46–N	4	1,920–2,160	3,300B	112	129	7	9	7– 0	2A	80– 0	2.2	8.3	319	0.0	0.0
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	43–N	20	2,350–2,500	4,250A	141	164	NS	11	2– 8	3	48–100	0.6	0.0	346	1.7	5.9
W. Haven t, Conn..	30	30–N	7	1,942–2,130	3,800B	...	...	AU	4	0– 3	0	25–100	0.0§	...	...	6.2	16.7
W. New York, N. J.	39	...	...	... ...	... S‡	119†	236†	9†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Orange, N. J....	26	43–N	7	2,000–2,500	4,200S‡	128	143	10	9	0– 4	0	41– 0	0.8	0.0	378	1.3	3.9
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	31–Y	16	1,710–1,956	3,072E	59	77	7	8	0– 7	3A	59–40	13.1	53.4	804	...	...
White Plains, N. Y.	40	88–N	4	1,787–2,980	5,000S‡	259	279	24	11	0– 9	9	44–57	2.5	5.0	233	1.4	5.0
Wichita Falls, Tex..	45	60–N	18	1,440–1,920	3,300A	106	133	NS	8	0– 8	6S	85– 0	10.2	37.7	902	1.2	4.4
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	19–N	11	1,980–2,160	2,760C	42	50	NS	3	2– 0	2A	26– 0	0.0	10.0	238	...	...
Williamsport, Pa ...	44	38–N	1	1,389–1,852	2,672M‡	70	79	6	4	1– 2	3	35–27	0.5	27.1	302	...	...
Wilmington, N. C..	33	53–N	17	1,965–2,130	3,600M	98	130	13	6	0– 6	3S	36–17‡	38.3	335.3	1,973	...	...
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	39–N	6	2,100–2,500	4,000C	...	...	AU	6	1– 4	3	14–100	2.9	0.0	386	...	...
Woonsocket, R. I...	49	84–N	9	1,550–1,850	3,500B	165	196	18	9	0– 4	2	27– 0	0.5§	4.1	306	...	...
Wyandotte, Mich. .	31	51–N	4	2,383–2,700	4,200B	124	143	NS	8	0– 4	2	67– 0	1.3	9.8	297	5.5	19.6
Yakima, Wash.....	27	29–N	41	2,040–2,280	3,300M‡	67	74	1	6	0– 6	1	38–60	0.0§	22.0	1,212	...	...
Zanesville, Ohio .	38	23–N	7	1,584–1,848	2,160S	45	54	10	5	0– 5	2S	89–6‡	2.7	61.3	629	3.3	10.7

Table XV-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1944

This table includes all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000. In the last column, "Patrol: Motorized, One-man," the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, A (all), S (some), and N (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. Crime rates are not shown because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000. For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XV-A.

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles	No. 1-way No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
berdeen, S. D., 17	20Y	18	$1,500–1,800	$2,400S‡	$26.5	$31.4	NP	4	1–2	2S	SS
berdeen, Wash., 19	20N	10	2,400–2,520	3,360M	49.8	57.3	$5.3	4	1–3	1A	SS
bington tp, Pa., 21	24N	10	1,680–2,144	4,950B	....	75.0	2.0	10	1–8	2	A..
da, Okla., 15	12N	38	1,500–1,620	1,920M‡	17.3	19.5	NS	2	2–0	2S	SA
dams t, Mass., 13	13N	15	1,956–2,002	2,700C	27.1	29.7	1.5	2	0–0	0	...
drian, Mich., 14	14N	36	1,890–1,980	2,400E	25.8	31.2	NS	3	0–0	2	SS
lbany, Calif., 11	12N	17	2,400–2,680	3,000E	26.2	32.9	0.9	4	1–3	1	SN
lbany, Ga., 19	25N	36	1,826–1,965	3,024C	47.2	57.7	NS	4	4–0	0	SA
lbert Lea, Minn., 12	8N	31	1,440–1,764	2,016A	15.7	18.4	NS	1	0–0	1	SN
lliance, Ohio, 22	21N	29	2,010–2,100	2,640M	34.7†	44.7†	0.6†	3	0–3	1	SN
lpena, Mich., 13	11N	9	1,584–1,980	2,300C	24.2	26.8	NS	1	0–1	0	SS
mbridge, Pa., 19	11N	45	1,980–2,324 ·	2,916C	25.5	31.0	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
mes, Iowa, 13	8N	56	1,740–2,172	3,260M	18.8	24.8	3.6	3	0–3	0	...
mesbury t, Mass., 11	10N	40	2,002–2,002	2,328C	20.2	22.8	NP	2	0–0	1	SN
naconda, Mont., 11	5N	30	1,920–2,040	2,532M	18.1	21.3	AU	1	0–1	0	SS
naheim, Calif., 11	18Y	11	2,040–2,220	3,300C	21.0	34.1	NS	4	0–4	0	SS
nderson, S.C., 19	27N	15	1,500–1,596	2,520C	49.9	50.0	...	3	0–3	2A	SN
ndover t, Mass., 11	22N	14	1,900–2,050	2,700C	27.2	30.1	AU	3	0–3	3	SS
nnapolis, Md., 13	15N	17	1,800–1,800	2,100B	22.2	27.6	NP	2	0–2	0	SA
nsonia, Conn., 19	14N	11	1,800–2,088	2,490B	41.9	47.8	1.0	3	0–0	0	SA
rdmore, Okla., 17	18Y	28	1,600–1,900	2,400A	31.2	33.5	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
rkansas City, Kan., 13	11N	9	1,728–1,800	2,400A	21.7	24.4	NS	3	0–0	1	N..
rnold, Pa., 11	7N	..	1,920–1,920	2,160M‡	14.1	15.2	NP	1	0–0	1	SA
sbury Park, N.J., 15	40N	9	1,800–2,700	4,100A	123.8	137.7	12.0	5	0–4	3	SS
shland, Ohio, 12	12N	17	1,802–1,888	2,100M	25.0	27.0	3.6	2	0–2	11	S..
shland, Wis., 11	10N	10	1,380–1,589	2,100B	16.9	18.5	1.9	1	0–0	0	SA
shtabula, Ohio, 21	17N	15	1,900–2,240	2,840A	31.8	36.3	10.0	4	0–3	11	SA
storia, Ore., 10	14N	4	1,835–2,075	2,795A	29.9	40.5	NS	3	0–3	0	SA
tchison, Kan., 13	15Y	40	1,395–1,660	2,100A	25.2	30.5	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
thens, Ga., 21	27†N	..	1,500–1,575†	2,640B	49.9	51.8	NS	5†	0–0†	2†	S†
thol t, Mass., 11	10N	10	2,285–2,285	2,700C	24.3	27.9	NP	2	0–1	0	SA
ttleboro, Mass., 22	29N	2	2,075–2,075	2,650M	57.4	66.9	NP	5	0–4	3	SS
uburn, Me., 20	21N	7	1,783–1,982	2,906B	40.0	46.4	0.8	3	0–3	0	SA
ugusta, Me., 19	19N	26	1,872–1,872	2,496B	38.3	39.0	NS	1	1–0	0	SA
ustin, Minn., 18	17N	0	1,710–1,980	2,280C	30.0	35.0	AP	1	0–1	1	SA
arberton, Ohio, 24	17N	6	1,980–2,220	3,000M	38.9	42.1	7.1	3	0–2	2	SS
arre, Vt., 11	7N	43	1,898–2,002	2,158M	14.0	16.4	NS	2	0–0	0	N..
artlesville, Okla., 16	11N	46	1,680–1,980	2,640A	24.6	26.3	NS	3	3–0	0	SA
atavia, N.Y., 17	19Y	3	1,500–1,600	1,900M	35.9	41.4	NP	2	0–2	1	SA
ath, Me., 10	12N	33	2,184–2,184	2,460B	25.7	29.6	NS	2	0–0	0	N..
eacon, N.Y., 13	20N	8	1,600–2,000	2,550M‡	36.7	42.6	AU	3	0–0	0	SA
eatrice, Neb., 11	8N	31	1,800–1,800	1,980M‡	14.6	19.8	NS	2	0–0	1	SS
eaver Dam, Wis., 10	7N	36	1,200–1,740	2,220C	....	17.9	NP	2	0–2	0	SA
eaver Falls, Pa., 17	16N	13	2,134–2,134	2,962M‡	33.1	38.3	0.7	3	0–3	1A	SN
eckley, W.Va., 13	8N	25	1,680–2,040	2,700M	17.5	20.3	1.8	2	0–2	1	SS
edford, Ind., 13	12N	33	2,010–2,010	2,280M	17.6†	19.9†	0.9†	2	0–2	1	SA
ell, Calif., 11	16N	63	2,300–2,442	3,102C	27.6	33.5	NS	3	3–0	2A	SS

Table XV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Bellaire, Ohio, 14	11N	36	$1,680–1,680	$2,100M	$18.5	$20.0	NP	1	0–0	1	N..
Bellevue, Pa., 10	8N	31	1,680–1,920	2,220C	18.9	22.6	NS	1	1–0	2	SA
Bend, Ore., 10	8N	75	2,400–2,400	3,000A	14.6	19.7	NS	2	0–2	1A	SS
Benton Harbor, Mich., 17	17N	24	1,800–2,148	3,000A	30.7	34.1	$2.8	2	0–2	0	SS
Bergenfield, N.J., 10	10N	15	1,799–2,372	3,102M	33.3†	37.9†	1.3†	2	0–2	0	SA
Berlin, N.H., 19	24N	10	1,711–1,872	2,724B	41.6	47.1	0.8	3	0–0	1	SA
Berwick, Pa., 13	5N	0	1,860–1,860	2,100C	9.5	15.5	NS	2	0–1	0	AA
Bessemer, Ala., 23	21N	19	1,704–1,896	2,880C	32.6	36.2	NS	2	2–0	2A	SS
Biddeford, Me., 20	14N	32	1,600–1,600	2,000B	....	....	...	1	0–0	0	SA
Big Spring, Tex., 13	15N	67	1,602–1,872	2,580A	23.7	29.4	NP	2	0–2	0	SS
Billings, Mont., 23	18N	11	2,040–2,160	3,000M	47.1†	48.1†	4.0†	2	0–2	4A	...
Biloxi, Miss., 17	23N	13	1,620–1,680	2,520M‡	30.8	44.2	3.3	3	0–3	1	SN
Birmingham, Mich., 11	20N	10	2,280–2,580	3,820C	48.7	55.0	NS	4	0–3	2A	SS
Bismarck, N.D., 15	9N	33	1,320–1,800	2,220C‡	18.0	21.1	NS	1	0–1	1A	SA
Bloomington, Ind., 21	21N	29	1,939–1,939	2,400B	33.8	36.5	3.4	2	0–2	3S	SN
Blue Island, Ill., 17	13N	4	1,860–1,860	2,160M	25.8	28.7	NP	2	2–0	2	SA
Bluefield, W.Va., 21	18N	3	1,500–2,100	2,400A	33.2	37.4	2.0	3	3–0	0	SS
Blytheville, Ark., 11	7N	57	1,740–1,800	2,400M	14.4	16.8	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
Bogalusa, La., 15	12N	4	1,500–1,800	3,000C‡	22.0	31.4	2.5	3	0–3	1	AS
Boone, Iowa, 12	10N	25	1,452–1,782	1,920M	19.5	22.1	3.6	2	0–0	0	S..
Borger, Tex., 10	5N	..	1,800–2,100	2,640A	10.5	15.3	NS	2	0–1	0	SA
Boulder, Colo., 13	9N	78	1,530–1,680	2,160A	15.3	18.8	NP	3	0–3	1	SS
Bowling Green, Ky., 15	17N	15	1,320–1,320	1,800M	26.5	26.5	NS	2	0–2	0	N..
Braddock, Pa., 18	20N	10	1,800–1,800	2,500C	48.0†	54.7†	NS	1	1–0	0	AA
Bradford, Pa., 18	21N	19	1,650–1,914	2,580M‡	41.8	47.6	1.5	3	0–2	2S	SS
Brainerd, Minn., 12	8Y	38	1,620–1,860	2,460B	15.2	16.4	NP	1	0–1	1	SN
Braintree t, Mass., 16	23N	2	1,700–2,000	3,000C	59.3	64.6	NP	5	0–3	2	SS
Brawley, Calif., 12	12†N†	..	1,800–2,100†	3,300†C	25.7†	32.1†	NS	3†	3–0†	0†	AN†
Bremerton, Wash., 15	47N	17	2,160–2,340	3,000M‡	88.1	107.6	0.5	7	1–6	7A	SA
Bridgeton, N.J., 16	19N	11	1,400–1,740	1,800C	....	....	...	2	0–1	0	SA
Bristol, Pa., 12	11N	9	1,800–1,800	3,000C	....	....	NS	1	0–1	0	SA
Bristol t, R.I., 11	8Y	0	2,000–2,000	2,860C	....	....	AU	2	2–0	0	SA
Bristol, Tenn., 14	11N	0	1,320–1,920	2,580C‡	19.8	24.2	NS	2	0–1	2S	SN
Brookfield, Ill., 11	10N	30	2,178–2,376	3,036B	18.0†	22.0†	0.6†	2	2–0	2A	AN
Brownsville, Tex., 22	23Y	44	1,500–1,800	3,000A	32.6	37.6	NS	4	4–2	1S	SS
Brownwood, Tex., 13	15N	27	1,584–1,584	2,400E	24.1	45.6	NS	2	1–1	1	SN
Brunswick, Ga., 15	29N	66	1,830–1,980	3,420A	52.5	72.5	0.5	6	5–0	4S	SN
Bryan, Tex., 12	12N	25	1,800–2,100	2,700A	....	22.8	NS	2	2–0	0	SA
Burlingame, Calif., 16	21Y	38	2,040–2,400	3,900C	44.1	54.4	5.3	4	0–4	4S	SN
Burlington, N.J., 11	11Y	18	2,057–2,057	2,744	....	....	U	2	0–2	1	SS
Burlington, N.C., 12	21N	17	1,740–1,800	2,400B	....	....	NS	3	0–2	2	SS
Butler, Pa., 24	23N	11	1,740–1,830	2,190M‡	39.4	47.4	1.5	2	0–2	2	SS
Cairo, Ill., 14	8N	33	1,800–1,800	2,000S‡	....	16.2	NS	2	1–0	1	SN
Calumet City, Ill., 13	8Y	31	1,980–1,980	2,280M	17.5	21.3	5.0	2	0–2	1	AS
Cambridge, Md., 10	9N	11	1,596–1,596	2,000B	12.0	16.0	NS	2	0–0	0	SA
Cambridge, Ohio, 15	12N	13	1,512–1,764	1,800S	19.8	21.3	4.3	2	2–0	1A	SA
Campbell, Ohio, 14	16N	6	2,040–2,280	3,000M	15.1	....	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
Canonsburg, Pa., 13	12N	17	1,800–1,980	2,460C	20.7	23.5	AP	1	0–0	0	N..
Canton, Ill., 12	7N	7	1,800–1,800	1,800M	....	13.4	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Cape Girardeau, Mo., 10	15N	40	1,200–1,440	1,740M‡	16.0	21.5	NS	2	1–1	0	SA
Carbondale, Pa., 19	11N	14	1,980–1,980	2,310M‡	20.6	21.6	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Carlisle, Pa., 14	10N	7	1,440–1,440	1,860B	17.3	20.1	NS	1	0–0	0	S..
Carnegie, Pa., 13	12†Y†	..	1,800–2,010†	2,790†C	22.7	25.1	NS	1†	1–0†	1†	SS†
Carteret, N.J., 12	20N	5	2,200–2,500	4,000M	58.0	61.5	2.2	3	0–0	0	SS
Carthage, Mo., 11	7Y	29	1,440–1,440	1,680E	11.6	15.5	NS	1	1–0	1	N..
Casper, Wyo., 18	15N	7	1,800–2,100	3,000M	39.2	44.0	NS	3	0–3	0	SA
Centralia, Ill., 16	12Y	17	1,800–1,800	2,520M‡	23.9	30.9	NS	2	0–2	0	AN
Chambersburg, Pa., 15	17N	15	1,680–1,800	3,000B	35.1†	48.3†	NS	2	0–2	2	SS
Champaign, Ill., 23	19N	11	1,900–1,900	2,300B	35.7	41.1	4.7	3	0–3	0	SS

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way – No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Chanute, Kan., 10	9N	44	$1,470–1,620	$2,100M‡	$16.1	$18.4	NS	2	0–2	0	AN
Charleroi, Pa., 11	9†Y†	..	1,920–1,920†	2,412M	19.2	20.4	NS	0†	0–0†	1†	N†
Charlottesville, Va., 19	25N	16	1,200–1,740	2,844C	46.0	53.3	NS	3	3–0	2	SN
Cheltenham tp, Pa., 19	24Y	17	2,400–2,400	4,500B	71.0	95.3	NP	11	1–10	0	SA
Cheyenne, Wyo., 22	23N	15	1,679–2,100	2,760M‡	30.5	53.7	$2.0	5	0–4	4A	SN
Chicago Heights, Ill., 22	23N	15	2,080–2,080	3,450C‡	48.0	58.5	4.1	3	0–3	3	SN
Chickasha, Okla., 14	13N	65	1,500–1,500	1,680E	17.8	21.2	NP	2	0–2	1	SA
Chillicothe, Ohio, 20	13N	31	1,740–1,740	1,920M	21.5	26.5	4.3	3	0–3	1	SN
Chippewa Falls, Wis., 10	11†Y†	..	1,320–1,590†	1,800†B	16.1†	17.9†	1.0†	1†	0–0†	0†	SN†
Clairton, Pa., 16	21N	24	2,217–2,366	3,354M‡	48.1	52.9	1.5	2	0–2	0	SN
Claremont t, N.H., 12	8N	13	1,800–1,800	1,950C	....	....	U	2	0–2	0	...
Clarksdale, Miss., 12	15N	40	1,500–1,950	2,880M‡	....	34.0	NS	3	0·0	0	SS
Clarksville, Tenn., 12	14N	7	1,597–1,597	2,286C	26.0	35.9	NS	2	0–0	1	SN
Clayton, Mo., 13	22N	16	1,890–2,100	3,300E	47.0	61.3	NP	3	3–0	3	SN
Clearwater, Fla., 10	11N	50	1,560–2,040	2,440C	21.0	24.4	NS	2	0–2	2A	SA
Cleburne, Tex., 11	5N	100	1,440–1,440	1,920	9.1	10.9	NS	1	0–1	0	...
Cleveland, Tenn., 11	10N	15	1,200–1,560	1,800C‡	14.1	16.0	...	2	0–0	0	SS
Cliffside Park, N.J., 17	25N	4	1,800–2,500	3,750M	70.3	76.4	2.7	3	0–3	0	...
Clinton t, Mass., 12	10N	20	1,706–1,706	2,208C	19.9	24.5	AU	2	0–0	0	SA
Clovis, N.M., 10	8Y	81	1,500–1,800	2,700C	18.8	25.9	NS	2	2–0	1	SA
Coatesville, Pa., 14	15Y	17	1,926–1,926	2,182M‡	32.6	34.9	0.8	1	0–1	0	SA
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 10	6N	80	1,950–1,980	2,100M	12.3	13.9	NS	1	0–1	1A	SS
Coffeyville, Kan., 17	24N	33	1,764–1,764	2,820M‡	38.7	42.3	NS	3	0–3	1A	SA
Cohoes, N.Y., 22	35N	11	1,900–.....	2,500S	71.2†	82.2†	NP	4	2–0	2	SN
Collingswood, N.J., 13	15N	20	1,650–2,050	2,350M‡	28.4	36.5	7.7	4	2–2	0	SN
Columbia, Mo., 18	16N	9	1,796–1,913	2,700E	27.7	34.4	NS	3	0–2	2S	SS
Columbia, Pa., 12	6N	0	1,500–1,500	1,620C	9.2	10.2	...	0	0–0	0	...
Columbia, Tenn., 11	7†Y†	..	1,500–1,500†	1,800†A	....	....	NS	1†	0–0†	0†	SN†
Columbus, Ind., 12	16N	25	1,980–1,980	2,210M	26.2	30.0	1.8	2	0–2	0	SN
Columbus, Miss., 14	....	..	.....–.....	C	....	....	U	4†	0–3†	7S†	AN†
Compton, Calif., 16	17N	32	2,100–2,640	3,300A	45.5	52.4	NS	3	0–3	7	AN
Concord, N.C., 16	18N	19	1,620–1,680	3,000C	26.3†	32.5†	NP	3	0–3	1	SN
Connellsville, Pa., 14	11N	14	1,800–1,800	2,160M‡	21.9†	23.7†	0.6†	1	0–0	2	N..
Connersville, Ind., 13	11N	0	1,884–2,160	2,400B	21.5	25.6	NS	2	1–1	1	SS
Conshohocken, Pa., 11	....	..	.....–.....	C	11.5†	13.2†	...	.	.–.	..	...
Coraopolis, Pa., 11	8†Y†	..	1,920–2,100†	2,580†C	16.3†	22.7†	NS	2†	1–1†	1†	S†
Corning, N.Y., 16	17N	6	1,860–2,040	3,120B	36.4	39.3	NP	2	0–2	0	...
Corsicana, Tex., 15	12N	42	1,425–1,500	2,400M‡	....	....	...	2	0–2	1	SA
Cortland, N.Y., 16	13N	15	1,716–1,980	2,700B	29.1	38.7	NP	2	0–2	1A	SA
Coshocton, Ohio, 12	11N	18	1,560–1,620	1,800S	19.0	22.6	1.7	2	1–0	0	N..
Cranford tp, N.J., 13	18N	6	2,530–2,750	4,180C	48.0	54.0	2.0	3	0–3	0	SA
Crawfordsville, Ind., 11	15N	33	1,860–1,860	2,460B	25.8	28.2	NP	2	0–2	1	SN
Cudahy, Wis., 11	12N	0	1,620–2,100	2,760B	28.7	31.5	NP	2	2–0	0	SN
Cumberland t, R.I., 11	6Y	25	1,748–1,748	2,250C	....	....	NS	2	1–0	0	AA
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 21	14Y	14	2,050–2,340	2,820S	31.2	40.2	NP	4	0–2	2	SN
Dalton, Ga., 10	13N	23	1,380–1,440	2,000B	21.0	27.2	NS	2	0–0	0	SS
Danbury, Conn., 22	26N	15	2,000–2,200	2,900M	60.1	98.1	NS	3	0–3	1	SA
Danvers t, Mass., 14	10N	20	2,086–2,086	2,711B	21.4†	26.1†	NP	2	0–1	0	SA
Darby, Pa., 10	8N	19	2,160–2,160	2,580C	17.0	19.9	NS	1	1–0	0	SS
Daytona Beach, Fla., 23	28Y	29	1,680–1,740	2,700C	50.3	65.6	NS	6	3–3	1	SA
Decatur, Ala., 17	10N	10	1,998–1,998	2,431C	21.5	23.6	NS	3	0–0	1	AN
Decatur, Ga., 17	14Y	14	1,620–2,160	2,880A	23.8	28.9	NS	4	3–0	1A	SN
Dedham t, Mass., 16	21N	7	2,100–2,400	3,300C	47.0†	52.0†	NP	4	1–3	1A	SS
Del Rio, Tex., 13	....	..	.....–.....	.....	....	....	NS	.	.–.	..	...
Denison, Tex., 16	12N	8	1,290–1,680	2,400	19.1	22.5	...	4	0–4	1	SN
Denton, Tex., 11	11N	36	1,650–1,740	2,280E	13.5	16.7	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Derby, Conn., 10	10N	..	1,825–2,100	2,600B	27.0	29.0	NS	1	0–0	3	SA
Dickson City, Pa., 12	4†Y†	..	1,500–1,500†	1,620†C	....	....	NS	0†	0–0†	0†	N..†
Dixon, Ill., 11	8N	0	1,980–1,980	2,280C‡	15.0	16.5	2.5	2	0–0	1	N..

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patr Moto ized One- man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Donora, Pa., 13	12N	17	$2,077–2,183	$2,777C	$27.2	$28.4	NS	1	0–0	1	SA
Dormont, Pa., 13	9Y	6	1,740–2,160	2,970C	21.7	25.9	NS	1	1–0	2	SS
Dothan, Ala., 17	22N	21	1,716–2,100	2,460	32.8	50.9	NS	3	0–2	0	N..
Dover, N.H., 15	13N	23	1,500–1,800	2,800B	....	....	NP	1	1–0	0	N..
Dover, N.J., 10	8Y	25	2,100–2,300	3,200M	....	....	AU	2	0–2	0	SN
Du Bois, Pa., 12	5N	40	1,740–1,740	2,040M‡	8.7	10.3	$0.3	1	0–0	0	N..
Dunkirk, N.Y., 18	17N	0	1,820–1,940	2,960B	34.1	36.0	NP	3	0–0	2	SS
Dunmore, Pa., 23	16†Y†	..	1,620-1,620†	1,782†C	....	....	NS	1†	0–0†	0†	SN†
Duquesne, Pa., 21	19N	8	2,280–2,280	3,120C‡	44.2	49.2	1.1	2	0–0	0	SA
Durant, Okla., 10	7N	36	1,650–1,650	1,800E	11.5	12.4	NS	0	0–0	0	...
Dyersburg, Tenn., 10	18N	22	1,560–1,680	2,280C	22.4	30.8	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
East Hartford t, Conn., 19	33N	9	2,500–2,720	3,720B	87.8	105.8	0.2	8	0–8	0	SA
East Liverpool, Ohio, 24	13N	0	2,160–2,160	2,400M	....	....	AU	0	0–0	0	N..
East Moline, Ill., 12	11N	18	1,980–1,980	2,400M	18.7	23.7	4.9	2	2–0	0	SA
East Point, Ga., 12	14N	11	2,100–2,100	3,180C	31.1	34.9	NS	3	3–0	2A	SN
Easthampton t, Mass., 10	9N	17	2,257–2,257	2,905C	25.9	28.2	NP	2	2–0	0	SA
Ecorse, Mich., 13	25N	12	2,200–2,310	3,851S	71.7	82.0	4.2	5	0–5	1	SS
El Centro, Calif., 10	13N	31	2,184–2,640	3,600C	26.5	37.7	NS	3	0–2	1A	SS
El Dorado, Ark., 16	11N	5	1,800–1,932	2,616M	22.4	25.8	1.4	2	0–2	1A	SN
El Dorado, Kan., 10	9N	1	1,620–1,800	2,160A	14.0	16.9	NS	2	1–1	0	SS
El Reno, Okla., 10	6N	50	1,500–1,740	2,400A	14.1	15.5	0.5	1	0–1	0	SA
Elizabeth City, N.C., 12	16N	25	1,830–1,920	2,640B	22.6	28.0	NS	3	0–3	2S	SN
Ellwood City, Pa., 12	12N	13	2,100-2,100	2,460M	27.9	30.9	NS	2	0–2	0	S..
Elmhurst, Ill., 15	12N	21	1,890–1,980	3,000M	25.6	33.3	NS	4	0–3	0	SN
Elmwood Park, Ill., 14	11N	0	2,100–2,100	2,700M	24.7	27.3	3.8	2	0–2	0	AN
Elwood, Ind., 11	10N	10	1,800–1,800	2,024M	17.1	18.6	NS	2	0–2	0	SA
Emporia, Kan., 13	13N	27	1,536–1,632	2,100M‡	19.0	22.8	NS	2	0–2	1A	SA
Endicott, N.Y., 18	24N	8	2,080–2,340	3,500C	53.0	63.8	AU	4	0–4	1	SS
Englewood, N.J., 19	38N	11	2,000–2,500	4,000M	93.9	113.4	5.8	8	0–6	2	SS
Escanaba, Mich., 15	13N	23	1,560–1,800	2,472A	26.3	32.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Euclid, Ohio, 18	22N	0	1,980–2,660	3,500M	60.8	....	NP	6	3–0	2	AN
Eugene, Ore., 21	18N	17	1,752–2,100	2,840M	31.2	36.8	NS	6	6–0	1	SA
Eureka, Calif., 17	14N	0	2,100–2,100	2,880M	31.3	35.8	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Fairfield, Ala., 12	11N	9	1,782–1,971	2,475C	17.8	23.7	NS	2	2–0	1	AN
Fairhaven t, Mass., 11	5Y	40	1,568–1,568	2,352C	15.9†	19.9†	NP	3	0–2	0	SS
Fairmont, W.Va., 23	17Y	0	1,800–1,800	2,160C‡	30.5	44.3	2.7	4	2–2	1	AN
Faribault, Minn., 15	10N	0	1,620–1,680	2,040M‡	15.6	17.3	NS	2	0–2	0	N..
Farrell, Pa., 14	13N	15	1,950–1,950	2,358M‡	26.3	29.9	0.7	2	0–0	1	SA
Fayetteville, N.C., 17	35N	37	1,800–1,800	2,700M	72.9	94.7	NP	4	0–4	1A	SS
Fergus Falls, Minn., 11	5N	50	1,260–1,560	1,800B	7.8	9.3	NS	1	0–0	0	SS
Ferndale, Mich., 23	27N	6	2,500–2,700	3,700C	69.5	83.0	3.4	6	0–4	0	SS
Findlay, Ohio, 20	16N	22	1,440–1,800	2,520M	28.5	32.8	5.4	3	3–0	2A	N..
Floral Park, N.Y., 13	21N	10	2,100–2,500	3,600M	51.3	58.8	NP	4	0–4	1A	SA
Florence, Ala., 15	10N	40	1,680–1,800	2,400C‡	14.7	22.1	NS	3	0–3	1	S..
Florence, S.C., 16	20N	8	1,790–1,800	3,000M	32.4	41.3	AU	4	0–0	2	SS
Forest Park, Ill., 15	15N	10	2,190–2,190	2,730M‡	....	....	AU	3	0–2	2	AN
Fort Collins, Colo., 12	8N	13	1,320–1,680	2,160A	14.4	18.1	NP	3	1–2	1A	S..
Fort Dodge, Iowa, 23	16N	16	2,400–2,860	2,400C‡	32.7	41.0	NP	3	1–2	2A	SS
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 18	19N	..	1,820–1,950	2,860C	41.7	49.2	NS	3	0–3	3A	SN
Fort Madison, Iowa, 14	7N	14	1,620–1,620	1,920M	....	....	0.8†	2	0–2	1	SN
Fort Myers, Fla., 11	8N	19	1,868–1,868	2,400E	14.3	19.3	NS	2	0–2	0	SA
Fort Scott, Kan., 11	8N	13	1,500–1,500	1,800M‡	12.5	14.8	NS	3	0–0	0	SA
Fort Thomas, Ky., 11	9N	0	1,500–2,040	2,580C	20.2	25.1	0.7	3	3–0	0	SS
Fostoria, Ohio, 13	11N	18	1,800–1,920	2,220M	21.2	24.3	2.2	2	0–0	0	SN
Framingham t, Mass., 23	26N	12	1,900–2,200	3,500C	....	66.0†	U	1	1–0	0	SA
Frankfort, Ind., 14	15N	20	1,800–1,800	2,280M	....	....	AU	2	0–2	0	...
Frankfort, Ky., 11	11Y	13	1,680–1,680	1,920M	17.8	20.5	0.5	2	0–0	0	SN
Frederick, Md., 16	25N	30	1,452–1,573	2,000M	37.8	47.4	NS	3	0–2	1	SA
Fredericksburg, Va., 10	15N	10	1,500–1,680	2,400B	27.8	41.0	NS	2	0–2	0	SA

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way— No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Freeport, Ill., 22	20N	15	$1,980–1,980	$2,580B	$37.5	$44.7	$1.7	2	0–2	2	SN
Freeport, N.Y., 20	36N	11	2,200–2,855	4,200B	85.0	100.1	5.9	6	0–5	2	SA
Fremont, Neb., 12	10Y	40	1,620–1,740	2,100M	17.5	20.0	NS	1	0–0	1	N..
Fremont, Ohio, 15	15N	3	1,680–1,920	2,280S	23.0	30.7	2.0	2	0–2	1A	SS
Fullerton, Calif., 10	11N	9	1,980–2,363	3,430C	23.7	28.0	NS	3	0–3	0	SA
Fulton, N.Y., 13	16N	9	1,625–1,950	2,600B	38.7	40.8	4.8	2	0–2	1	SS
Gainesville, Fla., 14	17Y	6	1,710–2,010	3,180A	30.9	36.7	NP	3	1–2	3A	SS
Gainesville, Ga., 10	11N	18	1,500–1,800	2,400A	19.0	26.6	0.5	3	0–0	0	SN
Garden City, N.Y., 11	29N	5	1,800–2,600	4,000M	72.6	91.1	5.7	7	0–6	2	SS
Gardner, Mass., 20	14Y	14	2,178–2,178	3,300M	35.6	43.2	AU	2	0–2	0	SA
Garfield Hgts., Ohio, 17	14N	11	1,650–2,100	2,600S	29.7	31.7	1.0	3	1–0	1	AA
Gastonia, N.C., 21	28N	7	1,560–1,980	3,000A	48.5	56.0	NP	3	0–3	2S	SN
Geneva, N.Y., 16	20N	5	1,725–2,166	3,100B	44.5	49.2	NP	3	0–1	3	SA
Glen Cove, N.Y., 12	23†Y†	..	2,200–2,500†	3,960S‡	63.0	71.5	NP	7†	1–5†	2†	SA†
Glens Falls, N.Y., 19	30N	20	1,512–1,786	2,750B	48.5	56.3	NP	2	0–0	3	SN
Gloucester, Mass., 24	32N	9	2,007–2,007	2,500M‡	72.0†	81.0†	8.8†	7	0–3	3	SN
Gloucester City, N.J., 14	19N	8	1,680–1,880	2,000C	37.4	41.9	1.5	1	0–0	1	SN
Gloversville, N.Y., 23	21Y	24	1,900–2,100	3,100C	43.2	47.4	2.8	3	0–0	1	...
Goldsboro, N.C., 17	24N	44	1,669–1,764	2,400A	36.3	44.9	AU	3	0–3	1	SA
Goshen, Ind., 11	10N	30	1,680–1,800	2,100B	15.7†	22.1†	2.2†	2	0–2	0	SS
Grand Forks, N. D., 20	20N	0	1,500–1,860	2,160M	31.8	37.1	2.4	3	0–2	0	SS
Grand Island, Neb., 19	23Y	26	1,740–1,920	2,520M	39.4	44.2	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Grand Junction, Colo., 12	13N	0	1,632–1,944	2,480A	26.2	32.0	NP	2	2–0	1	SS
Granite City, Ill., 23	15N	30	1,890–2,040	2,400B	26.6	29.7	3.9	2	0–2	1	SN
Greeley, Colo., 16	12N	33	1,770–1,860	2,280C	21.9†	44.4†	NP	3	1–2	2S	SS
Greenfield t, Mass., 16	17N	18	2,240–2,500	3,250C	42.1	48.4	...	3	0–3	1	SS
Greensburg, Pa., 17	17N	6	1,920–2,100	2,424M‡	39.0	40.3	0.8	1	1–0	2	SA
Greenville, Miss., 21	13Y	50	1,800–1,980	3,300C	37.3	45.0	0.7	4	4–0	0	SA
Greenville, N.C., 13	17N	24	1,680–1,980	2,736C	24.2	30.5	NP	2	0–0	1	SN
Greenville, Tex., 14	13N	46	1,680–1,680	2,580E	20.2	22.6	NS	3	0–0	0	N..
Greenwood, Miss., 15	14N	7	1,500–1,800	2,400M‡	25.7	30.8	AU	4	0–4	0	SA
Greenwood, S.C., 13	19N	0	1,500–1,560	1,920A	30.3†	40.0†	2.0†	2	0–2	1A	SN
Gretna, La., 11	3N	0	1,500–1,500	1,920C	....	....	NS	2	0–0	0	AA
Griffin, Ga., 13	22N	11	1,380–1,800	2,340A	35.4	43.2	AU	3	2–0	1	SN
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich., 13	30N	7	2,640–2,820	3,600M	86.4	93.5	NS	5	0–5	0	AN
Gulfport, Miss., 15	22N	30	1,320–1,560	2,280M‡	26.9	39.3	2.3	5	0–3	0	SN
Guthrie, Okla., 10	9N	56	1,200–1,620	1,800A	9.4	10.7	NS	2	2–1	0	SS
Hannibal, Mo., 21	22N	27	1,500–1,632	2,400E	38.8	44.7	NS	3	0–3	2S	SA
Hanover, Pa., 13	6Y	50	1,200–1,680	2,500C	9.2	12.6	NS	2	0–0	1	...
Hanover tp, Pa., 16	22N	5	1,919–1,919	2,310C	44.8	46.4	NS	2	0–0	1	SA
Harlingen, Tex., 13	6N	42	1,500–1,800	2,280M‡	....	....	...	3	0–0	0	SA
Harrisburg, Ill., 11	4N	25	1,800–1,800	1,800S‡	....	....	NS	1	0–0	1	N..
Harrison, N.J., 14	46N	3	2,000–3,000	4,100C	156.7	173.7	5.9	9	5–0	0	SN
Harrison tp, Pa., 13	3N	17	2,100–2,100	2,280C	9.7	12.9	NS	1	0–0	1	AA
Harvey, Ill., 18	12N	8	2,016–2,112	2,772B	....	....	U	4	1–2	0	SN
Hastings, Neb., 15	21N	33	1,860–1,920	2,700M	24.7†	27.7†	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
Hattiesburg, Miss., 21	24N	25	1,740–1,740	2,520M	43.9	58.6	2.2	4	0–3	0	...
Hawthorne, N.J., 13	12N	8	1,620–2,400	2,975S‡	28.0	38.0	0.9	2	0–2	1A	SS
Helena, Mont., 15	15N	3	1,710–2,074	2,520C‡	32.3	37.0	1.9	2	0–2	1A	SS
Hempstead, N.Y., 21	41N	4	2,000–2,860	4,200M	122.1	139.8	AU	8	1–6	3	SA
Henderson, Ky., 13	17N	35	1,597–1,597	1,754M‡	21.6†	23.6†	NS	2	0–2	0	SA
Hibbing, Minn., 16	27N	22	1,730–1,980	2,940	60.0	67.7	6.0	4	0–3	3	SS
Hickory, N.C., 13	17N	53	1,320–1,740	2,640M	24.8	34.3	0.4	3	0–2	1	SA
Highland Park, Ill., 14	16N	31	2,160–2,280	3,200M‡	33.9	42.0	4.2	4	0–4	0	AS
Highland Park, Tex., 10	13N	31	1,964–2,100	1,800M	22.4	29.0	NS	5	0–5	0	SA
Hillside tp, N.J., 19	28N	2	2,100–2,500	3,500S	75.3	81.5	2.9	5	1–3	3	SN
Hobbs, N.M., 11	6N	67	2,100–2,100	2,400M	8.3	10.7	NS	1	0–0	1	N..
Holland, Mich., 15	14N	36	1,924–2,392	2,756B	30.9	49.2	NS	3	0–2	3	SS
Homestead, Pa., 19	27N	28	2,280–2,280	3,000M	50.0	59.0	NS	2	0–0	1	SN

Table XV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Hopkinsville, Ky., 12	18N	42	$1,440–1,440	$1,680M‡	$23.7	$24.8	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Hoquiam, Wash., 11	11N	46	2,100–2,400	3,600M	24.8	28.2	NS	3	0–3	1A	N..
Hornell, N.Y., 16	20N	10	1,680–2,020	3,000B	40.9	45.0	NP	2	2–0	1	SS
Hot Springs, Ark., 21	20N	30	1,200–1,200	2,400M	....	....	NP	4	2–2	1	SN
Hudson, N.Y., 12	18Y	6	1,500–1,800	2,300B	32.6	39.0	AU	2	2–0	0	SS
Huntington, Ind., 14	14N	14	1,620–1,620	1,800M	23.3	26.1	$3.2	2	0–2	0	SA
Huntsville, Ala., 13	18N	25	1,560–1,800	2,520C	33.3	45.3	NS	3	0–3	1	SN
Huron, S.D., 11	9†Y†	..	1,200–1,644†	2,130†C‡	13.0	15.5	NS	2†	2–0†	0†	SA†
Idaho Falls, Idaho, 15	15N	37	1,830–2,040	2,700M	36.0	39.8	NS	4	2–1	2S	SS
Independence, Kan., 12	8N	25	1,485–1,650	1,980M‡	13.9	16.5	NS	2	0–0	0	...
Independence, Mo., 16	15Y	37	1,860–1,860	2,580E	28.2	37.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SN
Indiana, Pa., 10	5N	40	2,016–2,016	2,451C	12.3	16.3	NS	1	0–0	1	SS
Iowa City, Iowa, 17	17N	12	1,622–1,880	2,172M	25.9	29.6	3.1	2	1–1	1	SN
Iron Mountain, Mich., 11	5Y	10	1,300–1,800	2,160B	9.1	11.8	0.4	1	0–0	0	SN
Irondequoit t, N.Y., 23	9N	11	1,800–2,100	2,800C	26.9	29.5	AU	2	2–0	3S	AS
Ironton, Ohio, 16	12N	8	1,740–1,740	1,980M	23.8	27.1	0.9	2	0–2	1	SA
Ironwood, Mich., 13	15N	10	1,800–1,800	2,340A	30.1	37.1	1.6	1	0–0	1	N..
Ithaca, N.Y., 20	24N	17	1,700–2,000	3,000M	49.2	52.9	NP	3	0–2	2A	SA
Jackson, Tenn., 24	25N	16	1,610–1,740	2,700M‡	42.0	47.3	AP	3	0–3	2A	SN
Jacksonville, Ill., 20	14N	3	1,800–1,800	2,400M	25.6	26.8	1.0	2	0–0	1	N..
Janesville, Wis., 23	22N	11	1,530–2,160	3,120B	40.9	45.2	2.3	3	0–2	3A	SS
Jeannette, Pa., 16	9N	17	1,680–1,920	2,160M‡	18.8†	28.5†	0.7†	3	0–2	1	AA
Jefferson City, Mo., 24	15Y	27	1,680–1,680	2,400E	18.1	24.7	NS	2	2–0	1A	SN
Jeffersonville, Ind., 11	8N	25	1,680–1,680	1,920M	15.3	19.0	NS	2	2–0	1A	SN
Johnson City, N.Y., 18	14N	7	1,976–2,288	3,120M	34.0	37.4	1.6	3	2–0	1A	SS
Johnston t, R.I., 11	7†Y	..	1,820–1,820	3,000C	14.0	16.6	NS	4	4–0	2	SS
Johnstown, N.Y., 11	9N	28	1,660–1,860	2,110M	18.5†	20.3†	AU	1	0–0	1	N..
Jonesboro, Ark., 12	8N	69	1,440–1,560	1,920M	14.5	15.7	NP	2	0–0	0	...
Kankakee, Ill., 22	17N	15	1,800–1,920	2,460M	39.1	42.0	NP	2	0–2	1	SS
Keene, N.H., 14	12Y	8	1,199–2,200	3,000B	22.5	29.0	0.4	3	1–2	1	SS
Kenmore, N.Y., 19	17N	21	2,080–2,444	3,276M	46.0	51.8	NP	3	3–0	2A	SS
Keokuk, Iowa, 15	16..	13	1,560–1,680	2,220S‡	....	....	U	2	0–0	0	SN
Kewanee, Ill., 17	11N	9	1,800–1,800	1,980M‡	18.5	22.9	NS	2	0–0	0	N..
Key West, Fla., 13	14†Y†	..	1,420–1,500†	2,160E	23.8	30.7	NP	3†	0–0†	2†	SS†
Kingsport, Tenn., 14	22N	25	1,470–1,920	3,000A	41.2	54.9	NS	4	0–3	2A	SN
Kingston, Pa., 21	15N	3	1,680–1,860	2,160C	30.5	35.7	NS	3	0–2	1	SS
Kinston, N.C., 15	20N	8	1,650–2,040	2,160C	38.0	53.6	NP	3	0–3	2	...
Kirksville, Mo., 10	5N	0	None–None	1,620C‡	6.5	7.1	NS	1	0–0	0	...
Kirkwood, Mo., 12	14Y	4	1,860–2,040	2,500M‡	22.0	27.3	NS	3	3–0	3A	...
Klamath Falls, Ore., 16	19Y	71	2,340–2,340	3,000M	35.3	45.9	NS	3	0–3	3A	SA
La Grange, Ga., 22	20N	35	1,500–1,680	3,240C	37.7	50.7	NS	2	0–2	1A	SS
La Grange, Ill., 10	14N	0	2,079–2,376	3,600B	27.9†	35.3†	AU	3	1–2	2	SS
La Porte, Ind., 16	....	..	....–....	2,750B	41.6	48.8	4.3	.	.–.	..	...
La Salle, Ill., 13	11N	0	1,800–2,100	2,300M	20.2†	22.1†	2.5†	2	0–2	0	SA
Lackawanna, N.Y., 24	51N	12	2,250–2,250	3,350M	12.0	13.1	0.8	4	3–0	2	SS
Laconia, N.H., 13	13N	4	1,892–2,002	2,667B	....	....	AU	1	0–1	0	SN
Lafayette, La., 19	12†Y†	..	1,200–1,800†	1,800M‡	28.7	33.1	2.0	2†	0–0†	1†	S†
Lake Charles, La., 21	21N	6	1,590–1,680	2,120M‡	....	....	NS	5	2–3	1	SS
Lakeland, Fla., 22	25Y	48	1,680–1,980	3,300A	37.5	45.3	NS	4	0–3	3S	SS
Lancaster, Ohio, 22	15N	13	1,680–1,800	2,160M	27.8	....	2.5	2	0–2	2A	SN
Lansdowne, Pa., 11	12N	17	2,080–2,260	3,600	26.9	31.7	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Laramie, Wyo., 11	9N	11	1,620–2,100	2,400M	19.7	21.9	0.1	2	0–0	2	SA
Latrobe, Pa., 11	10†Y†	..	1,740–1,740†	2,304†C	....	....	NS	1†	0–1†	0†	SS†
Laurel, Miss., 21	13N	23	1,600–1,800	2,520M‡	22.5†	27.0†	1.5†	3	1–2	0	SS
Lawrence, Kan., 14	13N	15	1,470–1,740	2,100M	23.4	27.1	NS	3	0–2	2	..
Lawton, Okla., 18	22†Y†	.	1,560–1,560†	1,800†E	24.6†	29.2†	NS	2†	1–1†	0†	SS†
Leavenworth, Kan., 19	25N	64	1,455–1,455	1,968M‡	27.7	31.4	NP	3	2–0	1A	SN
Leominster, Mass., 22	19N	24	2,098–2,098	3,300M	39.9	44.0	0.4	3	0–2	1	SN
Lewiston, Idaho, 11	12N	50	1,872–2,040	2,820C‡	20.2	24.6	NS	2	0–2	1A	SA

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—	No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Lewistown, Pa., 13	11N	32	$1,660-1,800	$2,220C	$18.2	$20.8	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Lexington t, Mass., 13	17N	6	1,872–2,190	3,000C	35.6	40.1	NP	2	0–2	1	SN
Lexington, N.C., 11	11N	9	1,680–1,800	2,640B	20.0	25.7	NS	2	0-2	0	SN
Lincoln, Ill., 13	6N	17	1,800–1,800	1,860M	10.5	14.5	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Lincoln t, R.I., 11	....	..	.....–.....	C	6.3†	7.1†	NS	.	.–.	..	...
Lincoln Park, Mich., 15	15N	3	2,510–2,800	3,150B	39.6	46.8	NP	4	1–3	1A	SS
Linden, N.J., 24	63N	17	1,900–2,500	4,500M	155.6	173.6	$6.7	11	1–8	2	SS
Little Falls, N.Y., 10	9N	22	1,675–1,875	2,425B	17.3	19.5	NP	1	0–0	1	SA
Lock Haven, Pa., 11	7N	14	1,716–1,716	2,100M‡	14.9	17.2	1.1	2	0–1	1	SA
Lockport, N.Y., 24	34Y	7	1,575–1,980	2,750B	67.2	74.9	4.3	5	0–5	6	SS
Lodi, Calif., 11	12N	21	1,740–2,280	3,000C	18.6	25.1	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
Lodi, N.J., 12	....	..	.....–.....	.....M	....	....	...	.	.–.	..	...
Logan, Utah, 12	10Y	20	1,530–1,980	2,460M‡	21.0	27.0	NP	2	0–0	1	SA
Logansport, Ind., 20	25N	8	1,784–1,843	2,289B	45.9	50.4	NP	3	0–3	0	SN
Long Branch, N.J., 17	35N	7	2,300–2,600	3,400S‡	....	....	AU	7	0–6	1	SA
Longview, Tex., 14	9N	22	1,200–2,320	2,400A	15.8	18.8	NS	2	0–2	2A	SS
Longview, Wash., 12	10N	30	2,100–2,220	2,760M	22.2	24.8	NS	2	0–2	2A	...
Lynbrook, N.Y., 15	30Y	13	2,668–2,668	4,008C	74.9	85.1	5.3	3	3–0	2	...
Lyndhurst tp, N.J., 17	24Y	4	2,100–2,500	3,500S‡	69.7	79.8	5.0	3	0–3	1	SA
Lynwood, Calif., 11	9N	56	2,310–2,520	3,300C	19.4	34.8	NS	3	0–3	1	AN
McAlester, Okla., 12	18Y	44	1,620–1,620	2,400A	23.1	29.6	NS	3	2–0	1	...
McAllen, Tex., 12	7N	29	1,350–1,500	2,100M‡	8.8	10.9	NS	1	0–0	1	SA
McKees Rocks, Pa., 17	17Y	12	1,920–1,920	2,500C	31.5	35.3	NS	3	2–0	1A	SA
Mahanoy City, Pa., 13	7N	0	1,920–1,920	2,200C	13.3	14.8	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Mamaroneck, N.Y., 13	28N	14	1,947–2,567	3,960B	62.3	73.8	NS	6	1–4	2	SA
Manhattan, Kan., 12	9N	56	1,500–1,500	1,800M‡	14.5	19.0	NS	2	0–2	1	SA
Manitowoc, Wis., 24	31N	3	1,920-2,040	2,780B	52.3	57.8	3.3	4	0–3	4	SN
Mankato, Minn., 16	15N	20	1,500–1,920	2,620B	29.7	34.2	NS	4	1–3	1A	SN
Maplewood, Mo., 13	10Y	40	2,040–2,040	2,700C‡	27.8	31.4	NS	2	2–0	1A	AN
Maplewood tp, N.J., 23	38N	11	2,000–2,600	4,400C	96.7	100.3	3.9	11	0–0	2	SA
Marblehead t, Mass., 11	16N	19	2,340-2,340	2,807C	....	....	U	3	0–2	2	SN
Marietta, Ohio, 15	13N	12	1,815–1,815	2,178M	23.8†	26.3†	1.2	2	0–2	0	SS
Marinette, Wis., 14	9N	11	1,740–1,740	2,040B	17.9	25.5	0.6	2	0–2	1	SA
Marlborough, Mass., 15	19N	0	2,007–2,007	2,500M	38.6	42.5	NP	2	1–0	0	N..
Marquette, Mich., 16	12N	0	1,800–2,100	2,820C‡	23.2	25.6	NS	3	0–3	1	SA
Marshall, Tex., 18	14N	21	1,510–1,776	2,520C	24.9	31.1	NS	3	0–3	2S	SN
Marshalltown, Iowa, 19	9N	11	1,680–1,880	2,700M	20.7	23.5	3.8	2	0–2	0	SN
Marshfield, Wis., 10	11N	0	1,260–1,680	2,100B	15.4	20.3	NS	2	0–0	1	SN
Martins Ferry, Ohio, 15	13N	0	1,920–2,112	2,442M	22.6†	25.3†	0.5†	0	0–0	0	N..
Martinsburg, W.Va., 15	10N	80	1,475–1,620	2,100C	....	....	NS	1	1–0	0	SA
Martinsville, Va., 10	17N	6	1,554–1,867	2,750B	26.0	30.3	NP	2	0–0	1	SN
Massena, N.Y., 11	14Y	36	1,794–2,132	2,600M	....	32.1	NP	2	0–2	1	SN
Mattoon, Ill., 16	10N	30	1,800–1,800	1,800M‡	17.5	18.8	NS	2	1–0	1	N..
Maywood, Calif., 11	10N	55	2,160–2,400	2,760C	22.5	26.7	NS	2	2–0	2A	AS
Meadville, Pa., 19	17N	12	1,860–2,040	3,000M‡	42.7	50.5	1.0	3	0–2	2	SA
Medford, Ore., 11	13N	23	1,800–1,980	2,620M	24.1	29.6	NS	2	2–0	2S	N..
Melrose Park, Ill., 11	13N	27	2,040–2,040	3,300M	28.1	32.3	3.9	3	3–0	1	...
Menasha, Wis., 10	12N	8	1,800–1,800	1,980B	23.9	26.0	NP	1	1–0	1A	SA
Menominee, Mich., 10	8N	25	1,700–1,700	1,800C	14.9	18.2	NS	2	0–1	0	SS
Merced, Calif., 10	12N	46	2,100–2,220	2,700C	....	....	NS	2	0–2	1A	SS
Methuen t, Mass., 22	22N	14	2,190–2,190	2,867C	48.8	54.2	NP	3	0–3	0	SS
Middlesborough, Ky., 12	8N	13	1,440–1,440	2,400C‡	....	....	AU	1	0–0	0	N..
Middletown, N.Y., 22	25N	24	1,980–2,400	3,700M	58.8	67.5	NP	2	0–2	3S	SA
Midland, Mich., 10	13N	27	2,010–2,340	2,640M	22.4†	26.2†	NS	6	0–5	1A	SA
Milford t, Mass., 15	12N	17	2,202–2,202	2,760C	26.2†	29.4†	AU	2	1–0	0	N..
Millburn tp, N.J., 12	22N	7	2,100–2,500	3,750C	....	....	AU	6	1–5	0	SS
Millville, N.J., 15	11N	18	1,500–1,650	NoneM‡	20.4	24.4	2.0	1	0–1	1	SN
Milton t, Mass., 19	37N	10	1,800–2,200	3,300C	76.7†	86.4†	1.0†	7	0–5	0	SN
Mineola, N.Y., 10	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau County Police)										

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Minot, N.D., 17	14N	18	$1,620–1,860	$2,460A	$22.0	$24.7	$1.5	2	0–0	1	SA
Missoula, Mont., 18	14†Y†	..	1,920–2,040†	2,500C‡	27.8	31.3	NP	2†	0†–2†	1†	SS†
Mitchell, S.D., 11	12N	0	1,716–1,716	2,112M	16.6	21.4	NS	1	0–1	1	S..
Moberly, Mo., 13	9N	11	1,500–1,500	2,100E	13.5†	15.7†	NS	1	0–0	1	N..
Modesto, Calif., 16	22Y	27	2,220–2,520	4,200C	51.8	64.8	4.0	4	0–3	3A	SS
Monessen, Pa., 20	16N	0	1,812–2,112	2,580M‡	35.9	39.1	NS	2	2–0	1	SS
Monroe, Mich., 18	22N	5	1,960–2,280	2,940C	47.7	56.6	NS	3	1–2	0	SS
Monrovia, Calif., 13	15N	60	1,770–2,100	2,940C	18.0	24.7	NS	3	0–3	2A	SS
Monterey, Calif., 10	14N	43	2,100–2,490	3,480A	31.4	37.2	NS	4	0–4	2	SA
Morgantown, W.Va., 17	13N	8	1,470–1,920	2,700A	19.8	24.6	2.7	2	0–2	0	SS
Morristown, N.J., 15	24Y	6	1,800–2,500	4,000C	54.3	60.4	2.1	3	0–2	1	SS
Moultrie, Ga., 10	12N	42	1,680–1,980	2,340A	20.6	23.7	NS	2	0–0	1	SN
Moundsville, W.Va., 14	8N	6	1,725–1,725	2,070E	11.6	12.3	NS	1	1–0	1	N..
Mount Carmel, Pa., 18	8N	0	1,740–1,740	1,800C	14.5	14.5	NS	0	0–0	0	N..
Mount Clemens, Mich., 14	14Y	7	2,100–2,400	3,000C‡	34.9	42.6	NP	3	0–2	0	SN
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa., 20	23N	17	2,112–2,574	3,315C	11.7	68.7	NP	3	3–0	4	SS
Mount Vernon, Ill., 15	11N	36	1,800–1,800	1,800B	21.6	25.0	NS	2	0–2	0	SA
Mount Vernon, Ohio, 10	9N	17	.....–1,700	1,880M	....	....	NP	1	0–0	1	SN
Munhall, Pa., 14	33†Y†	..	1,900–1,900†	3,120†C	....	....	NS	2†	2–0†	2†	SN†
Muscatine, Iowa, 18	16N	6	1,584–1,584	2,112M	25.0	51.3	2.8	2	0–0	1	SN
Muskegon Hgts., Mich., 16	13N	4	1,900–2,100	2,559M	31.3	38.4	NS	4	0 3	3A	SN
Nampa, Idaho, 12	11N	73	1,803–1,803	2,280M	19.9	23.0	NS	2	0–2	2	SA
Nanticoke, Pa., 24	19N	18	.....–1,863	1,800C‡	28.2†	32.7†	1.4†	4	0–0	0	N..
Natchez, Miss., 15	20†Y†	..	1,560–1,560†	2,220†E	20.0†	22.5†	0.5†	2†	0†–2†	0†	SN†
Natick t, Mass., 14	16N	9	2,200–2,400	2,750C	....	....	U	2	0–2	1	SN
National City, Calif., 10	17Y	35	1,920–2,280	3,000C	33.5	41.5	NS	4	0–4	2A	SS
Naugatuck, Conn., 15	16†Y†	..	2,100–2,100†	3,200B	39.6	43.6	2.4	2†	0–0†	0†	SA†
Needham t, Mass., 12	18Y	3	1,800–2,100	3,000C	40.8	49.2	NP	5	0–3	1A	SS
Neenah, Wis., 11	15N	33	1,560–1,800	2,250B	27.2	31.3	0.6	2	0–2	1A	SS
Neptune tp, N.J., 10	16N	9	1,800–2,500	3,400C‡	43.0†	51.2†	1.7†	3	0–3	1	SS
New Bern, N.C., 12	....	..	.....–.....	.....E	22.6†	27.5†	...	.	.–.	..	...
New Castle, Ind., 17	21Y	12	1,890–2,040	2,400M	36.6	39.7	1.5	3	1–2	0	SN
New Iberia, La., 14	9N	22	1,740–1,740	NoneM	....	....	NS	2	0–2	2	SN
New Kensington, Pa., 24	25N	2	2,280–2,280	2,890M‡	56.5	72.9	NP	3	0–0	3	SS
New Philadelphia, Ohio, 12	8N	13	1,800–1,800	2,040M	14.4	16.4	U	1	1–0	2	N..
Newburyport, Mass., 14	17N	9	1,916–1,916	2,310M	29.5	31.7	NP	2	0–0	0	N..
Newton, Iowa, 10	6N	17	1,800–1,800	1,980M	12.8	14.3	0.3	1	1–0	0	SS
Newton, Kan., 11	8N	25	1,080–1,620	2,112A	13.4	15.5	NS	2	0–0	1	N..
Niles, Mich., 11	15N	20	1,920–2,150	2,750B	33.3	38.7	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
Niles, Ohio, 16	10†Y†	..	1,872–2,336†	2,838†M	21.6†	25.5†	3.1†	2†	1†–1†	0†	...
Norfolk, Neb., 10	12N	29	1,550–1,860	2,160M	20.8	21.7	NS	3	3–0	0	...
Norman, Okla., 11	17N	24	1,440–1,740	2,100A	24.4	28.0	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
North Adams, Mass., 22	26N	19	1,825–2,000	2,800M	54.0†	58.7†	7.5†	2	0–2	0	SS
N. Attleboro t, Mass., 10	7N	..	1,825–2,000	2,500C	20.9	24.2	NP	2	0–2	2	SS
North Braddock, Pa., 16	17N	3	1,860–1,860	2,220C	....	....	...	1	0–0	0	SA
North Little Rock, Ark., 21	28Y	18	1,560–2,040	3,120M	....	....	...	4	0–3	1	SN
North Plainfield, N.J., 11	11N	9	1,900–2,200	2,800M	25.7	30.0	0.8	2	0–2	0	SS
North Platte, Neb., 12	14N	29	1,593–1,896	2,331M	21.8	25.3	NS	2	0–2	0	...
N. Providence t, R.I., 12	....	..	.....–.....	C	....	....	NS	.	.–.	..	...
N. Tonawanda, N.Y., 20	21N	5	2,024–2,124	2,700C	51.3	56.9	AU	4	0–4	3	SS
Northampton, Mass., 25	23N	9	2,117 2,255	2,938M	55.1	60.7	NP	2	0–2	0	SS
Northbridge t, Mass., 10	4N	13	1,976–1,976	2,600C	9.8	14.5	1.1	2	2–0	0	SS
Norwich, Conn., 24	38N	8	2,317–2,317	3,307B	90.8	100.6	6.9	3	0–3	0	SA
Norwood t, Mass., 15	20N	28	1,800–2,100	3,300A	44.5	51.1	NP	3	0–2	0	SS
Nutley, N.J., 22	28Y	0	1,800–2,500	3,500C‡	82.8†	88.8†	4.6†	4	0–3	2	SN
Ogdensburg, N.Y., 16	16N	13	1,612–1,612	2,418M	27.0	30.5	...	2	0–0	0	SS
Oil City, Pa., 20	16N	13	1,620–1,830	2,220M‡	30.1	48.8	1.1	4	2–0	1	SS
Okmulgee, Okla., 16	11N	41	1,520–1,920	2,100M‡	14.5	16.9	NS	3	1–2	2S	SS
Old Forge, Pa., 12	3N	33	1,658–1,658	1,768C	5.0	5.6	NS	1	0–0	0	SS

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Olean, N.Y., 22	25†Y†	..	$1,560–1,800†	$2,700†M	$42.5†	$46.7†	AU†	3†	2†–0†	1†	SA†
Olympia, Wash., 13	16Y	81	2,340–2,340	3,300M‡	32.0	40.9	NS	4	0–4	2S	SS
Oneida, N.Y., 10	14Y	0	1,653–1,984	2,756S	29.0	32.0	AU	3	1–2	2A	N..
Oneonta, N.Y., 12	14N	57	1,863–2,101	2,760B	28.5	33.6	NP	2	0–2	0	SA
Ontario, Calif., 14	18Y	61	2,000–2,352	3,540C	30.6	38.0	NS	3	0–3	1A	SS
Orangeburg, S.C., 11	20Y	3	1,320–1,701	2,520C‡	36.4	45.3	$1.3	5	0–0	0	SA
Oskaloosa, Iowa, 11	8N	25	1,344–1,644	1,740M	12.9	14.0	0.3	1	0–1	0	SS
Ossining, N.Y., 16	20N	10	2,200–2,600	3,500M	....	....	AU	2	0–2	4	SN
Oswego, N.Y., 22	23N	0	1,620–1,800	2,500S	42.7†	45.1†	5.7†	2	0–2	0	SA
Ottawa, Ill., 16	11N	46	1,920–1,920	2,160M‡	22.1	26.3	NS	4	1–2	1	SS
Ottawa, Kan., 10	7N	29	1,500–1,500	1,920M‡	11.1	14.2	NS	2	0–0	1	S..
Owosso, Mich., 14	13N	69	1,620–1,800	2,150C‡	21.3	29.8	NS	4	0–3	1	SA
Painesville, Ohio, 12	14N	20	2,040–2,280	3,000A	31.4	38.9	0.8	3	0–2	0	SS
Palestine, Tex., 12	8N	75	1,500–1,500	1,980B	16.6	18.6	NS	0	0–0	0	...
Palo Alto, Calif., 17	16N	63	2,160–2,640	4,080B	51.6	61.2	2.5	4	0–4	4A	AA
Pampa, Tex., 13	9N	56	1,940–1,940	2,760A	15.5	19.0	NS	2	0–2	2	SS
Panama City, Fla., 12	14N	71	2,100–2,100	3,300A	....	56.3	NS	4	0–4	2	SA
Paris, Tex., 19	18N	36	1,380–1,560	2,100E	23.9	27.9	NS	2	2–0	1	SN
Park Ridge, Ill., 12	10†Y†	..	1,860–1,920†	3,198†M	25.3	28.1	3.5	2†	0† 2†	1†	SN†
Parma, Ohio, 16	13N	23	2,017–2,205	2,866M	28.8	31.8	1.2	5	2–2	2	AS
Parsons, Kan., 14	12N	..	1,680–1,920	2,280M‡	21.3	24.9	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Peabody, Mass., 22	45N	6	1,800–1,800	3,234M	61.7	68.6	NP	5	0–0	1	N..
Peekskill, N.Y., 17	20N	10	2,100–2,400	3,500C	59.8	66.2	NP	2	0–2	2	SA
Pekin, Ill., 19	10N	0	1,980–1,980	2,220C‡	18.6	22.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Pennsauken tp, N.J., 18	15N	0	1,400–2,100	2,300C	28.0†	36.9†	1.1†	4	0–2	1	AN
Peru, Ind., 12	17N	0	1,920–1,920	2,316M	30.6	33.8	4.5	4	2–2	0	SN
Phenix City, Ala., 15	....	..	.....–.....	.....C‡	....	....	NS	.	.–.	..	...
Phillipsburg, N.J., 18	15N	0	1,865–1,985	2,160C‡	36.8	43.4	8.0	2	0–2	0	SA
Phoenixville, Pa., 12	10N	25	1,800–1,980	2,400C	18.2	20.3	NS	1	0–1	1	SA
Pine Bluff, Ark., 21	16N	25	1,920–1,920	2,820B	23.6	33.0	NP	3	1–2	1A	SN
Piqua, Ohio, 16	11N	9	1,848–2,112	2,970A	28.1	34.1	2.5	2	0–2	0	SN
Pittsburg, Kan., 18	15N	17	.....–1,610	2,340M‡	....	32.7	AU	2	0–2	0	SA
Pittston, Pa., 18	22Y	11	1,980–1,980	2,310M‡	45.8	49.2	NS	1	0–0	0	SN
Plains tp, Pa., 16	9N	17	1,656–1,656	2,100B	....	....	...	1	1–0	1	SA
Plattsburgh, N.Y., 16	12N	13	1,600–1,800	2,650M	23.0	26.7	AU	1	0–1	1	SN
Pleasantville, N.J., 11	15Y	7	1,600–1,750	2,400M	....	....	U	4	0–4	0	SN
Plymouth t, Mass., 13	19N	13	1,900–2,420	3,520C	44.3	49.3	AU	4	0–3	1	SA
Plymouth, Pa., 16	18N	8	1,848–1,848	2,178C	17.4	19.8	AP	4	1–0	1	SS
Pocatello, Idaho, 18	23N	30	1,950–2,100	3,000M	48.5	57.9	NS	4	2–2	2A	SA
Pomona, Calif., 24	22N	18	2,046–2,244	2,970C	45.9	55.5	NS	5	0–5	2A	SS
Ponca City, Okla., 17	15N	13	1,920–2,160	3,900M‡	35.2	41.6	1.7	4	3–0	1	SA
Poplar Bluff, Mo., 11	6N	50	1,320–1,320	1,500E	8.7	9.5	NS	1	1–0	0	N..
Port Chester, N.Y., 23	43Y	12	1,800–2,520	4,000B	91.9	102.9	10.0	6	0–4	2	SA
Portsmouth, N.H., 15	....	..	.....–.....	.....B	53.5	58.3	0.9	.	.–.	..	...
Pottstown, Pa., 20	19N	0	1,848–1,848	2,310B	32.7	37.3	0.6	2	0–0	0	SA
Pottsville, Pa., 25	25N	4	2,040–2,040	2,760M‡	52.3	55.7	1.1	4	0–4	2	SS
Provo, Utah, 18	23N	13	1,680–2,100	2,520M‡	37.3	51.8	NS	4	0–4	1	SS
Rahway, N.J., 17	27Y	17	2,000–2,300	3,500M	70.2	80.7	4.1	4	0–4	2	SN
Rapid City, S.D., 14	16Y	38	1,560–1,884	2,400A	22.6	34.6	NS	3	3–0	1A	SS
Reading t, Mass., 11	18Y	6	2,025–2,425	3,087C	38.3†	44.6†	NP	4	0–2	0	SA
Red Bank, N.J., 11	22N	18	1,800–2,200	3,600M	49.2	56.8	2.0	4	0–4	0	SA
Redlands, Calif., 14	15N	13	2,100–2,280	2,940C	31.5	35.8	NS	3	0–3	2A	SN
Redondo Beach, Calif., 13	18N	25	2,145–2,220	3,000C	32.8	39.8	NS	6	3–0	0	SN
Redwood City, Calif., 12	15N	30	2,350–2,550	3,600A	41.6	50.5	AU	6	0–6	3A	AA
Reidsville, N.C., 10	16Y	16	1,545–1,854	2,781C	26.1	31.5	0.7	2	0–2	1A	SS
Reno, Nev., 21	43N	40	2,100–2,280	3,600M	98.2	116.6	AU	6	0–6	4A	SS
Rensselaer, N.Y., 11	17N	12	2,090–2,090	2,695B	35.9	39.4	AU	2	2–0	2	SA
Richmond, Calif., 24	80N	21	2,580–2,860	4,980C	166.0	197.9	5.1	22	3–14	1	SS
Richmond Heights, Mo., 13	15N	0	1,800–2,040	2,700C‡	29.0	35.4	NS	3	2–0	1	SS

Table XV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Ridgefield Park, N.J., 11	9N	28	$1,800–2,500	$3,300M‡	$33.7	$39.2	$1.4	4	1–3	0	SN
Ridgewood, N.J., 15	27..	9	1,900–2,500	3,500C‡	66.7†	75.5†	2.5†	5	0–5	0	SN
River Rouge, Mich., 17	25N	2	2,732–,2880	3,640B	59.9†	71.4†	1.7†	4	0–4	1	SS
Rochester, N.H., 12	9N	22	1,820–1,820	2,184C	19.1	22.0	0.5	2	0–2	0	SN
Rock Hill, S.C., 15	25N	28	1,620–1,740	2,640C	48.0	58.0	5.5	3	0–3	1	SS
Rockville Centre, N.Y., 19	33Y	38	2,050–2,750	4,400C	100.4	123.5	NP	9	8–0	0	SS
Roselle, N.J., 14	13Y	4	2,050–2,500	3,200M	41.1	44.2	1.6	2	0–2	2	...
Roswell, N.M., 13	15N	0	1,500–1,920	3,000M	26.7	34.1	NS	3	1–2	2A	SS
Rutherford, N.J., 15	20†Y†	..	2,000–2,500†	3,600†M	63.0†	71.5†	3.0†	3†	0†–2†	0†	SS†
Rutland, Vt., 17	15Y	23	1,800–2,000	2,600M	32.4†	35.3†	NP	2	0–0	1	SN
St. Augustine, Fla., 12	8N	41	1,560–1,850	2,400A	19.1	23.1	NS	2	0–2	2	SA
St. Charles, Mo., 11	9N	78	1,470–1,500	1,680E	15.9	19.5	NS	1	0–1	0	SS
St. Clair Shores, Mich., 10	14N	7	2,403–2,706	3,395M‡	34.6	43.0	NS	7	0–4	1	AN
St. Cloud, Minn., 24	20N	15	1,500–2,040	2,700M‡	40.4	44.0	2.8	3	0–2	0	AN
Salem, Ohio, 12	6N	33	2,127–2,160	2,544M	11.6†	13.8†	6.6†	1	0–1	1	SA
Salina, Kan., 21	21Y	36	1,650–2,052	3,000A	31.2	39.4	AP	2	0–2	2S	SN
Salinas, Calif., 12	25N	44	2,280–2,510	3,900C	55.2	65.3	NS	3	1–2	5A	SS
Salisbury, Md., 13	17N	24	1,456–1,560	2,340M	20.9	23.7	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Salisbury, N.C., 19	20N	13	1,600–1,920	3,216C	41.1	48.7	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
San Buenaventura, Cal., 13	16N	25	2,160–2,440	3,600A	41.1	51.5	NS	4	0–4	1A	SN
San Gabriel, Calif., 12	15N	33	1,980–2,100	3,000C	30.2	33.5	NS	3	0–3	4S	SS
San Leandro, Calif., 15	21N	19	2,700–2,700	3,600C	35.5	40.0	NS	4	1–3	2	SN
San Mateo, Calif., 19	19Y	18	2,100–2,460	3,660A	51.1	58.2	3.5	4	0–4	4S	SA
Sandusky, Ohio, 25	16N	6	1,800–2,100	2,820A	37.5	44.5	13.5	3	0–3	0	...
Sanford, Fla., 10	9N	56	1,584–1,782	C	14.8	20.7	NS	3	0–3	1	SS
Santa Cruz, Calif., 17	21N	14	1,965–2,100	3,600C‡	36.6	49.0	NS	10	1–9	2A	SA
Santa Fe, N.M., 20	16N	22	1,716–1,914	2,210	22.1	24.4	NS	2	1–0	1	SS
Santa Rosa, Calif., 13	14N	36	2,317–2,370	3,240A	31.8	37.0	NS	3	0–3	2	SS
Sapulpa, Okla., 12	8N	0	1,500–1,980	2,400A	12.2	13.9	0.1	2	0–2	0	AN
Sarasota, Fla., 11	12Y	21	1,440–1,980	3,600M	16.3	21.1	NP	4	0–4	2S	SN
Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 14	22N	32	1,840–1,840	2,400S‡	....	....	U	4	2–0	4	SS
Saugus t, Mass., 15	14N	4	2,363–2,363	3,093C	36.7	47.9	1.8	4	0–2	1	SA
Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 16	16N	16	1,920–2,100	3,000A	33.9	41.3	2.3	2	0–2	1	SS
Scarsdale, N.Y., 13	25N	10	2,100–2,700	4,300C	68.3	83.8	AU	5	0–4	2	SS
Scottsbluff, Neb., 12	12N	38	1,620–1,740	2,400M	18.5	22.0	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Sedalia, Mo., 20	13N	31	1,440–1,440	1,800E	18.6	23.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Selma, Ala., 20	26N	21	1,680–1,920	2,940C	45.1	50.4	NS	4	4–0	0	SN
Seminole, Okla., 12	14N	7	1,500–2,100	3,000E	11.0	14.5	NS	2	2–0	1A	SA
Shaker Heights, Ohio, 23	28N	11	1,980–2,640	3,600M	90.2	104.7	5.2	6	0–6	0	SN
Shaler tp, Pa., 11	4N	25	1,740–1,740	2,100C	8.0	14.3	NS	3	2–0	0	SA
Shamokin, Pa., 19	11†Y†	..	1,600–1,870†	2,310†	18.5†	20.2†	...	1†	0†–0†	0†	S†
Shawnee, Okla., 22	20N	23	1,560–1,680	2,340A	27.1	29.9	1.1	3	1–2	2S	SN
Shelby, N.C., 14	14N	14	1,594–1,860	2,460C	....	....	NS	2	0–2	1A	SN
Shelbyville, Ind., 11	10N	10	1,760–1,760	2,010M	17.2	18.8	0.2	2	0–2	0	N..
Shelton, Conn., 11	6N	17	1,700–2,000	3,000B	....	18.0†	NS	1	0–0	2	N..
Shenandoah, Pa., 20	10N	15	2,001–2,001	2,400C	22.2	24.3	NS	0	0–0	0	N..
Sheridan, Wyo., 11	9N	11	1,620–2,100	2,300M‡	14.5	16.4	NS	1	0–1	0	SA
Sherman, Tex., 17	14N	86	1,280–1,680	2,700A	23.7	28.2	NS	4	0–3	0	SS
Shorewood, Wis., 15	19N	18	1,800–2,160	3,240B	41.6	47.5	0.4	4	4–0	1A	SS
S. Charleston t, W.Va., 10	7..	71	1,800–1,920	2,520C	18.0	20.0	NS	3	3–0	0	SS
S. Milwaukee, Wis., 11	12N	0	2,100–2,220	3,000B	26.8	29.3	0.5	2	2–0	2A	SS
South Orange, N.J., 14	41N	6	2,000–2,500	4,500B	99.3	110.3	3.8	4	3–0	3	SN
South Pasadena, Calif., 14	17Y	35	2,190–2,280	3,300C	31.2	36.4	NS	3	0–3	3A	SS
South Portland, Me., 16	22N	18	1,872–2,080	2,600A	29.5	62.6	NS	4	0–4	1	SS
South River, N.J., 11	14N	7	1,800–2,300	2,800M	30.5†	35.8†	1.1†	3	0–0	0	SA
S. St. Paul, Minn., 12	18N	28	2,070–2,070	3,300B	....	...	NP	4	0–3	0	SA
Southbridge t, Mass., 17	17N	6	2,374–2,374	3,000C	43.0	49.6	NP	3	0–3	2	SA
Statesville, N.C., 11	12Y	0	1,600–1,800	2,196C	21.4	27.3	0.4	2	0–2	1	SN
Staunton, Va., 13	20Y	20	1,680–1,680	2,880A	28.4	35.2	NS	3	0–3	1	SA

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Steelton, Pa., 13	14N	14	$1,764–1,764	$2,268C	$18.7	$20.9	NS	2	0–0	2	SA
Sterling, Ill., 11	9N	28	1,800–1,800	2,120C‡	15.6	17.9	$1.2	2	0–0	3	...
Stevens Point, Wis., 16	16N	13	1,620–1,740	2,220B	27.2	32.7	0.7	2	0–1	1	SS
Stillwater, Okla., 10	10N	20	1,800–1,800	2,100M	17.2†	19.1†	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Stoneham t, Mass., 11	13N	0	2,190–2,340	2,800C	25.5†	30.5†	NP	3	1–2	1A	...
Stowe tp, Pa., 13	14N	36	1,949–1,949	2,500C	25.0†	....	NS	1	1–0	2S	SA
Stratford t, Conn., 23	23N	7	1,725–2,300	3,795A	55.9	69.6	0.3	7	0–5	0	AS
Streator, Ill., 15	10N	10	2,100–2,100	2,220B	20.0	21.5	2.1	2	0–1	0	SS
Struthers, Ohio, 12	9N	11	2,160–2,160	2,580M	21.6†	23.6†	4.0†	2	2–0	0	AA
Suffolk, Va., 11	22N	11	1,608–1,808	3,000A	38.5	46.0	NS	4	1–2	2	SN
Summit, N.J., 16	25Y	16	2,200–2,500	3,500M	70.2	94.7	14.2	3	0–3	2	SS
Sumter, S.C., 16	18N	17	1,674–1,872	2,772C	32.6	38.0	2.8	3	0–0	1	SN
Sunbury, Pa., 15	10Y	20	1,800–1,800	2,120C‡	14.2	15.1	0.5	2	0–0	3	N..
Swampscott t, Mass., 11	17N	3	2,225–2,534	3,425C	41.3	45.7	0.9	5	0–0	1	SA
Sweetwater, Tex., 10	7N	57	1,650–1,800	2,508A	13.8	16.6	NS	1	1–0	1A	SA
Swissvale, Pa., 16	14N	4	2,180–2,223	2,520C	32.0	41.6	NS	2	2–0	1	SS
Tallahassee, Fla., 16	26†Y†	..	1,200–1,880†	3,000†A	41.6	61.1	NP	3†	0†–3†	3A†	SN†
Tamaqua, Pa., 12	7†..	..	1,800–2,100†	2,460†C	....	....	NS	1†	0†–0†	0†	S..†
Temple, Tex., 15	16N	25	1,725–1,725	2,400C	30.2	35.6	NS	2	0–2	1	SA
Terrell, Tex., 10	5Y	20	1,800–1,800	1,800E	7.8	9.3	NS	1	1–0	..	SA
Texarkana, Ark., 12	12N	17	2,064–2,214	2,592B	21.7	26.6	3.9	3	0–3	1	SN
Texarkana, Tex., 17	16N	..	1,836–1,836	2,700E	27.8	34.7	NS	2	1–1	0	N..
Thomasville, Ga., 13	14N	36	1,716–1,716	2,204	24.7	29.9	NS	2	0–1	1A	...
Thomasville, N.C., 11	12N	29	1,320–1,680	2,760A	18.0	23.9	NP	1	0–1	1	SN
Tiffin, Ohio, 16	14N	0	1,620–1,800	2,160S	25.9	29.9	1.1	2	0–2	0	SA
Tonawanda, N.Y., 13	18N	6	1,800–2,250	2,650C	40.8†	45.6†	NP	2	2–0	2	SS
Traverse City, Mich., 14	11N	18	1,500–1,740	1,920A	17.0	20.8	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
Trinidad, Colo., 13	11N	27	1,740–1,740	2,100C	15.1†	20.6†	NP	1	0–1	1A	N..
Twin Falls, Idaho, 12	11N	0	1,920–2,100	2,400C‡	19.5	25.4	NS	2	1–1	0	S..
Two Rivers, Wis., 10	8N	13	1,485–1,860	2,400B	19.2	21.8	NP	2	0–2	1	SS
Union tp, N.J., 25	30Y	0	2,205–2,520	3,623C	91.0	107.9	2.9	8	2–4	2	SS
Uniontown, Pa., 22	27N	11	1,800–1,800	2,400M‡	47.0	54.1	1.8	2	0–0	2	SS
University Park, Tex., 14	19N	63	1,965–1,965	3,600C	40.7	50.4	NS	5	0–5	1A	AS
Urbana, Ill., 14	12N	0	1,680–1,890	2,250M	19.1	25.2	1.0	2	0–2	0	SN
Valdosta, Ga., 16	14†Y†	..	1,200–1,680†	2,520†C	23.5	35.3	NP	2†	0†–2†	2†	SA†
Vallejo, Calif., 20	40Y	24	2,280–2,640	4,250C‡	83.1	102.9	AU	8	0–8	5A	SA
Valley Stream, N.Y., 17	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau County Police)										
Vancouver, Wash., 19	54N	31	2,520–2,640	3,240M	104.8	121.7	NS	9	5–4	1	SS
Vandergrift, Pa., 11	4N	50	1,920–1,920	2,520C	....	....	NS	1	0–0	0	SA
Vicksburg, Miss., 24	30N	..	1,380–1,704	2,205C	49.2†	59.5†	NP	5	4–0	1A	SN
Victoria, Tex., 12	9N	22	1,620–1,620	2,520E	14.1†	21.5†	NS	3	3–0	1	AN
Vincennes, Ind., 18	18N	31	1,800–1,800	2,400M	....	....	AU	3	0–2	0	SS
Virginia, Minn., 12	31N	3	1,860–1,860	3,120B	65.0†	75.0†	10.0†	4	0–2	0	SS
Wakefield t, Mass., 16	18N	11	2,190–2,190	3,000C	....	....	U	3	0–3	1	SN
Walla Walla, Wash., 18	22N	50	1,980–2,100	2,460B	39.7	50.6	NS	5	0–4	3A	SS
Wallingford, Conn., 11	14..	32	2,002–2,280	2,794C	34.1	41.0	1.0	2	0–0	0	SA
Warren, Pa., 15	10N	10	1,580–1,962	2,750C	20.3	26.2	NP	1	0–1	1	SS
Watertown, S.D., 11	10N	10	1,310–1,620	2,000M	16.3	19.8	NS	1	0–1	1	SA
Watertown, Wis., 11	12N	13	1,628–1,848	2,560B	27.0	29.5	1.3	2	0–1	2A	SN
Waterville, Me., 17	14N	4	1,600–1,800	2,350B	28.3	31.3	0.6	2	0–0	0	SN
Watervliet, N.Y., 16	23N	7	1,750–1,850	2,300A	39.6	42.7	AU	1	0–0	2	SN
Waukesha, Wis., 19	20N	5	1,620–2,100	2,640B	41.5†	45.8†	1.0†	3	0–3	1A	SS
Waycross, Ga., 17	16N	19	1,440–1,800	2,280A	29.7	37.5	0.8	3	2–0	2	SS
Waynesboro, Pa., 10	7Y	50	1,560–1,680	2,400C	12.3	18.0	NS	1	0–1	0	SA
Webster t, Mass., 13	13N	0	1,924–1,924	2,756C	29.6	32.8	2.5	2	0–2	2	SA
Webster Groves, Mo., 18	17..	21	1,777–2,053	3,780C‡	37.4†	46.9†	NS	6	6–0	3S	AS
Weehawken tp, N.J., 14	45N	7	2,100–2,500	4,000M‡	140.0	150.0	5.6	5	0–3	1	SN
Wellesley t, Mass., 15	22Y	21	1,900–2,400	3,300	48.8†	57.9†	NP	6	0–3	0	SN
Wenatchee, Wash., 12	17N	29	1,920–2,100	2,700M‡	30.1	41.3	NS	3	0–2	2	SS

TABLE XV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. Full-time Employees, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1943 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
West Chester, Pa., 13	13N	15	$1,860–1,860	$2,800C	....	$32.6	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
West Frankfort, Ill., 12	4N	63	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	$ 7.2†	7.2†	NS	1	1–0	0	SN
W. Springfield t, Mass., 17	22Y	9	2,136–2,405	3,512B	52.4	62.3	$2.5	5	0–2	2	SN
West Warwick t, R.I., 18	11N	27	1,820–1,820†	2,650†C	19.0	24.3	NS	5	4–0	0	SS
Westbrook, Me., 11	7N	29	2,093–2,093	300M	16.6	19.4	NP	1	1–0	0	SA
Westerly t, R.I., 11	11Y	23	2,200–2,650	3,300C	27.7	33.1	12.0	3	0–0	3	SN
Westfield, Mass., 19	23N	7	2,200–2,200	3,000B	60.1	64.9	AU	3	0–2	2	SS
Westfield, N.J., 18	27N	19	2,400–2,500	4,000C	72.6	82.3	2.9	4	1–3	1	SS
Wewoka, Okla., 10	7Y	71	1,620–1,620	1,980M‡	10.1†	13.2†	NS	1	1–0	0	SA
Weymouth t, Mass., 24	33N	18	1,825–2,050	3,150C	78.5	85.3	3.3	5	0–3	2	SA
Whiting, Ind., 10	20N	8	1,800–2,400	2,940M	....	....	AU	4	2–2	2	SS
Whittier, Calif., 16	18N	47	2,040–2,280	3,300C	41.8	45.3	NS	4	0–4	1	SS
Willimantic, Conn., 12	31N	2	2,264–2,454	3,775M	38.2	42.2	NP	1	0–0	1	SA
Wilmette, Ill., 17	26N	10	.....–2,400	4,000M	55.1	61.3	5.0	3	0–3	2	SA
Wilson, N.C., 19	24N	10	1,680–1,920	2,916A	50.6	58.7	NP	3	0–2	1	SN
Winchester t, Mass., 15	24N	8	2,070–2,370	3,180C	52.7	59.8	NP	5	1–3	1A	SS
Winchester, Va., 12	14N	14	1,320–1,500	2,220B	21.5	24.7	NP	2	0–2	1	SA
Winnetka, Ill., 12	16N	22	2,260–2,380	4,200A	54.0	57.8	5.4	3	0–3	2	SS
Winona, Minn., 22	23N	9	1,560–1,740	2,880B	38.3	44.2	3.5	3	0–3	1	SN
Winthrop t, Mass., 17	20N	43	1,760–2,200	3,100B	45.6	48.8	3.0	3	0–0	2	N..
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., 11	14N	14	1,720–1,900	2,330B	26.7	33.0	NP	1	0–1	2	SA
Woburn, Mass., 20	14N	54	2,190–2,190	3,065M	33.8	37.9	NP	4	0–3	1	SA
Wooster, Ohio, 12	9N	0	1,680–1,800	2,360M	17.4	19.4	1.5	3	2–0	1	SA
Xenia, Ohio, 11	10Y	50	1,800–1,985	2,280A	18.3	21.1	1.6	1	1–0	1A	SN
Ypsilanti, Mich., 12	26Y	27	2,430–2,520	3,420B	48.7	64.8	NP	5	0–3	3	SS

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(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1943

By Lieut. Robert E. Raleigh

Acting Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Traffic accidents which are so costly in peacetime are even more costly in time of war. Intensified conservation efforts combined with the restrictions on driving helped to bring about the lowest traffic accident death toll for any single year since 1927.

With 23,300 traffic deaths in 1943 as compared to 28,200 in 1942, there were 18 per cent fewer fatalities than in 1942, and 42 per cent fewer than in 1941 when the all-time high of 39,969 was reached, according to the National Safety Council. It is significant that the estimated vehicle mileage for the year is also 18 per cent below that of 1942, the same as the percentage of fatality reduction, and this fact coupled with an upward trend in the traffic death toll during the last three months of the year points to the need for increased attention to sound traffic control and accident prevention.

There were approximately 800,000 non-fatal traffic accident injuries, which left 60,000 persons with some permanent impairment. The direct economic loss, represented by unearned wages, medical expenses, motor vehicle property damage, and overhead costs of insurance, was estimated at $1,200,000,000.

The traffic death total for cities in 1943 was approximately 10,500, a 9 per cent decrease from the 1942 figure and 24 per cent below that of 1941. Among the larger cities St. Paul had the best record for traffic death reductions, 58 per cent; Providence was second with a 40 per cent decrease; and Cincinnati third with 32 per cent. Ranking fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively, were St. Louis, Oakland, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Fifty-one cities of 10,000 or more population completed the year without a fatal motor vehicle accident.

National Safety Contests. Among the nation's largest cities, Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles had the best records in the 1942 National Traffic Safety Contest, the results of which were announced in April, 1943, by the National Safety Council. The national grand award went to Chicago, while Detroit and Los Angeles placed first and second, respectively, among cities of more than 500,000.

Other cities winning first place in their respective population groups were Columbus, Ohio; South Bend, Indiana; Lansing, Michigan; Greenwich, Connecticut; and Aberdeen, South Dakota. A special honor roll listed 119 cities in the 5,000-to-10,000 population group which went through 1942 without a traffic death.

Cities which competed in the contest represented more than 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States. Scoring was based on a maximum of 100 points, divided as follows: 50 points for traffic engineering and enforcement, accident reporting systems, child safety programs, and public education, 30 points for the motor vehicle death rate, and 20 points for the success of such emergency measures as car pooling and staggered hours.

Because of the high proportion of traffic deaths and injuries involving pedestrians there was continued interest throughout the country in the annual National Pedestrian Protection Contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association. In the 1942 contest Detroit and Chicago tied for first place among cities of more than 500,000 population. Winners in the other population groups were: Flint, Michigan; Lakewood, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; Aberdeen, South Dakota; and Manistee, Michigan. Winners were determined on the basis of pedestrian accident record and pedestrian protection program, equal emphasis being given to each.

Training in Traffic Control. In the training phases of traffic safety work during 1943 the police profession was served principally by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Nineteen police officers were graduated in January, 1943, and the same number in June, 1943, from the four-month course in traffic police administration which the Institute offers. The 38 officers graduated were from municipal police departments and state enforcement units in every section of the country. Fellowships and scholarships for the men from municipal departments are provided by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training and for the men from state departments by the Automotive Safety Foundation. Twenty-one city and state police officers attended the Institute's four-month course which began in September, 1943. The two two-week traffic officers' training schools conducted by the Institute in 1943 were attended by 47 officers.

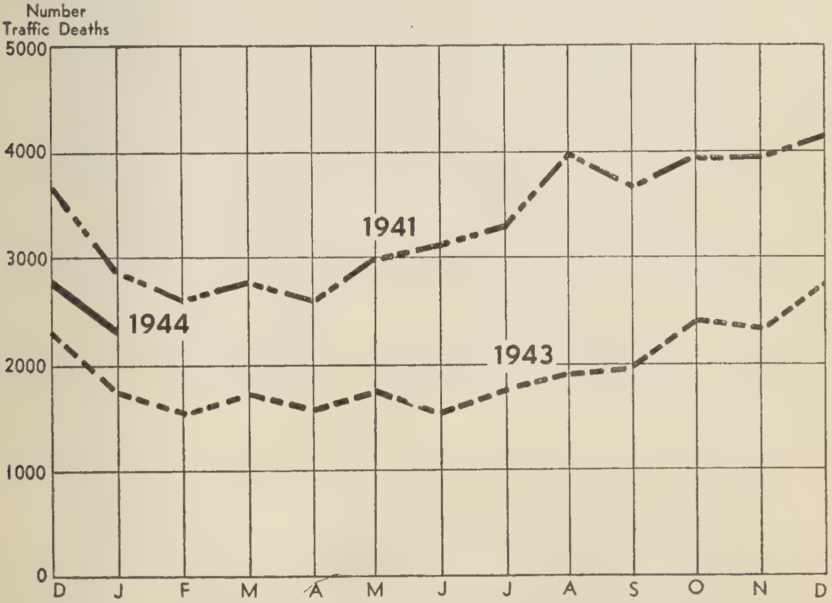
The New York University Center for Safety Education again did notable traffic safety education work. The Center during 1943 placed considerable emphasis on driver training for young people about to reach military age. This was in line with a request from the United States Army that pre-induction driver education courses be set up in the high schools of the country. Teaching materials in the field of driver education were prepared by the War Department and the United States Office of Education. The Center for Safety Education provided three staff members for instruction work in connection with the driver education program, which is now being carried on actively in 22 states. One staff member each from the American Automobile Association, the National Conservation Bureau, and the National Safety Council assisted in this work. More than seven thousand high schools already include or plan to include pre-induction driver education in their curricula. During the summer of 1943 four training institutes for state driver education leaders were held.

The National Institute for Wartime Traffic Training was held at Ohio State University in Columbus from June 21 to July 2. Eleven national organizations sponsored the Institute, and courses were offered in wartime police traffic control, wartime traffic engineering, accident records and their uses, commercial vehicle fleet problems, emergency driver corps and car care (instructors' course), pre-induction and wartime driver training (instructors' course), and training school bus drivers (administrators' and instructors' course.) There was also a seminar on war worker transportation problems.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation recognized the increasing importance of training in traffic control by extending its National Police Academy training program three weeks in order to include traffic.

There was also an extension of the training activities of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in cities where it conducted traffic survey and reorganization work. Military police and members of the shore patrol stationed in or near these cities attended the Division's training courses for the first time.

Emergency Developments. Early in 1943 the Office of Defense Transportation called traffic and transportation officials to Washington, D. C., for a conference on wartime traffic control measures. The conference was followed by an announcement by ODT of a 12-point statement of policy for the guidance of state and local authorities in traffic control matters. An illustrated pamphlet, *Fitting Traffic Control to Wartime,* outlining the procedures for putting into effect the ODT's traffic control policies was published and given wide distribution. As a supplement to this ODT pamphlet the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police published an illustrated booklet, *Point Control of Traffic,* intended especially for the traffic police officer.



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS: 1941, 1943, AND JANUARY, 1944

Another important emergency development involving the federal government was the holding of a series of two-day meetings under the sponsorship of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department for the purpose of developing a mutual understanding of the Army's transportation problems and to ascertain the facilities and services available in the several states for effectively assisting the War Department in handling these problems. More than one thousand state officials, officers of the Army Service Commands, and representatives of the Navy, the Maritime Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Public Roads Administration, the War Production Board, and other agencies attended the two-day conferences, which were held between June 1 and August 25 in the various Service Commands. Among the subjects relating directly or indirectly to traffic safety which were discussed at the meetings were road maintenance, access road construction, state barriers, manpower shortages, conservation, and vehicle speed.

In only a few cases has legislative action been taken by the states in support of the 35-mile speed limit, proclaimed nationally as a rubber conservation measure. Enforcement during 1943 was confined largely to cooperation between police and the OPA rationing authorities. Average driving speeds increased. Late in the year a new committee was formed to make a continuing factual study of the subject of speed in relation to accidents. The four organizations sponsoring this committee are the National Safety Council, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the American Association of State Highway Officials.

The year was marked by a further intensification of traffic in war production centers and in the vicinity of military posts. This created new problems for both military and civilian authorities. There was increasing recognition on the part of military authorities that, because of traffic deaths and injuries among military personnel, the military police should participate more actively in civilian traffic control. In some cities—Los Angeles, for example—military police were assigned to traffic control duty to assist the regular traffic police.

The Transportation Corps of the Army continued to cooperate actively with civilian agencies attempting to facilitate traffic flow and to prevent accidents in areas near military posts, ports of embarkation, and cities with heavy concentrations of war industry. In this connection the Transportation Corps designated the areas believed to be in greatest need of assistance, and during 1943 the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police sent representatives into Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Baltimore, Maryland; and Seattle, Washington; to give professional assistance in traffic survey and reorganization work. The Safety Division made streamlined installations based on the techniques which the Division has used since its founding in 1936. The work was financed in part by the National Safety Council through its War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower.

Throughout the year programs for group riding and staggered working hours were expanded in order to help conserve essential transportation. The need for preventing traffic accidents involving war workers became more urgent as the average number of people per car riding to and from war plants increased.

Progress was made in the construction of express highways designed to speed traffic movement and to help prevent accidents. The Willow Run bomber plant near Detroit, the War Department's Pentagon building near Washington, D. C., and an ordnance plant near Denver obtained expressway connections under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, through which funds have been made available for a number of important highway projects. Under this act provisions also have been made for the building of more than one thousand miles of expressways in and around metropolitan areas in the immediate postwar period.

Postwar Planning. The matter of postwar traffic safety was one of increasing concern during 1943 as the end of the European phase of the war seemed nearer. A significant development was the formation under the auspices of the National Safety Council of a permanent coordinating and programming committee representing all of the interested national groups for the purpose of developing and administering a program on postwar traffic safety planning. Among the potential postwar problems which the committee is considering are the following: replacement of personnel, licensing and examination of drivers, lifting of wartime speed limits, maintenance and inspection of vehicles, stabilization of enforcement, control of pedestrians, control of drinking drivers and pedestrians, maintenance of roads, lighting of streets, construction of postwar highways, training of drivers, holding the ground gained in the field of traffic control, combating the "release" after the war when the general feeling of relief from wartime restrictions may be reflected in abnormal increases in traffic accidents, and the enactment of traffic safety legislation.

Professional Organization. The Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois) in 1943 placed increased emphasis on coordinating its work with that of the Army, the Navy, the Office of Defense Transportation, and other agencies directly concerned with winning the war, and continued its program of giving professional assistance to municipal and state police departments in reorganizing their traffic control programs and installing accident prevention bureaus. With the financial support of the National Safety Council through its War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower and with the cooperation of the United States Army Transportation Corps, the Safety Division conducted surveys of the traffic control programs of Norfolk, Charleston (South Carolina), and Baltimore, and assisted both Norfolk and Seattle in reorganizing their traffic divisions. More intensive follow-up service was provided by the Safety Division during 1943 to cities whose traffic control programs had been reorganized by the Division in previous years. This stepping up of the follow-up activities became necessary because so many police departments were hard hit by manpower losses.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1943

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

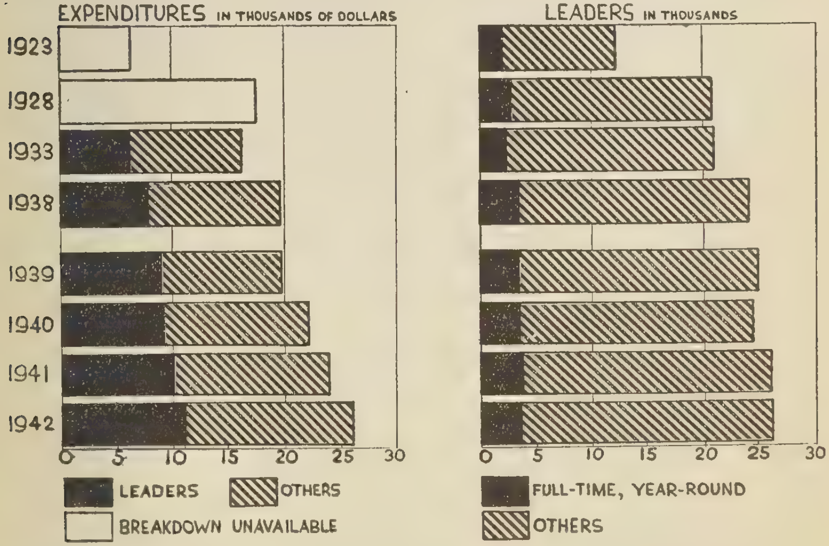
The public does not consider that war conditions demand any general curtailment of recreation. The reverse is true, judging from the trends in appropriations. Of course all remote activities, access to which depends on ample transportation, have declined, some drastically. Activities in which the participants were principally persons of military age have fallen off. Neighborhood and other readily accessible activities have greatly increased in some communities. Major construction and development are at a standstill. Much maintenance work normally carried on has been curtailed because of the manpower shortage while that which continues is more expensive because of the rising costs of labor. In many cities formidable plans for postwar construction and development have been put on paper, but among park and recreation administrators there is a disposition to acquire only those properties which can locally be adequately maintained and managed.

State Legislation. The purpose of the new legislation was to expand, or improve the administrative efficiency, of recreational services. Indiana enacted a law authorizing the civil city and the school city of Indianapolis each to levy one-half mill as a subsidy for the support of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra with the proviso that neither of the governmental bodies could raise by the tax more than $25,000 a year or total of $50,000. This law was immediately put into full effect. This is one of the first acts providing for subsidies to privately organized orchestras although band concerts have been similarly aided in other states. Indiana also passed a law authorizing counties to provide municipal parks.

An amendment was passed in Wisconsin giving the right to every school district, village, city, and county to establish and conduct community recreation programs. The effect was to permit the establishment of recreation services in rural territories where formerly there had been no legal right to take such action. Park district laws in Illinois were amended to give park boards specific powers to establish and maintain recreation programs. A recreation board for the city of Boston was authorized by an act of the Massachusetts legislature. Legislation in Iowa authorized park commissioners in special charter cities to increase the playground maintenance tax levy from one-half mill to one mill, and to levy the three-eighths mill park tax provided for second class cities with two hundred acres of parks. Commission form cities in Iowa were authorized to raise the permissive levy for parks and cemeteries from five-eighths mill to one mill.

Receipts and Expenditures. Apparently the principal decrease in revenues of park and recreation departments has been at the more remote facilities carrying fees and charges. In general, city councils have tried to meet rising labor and cost of living expense by increased appropriations, including salary increases or bonuses. National figures on expenditures for the year are, of course, not yet available. For 1942, however, gross expenditures for recreation, not including general park expenditures, reported in the Year Book of the National Recreation Association, from regular local funds were $31,372,700. This represents the highest expenditure for leadership, operation, and maintenance on record, while the outlay for land, buildings, and permanent improvements dwindled to the lowest since 1935.

Some communities increased their tax levies for parks and recreation or for the first time authorized such levies. Park departments in this group were New Albany, Indiana, and Kankakee and Elmhurst, Illinois. Topping the required 65 per cent vote, Niles and Canton, Ohio, renewed their tax levies by three-fourths majorities. Referenda in Wilmette and Centralia, Illinois, doubled the local levies to one and one-third mills. Hamilton, Mansfield, Springfield, and



Source: National Recreation Association

TRENDS IN RECREATION EXPENDITURES AND LEADERS EMPLOYED: 1923-1942

The bar chart on the left shows expenditures for recreation in selected cities broken down by expenditure for recreation leaders and for current operation where the breakdown was available. The bar chart on the left shows the total number of employed leaders and the number of full-time year-round leaders. This chart was based on data reported by cities to the National Recreation Association; the number of cities reporting varied from 604 in 1933 to 963 in 1938.

Cleveland, Ohio, failed to secure sufficient majorities for proposed tax levies. A millage tax for recreation under the schools was passed in Norwood, Ohio.

Despite increased operating and maintenance costs, there has been no widespread increase in the rates of charges and fees. Replies to a questionnaire issued by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission to 49 park systems in the United States and Canada revealed that among two hundred facilities of 34 commissions, charges were increased in only 12 per cent of the facilities and decreased in 3 per cent.

Reorganizations and New Organizations. The park and recreation departments of Houston, Texas, were consolidated and an advisory board was created. In Galveston, Texas, a recreation and park board with advisory functions was appointed. In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a proposal to replace a board of park commissioners with a single commissioner as administrative head was defeated two to one in a referendum. New recreation boards were set up in Marion, Indiana; Birmingham and St. Claire Shores, Michigan; Hastings, Nebraska; Dubuque and Marshalltown, Iowa; Highland Park, Illinois; and Columbus, Ohio. Advisory boards were created in Coffeyville and Junction City, Kansas. A public school administered program was organized in Peru, Indiana.

The city of Wilmington, North Carolina, established a recreation department financed by an appropriation of $16,000 of municipal funds and a grant of $38,810 of federal funds. This grant was received under the Lanham Act to supplement city funds in giving recreational opportunities to the many defense workers, armed service personnel, and other citizens of the community. The population of Wilmington is now about double the 1940 figure of 33,407.

Personnel. The rate of loss of personnel to military service and war work slackened but it continued throughout the year as the selective service act made inroads among young fathers. More and more women were employed and for a wider variety of activities. For example, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, the park department used women successfully in the care of the golf clubhouse, park lodges, recreation buildings and restrooms, as lifeguards and bathhouse attendants, and for the operation of a tourist camp. Some playground programs were conducted exclusively by women, or by women with the assistance of junior and senior high school students. Recreation departments added heavily to their corps of volunteer workers. At one playground in St. Louis 30 mothers of the neighborhood faithfully followed a daily schedule of six important playground services, supplementing the staff of three paid summer employees. A number of park systems met the manpower shortage for maintenance by omitting weekly grass cutting at certain areas and discontinuing "the futile pruning of millions of shrubs." Wartime difficulties have led to some serious and very useful thinking concerning a number of very expensive maintenance activities in park systems which should produce economies even after the war is over.

There has been increased attention to the training of personnel in all types of positions. The American Institute of Park Executives developed a proposed five-year course of study for the training of park administrators in cooperation with a leading eastern university. In-service training for park employees was also urged. In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the bureau of recreation has instituted an extensive in-service training program for its full-time directors of community recreation centers and playgrounds.

The National Capital Parks in Washington, D. C., provides leadership training courses for the development of pupil nature leaders in the sixth to the eighth grades of the public schools and trains adult volunteer leaders in bird study. A student exchange plan operates between the New York and Montreal Botanical Gardens.

Activities. The trend in activities has been toward more intensive use of nearby park and recreation facilities and a decrease in the use of more remote areas and facilities. In communities subject to blackout there was a big decrease in evening entertainments, night swimming, and the use of lighted sports areas. Picnicking, day camping, horseback riding, bicycling, archery, boating, children's playgrounds, and in some localities informal use of parks have increased. The use of some remote golf courses was discontinued. Tennis has declined. Neighborhood playground and community center programs and the establishment of special centers for teen-age youth were greatly stimulated by the rise in juvenile delinquency and by direct demand from young people for clubs "of their own." In some localities there was a growth of park use for patriotic and religious gatherings and for very restful and quiet relaxation in secluded spots.

Victory gardens were promoted on a wide scale, using for the most part undeveloped lands. The Hamilton County, Ohio, park district which held seven hundred acres of undeveloped park land 15 miles from the heart of Cincinnati put two hundred acres into soybeans and hay instead of building a golf course which had been planned. In addition, two hundred acres were put into pasturage and 50 into corn.

Certain activities were curtailed because of difficulty in obtaining supplies, materials, and equipment. Handcrafts, ball games, replacement of swings and other playground equipment, and chlorination of swimming pools were affected. Many departments have been very active in war bond, war stamp, and salvage campaigns.

Public Information. Most park and recreation departments lag far behind semipublic agencies and business organizations in issuing information concerning their attractions and in interpreting their services and their needs. One thoroughgoing program combining informal education with information is that carried out by the National Capital Parks in Washington, D. C. In the summer this includes among other things nature walks, historical tours, canal barge trips, campfire programs (sometimes attended by three thousand persons and with guest speakers), self-operating exhibits, nature trails and stations, junior nature outings for children, and camera strolls. In the winter illustrated lectures are carried out before school assemblies and Boy Scout gatherings, and a six-weeks series of talks is given at five branch libraries reaching four thousand to five thousand persons a month.

Public recreation needs a national educational campaign focused particularly on standards of personnel and programs, and comparable to the great health education campaigns of some years ago.

Postwar Plans. Planning boards and park and recreation departments have drawn up plans for park and recreation developments to cost many millions of dollars. Some of these proposals assume that federal funds will be available to supplement outlays from local treasuries. Others, more wise, are based on the calculated capacity of the community to operate and maintain what it proposes to construct and develop. With the memory of lush WPA days still in mind, it is well to take seriously the advice of one forthright park superintendent who says, "If you can't maintain it, dammit, don't build it." The fact is that recreation has not recovered from the depression period when in many cities properties were developed which the departments have never been able properly to maintain and operate. Recreation leadership with respect to numbers, quality, and pay lags far behind property development.

For every ten councilmen who understand and favor properties for recreational purposes there is barely one who appreciates the importance of providing adequate city-wide and particularly neighborhood recreation leadership. This fact points to one of the important considerations on which some postwar planning must be done. Another consideration is sound functional design of the areas, facilities, and structures that are going to be built in relation to the actual interests of the public, the requirements of activities programs, and economy of maintenance, as well as aesthetic standards. Another important element is the types of activities that will be most welcome to the ten million men and women returning from service, including the thousands of disabled and mentally disturbed who will need special program adaptations.

Professional Organization. The district field workers of the National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) in 1943 helped nearly four hundred cities on a broad range of local problems. Approximately seven thousand local recreation leaders received training for local recreation service through institutes conducted by the Association. Twenty-six cities were helped with city-wide plans for the acquisition and development of new areas and facilities and in redesigning existing ones for more effective use. Special help was given to cities in connection with postwar planning for recreation, in meeting the recreation problems of Negroes, and in aiding approximately two hundred war plants with their recreation problems. Several pamphlets dealing with recreation standards and with the provision of recreation facilities and services for young people and war workers were issued during 1943. The Association continued to place special emphasis on service to war-affected areas and worked mainly with governmental agencies.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1943

By J. B. Edmonson

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Personnel. During the year 1943 schools of the United States continued their struggles with the usual perplexing problem of a war period—a severe shortage of personnel. It was estimated that 70,000 teaching positions were either unfilled or filled by teachers with substandard qualifications. It was difficult to secure an adequate number of teachers especially for the rural schools, and as a result many smaller rural schools were closed. In other schools teaching loads and subject offerings were readjusted to meet situations created by teacher shortages. In a further attempt to meet this problem there has been an unfortunate trend to lower teaching standards. The drop in teacher-training enrollments has been marked.

There has been an encouraging trend toward the equalization of salaries of Negro and white teachers. Litigation concerning this matter has taken place in practically every state maintaining separate educational facilities for the races; in the majority of instances Negro teachers won their point by consent decrees.

In spite of the shortage of personnel the schools were called upon to engage in many communities in matters relating to the war effort, such as bond drives, salvage campaigns, and similar undertakings. High schools had to meet many problems involving the preparation of boys for induction into the armed forces.

School Enrollments. The enrollment in public high schools for 1943 showed the effects of the demand for workers in war industries, according to the United States Office of Education. The total number in the high schools was about one million below the peak enrollment of 6,714,000 in 1940-41. Much of the decrease was due to the demand for war workers and some to the induction of older boys into the armed forces. It is anticipated that there will be a marked upswing in high school enrollments when jobs become less plentiful. During the year the number of civilian students in colleges was drastically reduced because of the war.

War Training in Schools. Since July 1, 1940, the schools of the United States have trained about six million war workers, according to the United States Office of Education. The program has aided the production of ships, tanks, ordnance, and aircraft, and it is estimated that about 1,500,000 workers have been given training in aircraft occupations. Much of the training has been provided in cooperation with industry. It is reported that 500,000 foremen and other supervisors have been given training. This training has been conducted in approximately two thousand schools and in vocational schools and has gone forward under the joint supervision of the United States Office of Education and state authorities. This war training has brought about an awakening on the part of educators to the need for technical education, as exemplified by the establishment of a committee by the United States Office of Education to study this missing rung in the vocational-professional ladder.

Juvenile Delinquency. The problems of juvenile delinquency received a large measure of attention during 1943. While not a new problem the threat of an increase in youthful crime aroused much public interest and numerous state conferences were conducted. In Michigan a committee named by the governor prepared a report on the causes and extent of delinquency. Attention was focused on such causes of juvenile delinquency as: the general absorption of adults in the war with a decreasing concern over the well-being of children; the employment of both parents in work outside of the home with resulting lack of care for children; and the lack of adequate community provision for wholesome recreation for children and youth. Studies of juvenile delinquency revealed that changes in legislation relating to the care and protection of children were sorely needed in some states and that there was a marked lack of an adequate number of social workers, recreational leaders, and child guidance workers.

Federal Aid for Schools. The campaign for federal aid for public schools reached a high point in October, 1943, when the United States Senate debated a bill providing an emergency appropriation of $200,000,000 a year for teachers' salaries and an additional $100,000,000 to equalize educational expenditure in the several states. It was the first time in 60 years that the Senate had debated a proposal to provide federal aid to the elementary and secondary schools. The bill for federal aid was defeated in the Senate by a close vote largely because of an amendment designed to prevent racial discrimination in the administration of the proposed appropriations. This amendment was aimed at those southern states that do not spend as much money on the education of a Negro child as is provided for a white child. It is anticipated that the issue of federal aid to schools will continue to loom large in the discussions of school authorities.

The federal government's major contribution toward public education during the last few years, the National Youth Administration, disappeared from the educational scene during the past year when it was abolished by Congress.

Education in the Armed Forces. The emphasis on providing varied educational opportunities for the men and women in the armed services was one of the encouraging developments of the year. A wide variety of programs of schooling have been made available. It is estimated that more than 60 per cent of the personnel of the Army and a larger percentage of the men and women in the Navy are given some type of technical training. All of the armed services give support to the work of the United States Armed Forces Institute which is located at Madison, Wisconsin. A major function of this Institute is to provide correspondence or self-study courses in a wide variety of high school and college subjects. Other types of instructional programs in selected camps and training centers have also been developed and hundreds of thousands of young men and women have been trained in general and specialized fields. It is anticipated that schools and colleges will benefit from the significant experiments with methods and materials that have gone forward in the schools of the armed services.

An important aspect of this activity was the Army Specialized Training Program and the equivalent Navy program. These programs served two purposes: (1) They offered advanced educational opportunities to qualified men in the armed forces; and (2) they were the salvation of many colleges and universities, particularly the smaller ones, which might otherwise have had to close for lack of students and funds.

School Surveys. A number of states carried on school surveys during 1943-44 or planned such studies. An educational survey commission consisting of seven members was appointed by the governor of Alabama with directions to report on the public school system, including higher education. The American Council on Education cooperated in the Alabama survey. In Illinois a commission of 15 persons appointed by the governor initiated a survey of higher education. In Michigan the "public education study campaign" continued its work and issued a preliminary report entitled *The Improvement of Public Education in Michigan.* The state of Ohio established a survey committee to study the school laws. The joint legislative committee of New York State continued its investigations of the educational system and New York City carried forward a survey of its school system. A study of the schools of Louisville, Kentucky, was also made. Other states and cities were engaged in the examination of the basic purposes, the scope, and the services of their educational systems.

Postwar Planning. During the year there was widespread enthusiasm for the making of plans for postwar education. National, regional, state, and local groups have formulated suggestions. Much attention has been directed to the identification of weaknesses in education as a first step in the preparation of plans for a better education in the years ahead. Briefly, the plans for postwar education anticipate such developments as (1) larger units of school administration, (2) increased enrollments in high schools and colleges, (3) longer periods of schooling for most boys and girls, (4) more emphasis on pupil guidance, (5) enriched instructional programs, and (6) more cooperative undertakings with community agencies.

It is believed that education in the postwar period will be both general and specialized at the secondary and higher levels, with increased attention given to the four major objectives of American education as recommended in the Report of the Educational Policies Commission entitled *The Purposes of Education in American Democracy.* These four purposes are: (1) the objectives of self-realization; (2) the objectives of human relationships; (3) the objectives of economic efficiency; (4) the objectives of civic responsibility.

It is anticipated that the men and women who return from the armed services will constitute a powerful pressure group likely to be aggressively concerned with education in such fields as (1) health and physical fitness, (2) vocational education, (3) science and mathematics, (4) civic education, (5) education for international understanding, and (6) military training for all boys after leaving high school. The Osborne Committee issued a report recommending a billion-dollar educational program for returning veterans, and these recommendations have been embodied in a bill which was before the Senate as the year closed.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), a department of the National Education Association of the United States, in 1943 issued a yearbook entitled *Schools and Manpower.* The national convention, scheduled to be held in St. Louis in February, 1943, was cancelled at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. Regional conferences are to be held early in 1944 at Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, and Seattle.

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EDUCATION FOR VICTORY. (24 issues a year.) Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. $2.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $1.

SCHOOL BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Association of Public School Business Officials, c/o John W. Lewis, 3 East 25 Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Company, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $5.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1943

By Julia Wright Merrill

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The value of books in wartime has been recognized by the Army and Navy in developing for the armed forces what has been called "the largest library system in the world." Over ten million books have been purchased with government funds in less than two years, three million of which have gone overseas. Specially printed paper editions of new books are being shipped overseas at the rate of a million and a half a month. Nearly every Army post, Naval station, and camp has a well stocked library manned by a trained librarian. This official library service has been supplemented by the Victory Book Drive, for USO centers and other needs, but this drive was discontinued at the end of the year by the three sponsoring organizations—the American Library Association, American Red Cross, and United Service Organizations.

Civilian readers are concerned with war issues, with world organization for a lasting peace, with maps and books on the countries in the headlines, and with technical manuals on war industries. Librarians have used bulletin boards and other devices to increase understanding of rationing, nutrition, war housing, and other war related problems. The Office of War Information is aiding in this by issuing a *Library War Guide* with timely information for libraries.

Along with actual war service, libraries are giving attention to planning for their own and the community's postwar problems. *Post-War Standards for Public Libraries,* prepared by the committee on postwar planning of the American Library Association for the National Resources Planning Board and with its advice and financial assistance, was released by the Board and published by the ALA in July. A study is now under way of the status of library development in relation to the standards outlined in the report. In the meantime, local librarians and library trustees, state library agencies, and state library associations are working on postwar plans for service and for buildings, in cooperation with official planning agencies. They are also stimulating interest in planning in their communities and providing needed pamphlets and books.

Substantial increases in library appropriations are reported by many libraries, and sometimes steady increases over a period of years. An example is the Canton, Ohio, library, whose appropriation grew 50 per cent, from $60,000 to $90,000 (for a city of 108,000) in the five years 1939 to 1943 inclusive. The trend is by no means universal, however, especially in the large cities. In Washington state, libraries shared with other municipal activities in state aid for rapidly growing defense areas. The new *Post-War Standards* sets three figures for annual per capita support: $1 for limited or minimum service; $1.50 for reasonably good service; and $2 for superior service. The National Resources Planning Board, in its *Report for 1943*[1], emphasized the $1.50 per capita figure and recommended that annual nation-wide expenditures for libraries be increased from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000. A new aid in budget making and financial reporting is Wight's *Public Library Finance and Accounting,* issued by the ALA in December, 1943.

Local library legislation included minor amendments in Illinois and Missouri, simplifying language and making establishment easier. The Kansas legislature amended the library law for cities between 50,000 and 90,000 population, to make the library board an independent tax levying unit within a half-mill limitation. Topeka is the only city in this class. New library codes are in preparation in Kentucky for submission to the 1944 legislature, and in Indiana for the 1945 legislature.

Some 650 counties now have county or regional public library service—an increase of about 50 in a year. Contributing factors to county library establishment were state aid, WPA demonstrations, and a growing realization of the value of library service. County library laws were amended in California, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington, for ease of establishment or effectiveness of operation. The California county library law was included in a new education code.

State aid for public libraries was appropriated for the first time in Tennessee —$40,000 for continuing regional library service in 13 counties in the Knoxville area, begun with TVA help. State aid appropriations were increased in three states—Massachusetts, Michigan, and North Carolina—and renewed in a number of others. The Michigan law was amended. A third of the states now have some form of state aid. Results are striking, both in rapid spread of county and regional libraries and in stimulation of increased local appropriations.

State library extension agencies have now been legally established in 47 states —with a 1943 amendment to the Wyoming State Library law giving it definite extension responsibility. Arizona still lacks such provision, though it has a state library for reference use. The South Carolina State Library Board received its first appropriation, but the Montana State Library Commission is still without funds. Many state agency appropriations were increased very appreciably. Two states enacted legislation changing the form of organization of the state agency: New Hampshire combined the state library and the library commission into one state library organization under a new board or commission, and Georgia transferred its library commission to a division of the state department of education. The South Dakota legislature broadened the functions of the library commission.

A new compilation of the library laws of the United States has just been published by the American Library Association with a subsidy from the Carnegie Corporation, replacing the 1930 edition, and including legislation passed

[1] *Part I, Post-War Plan and Program.* IX. "Equal Access to Education," pp. 68–74.

in 1941 and an occasional 1942 act. Compilation was carried on with WPA assistance by the League of Library Commissions, now the state agency section of the ALA Library Extension Division. This will be a basic tool in postwar planning for modern and adequate library legislation.

A study of public library administration was made with a foundation grant, by E. W. McDiarmid from the standpoint of a librarian, and by his brother John McDiarmid from the standpoint of public administration; this study resulted in a volume jointly published by the American Library Association and the University of Illinois Press, *The Administration of the American Public Library*. A thorough survey of the Library of Hawaii (which serves Honolulu and Oahu County) was made by the Territorial budget examiner, and a multigraphed report was issued, entitled *Library of Hawaii; a Report on its Functions, Personnel, Finances and Related Subjects, together with Comments and Recommendations,* Hawaii Bureau of the Budget, October 15, 1943. The New York City Planning Commission cooperated with the three library systems (New York, Brooklyn, and Queens Borough) in a study of branch library needs, soon to be published. Library building needs were included in various municipal and county postwar programs, as in San Mateo, California. The American Library Association is now conducting surveys of the library resources of the Kansas City region for the trustees of the Linda Hall Library endowment, and of the Army Medical Library, the latter with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The shortage of librarians reached serious proportions, as men and women were drawn into military service, war industry, government libraries, and library service for the armed forces in camps, hospitals, training schools, and naval stations. Library school enrollments dropped 21 per cent from 1941-42. Loss of WPA assistance was also felt. Salaries showed an upward trend, though not uniformly and, with a few exceptions, were not up to the "Little Steel" formula.

To help librarians and trustees inform themselves on war and postwar issues, the American Library Association organized a series of institutes on the national, regional, and state level, with the aid of a foundation grant. Federal officials, representatives of national agencies, and community leaders participated. Institutes and refresher courses were carried on by several library schools.

The American Library Association (520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11), the national organization of libraries and librarians, in 1943 continued its emphasis on activities which would help in the war effort. It published reading lists such as "The United Nations" and "Canada at War," and a short popular list given wide distribution, entitled "Mobilizing our Brain Power." It cancelled its annual and midwinter conferences on the advice of the Office of Defense Transportation and instead held a national institute on war and postwar issues for the leaders in the profession, and sponsored a series of comparable regional, state, and local institutes as an experiment in post-professional education. It cooperated with federal war agencies and kept librarians informed of their programs through a timely circular, *Libraries and the War*. The ALA made a study of government publishing in wartime, emphasized increasingly postwar planning and the library's part in demobilization and readjustment, and continued a "good neighbor" program in Latin America in cooperation with the foundations and with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Division of Cultural Relations.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

U.S. Office of Education. Library Service Division. Collects and publishes as bulletins, statistics on the holdings, services, personnel, and expenditures of school, public, and college and university libraries. Statistics for each type of library will be collected once every four years.

Selected Standard References: Libraries

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By E. W. McDiarmid and John McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, and University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1943. 250pp. $3.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 189pp. $2.25.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 392pp. 1939. $2.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE. Edited by Carl Vitz. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1933. 128pp. $1.25.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1935. 393pp. $3.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MATERIALS. By Sophia Hall Glidden and Dorothy Marchus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 512pp. $6.

LIBRARY TRENDS. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1937. 388pp. $2.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 190pp. $2.25.

POST–WAR STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 92pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBRARY. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES, A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 77pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Lloyd V. Ballard. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1937. 32pp. 35 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Lowe. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1928. 185pp. $2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION; STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Third edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Libraries

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By E. W. McDiarmid and John McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, and University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1943. 250pp. $3.

AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS. Ed. by James C. Foutts. 2d edition. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 1,247pp. $10.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. VOL. I (NON-DEGREE-CONFERRING INSTITUTIONS). 66pp. $1.25; VOL. II. (DEGREE-CONFERRING FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS). 125pp. $1.75; and VOL. III (UNIVERSITIES). 171pp. $2.50. 1943.

THE EQUAL CHANCE; BOOKS HELP TO MAKE IT. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 32pp. 25 cents.

THE LIBRARY'S FINANCIAL RECORDS; A MANUAL FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Helen E. Bray. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 W. 45 Street, New York. 1943. 58pp. $2.

THE LIBRARY'S WAR JOB. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 4pp. Free.

POST-WAR STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 92pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION. By Beatrice S. Rossell. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 105pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN; A REPORT ON ITS PRESENT CONDITION WITH PROPOSALS FOR POST-WAR REORGANIZATION. By L. R. McColvin. Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London W.C.I. 1942. 218pp. 5 shillings.

THE REFERENCE FUNCTION OF THE LIBRARY; PAPERS PRESENTED BEFORE THE LIBRARY INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE 29 TO JULY 10, 1942. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1943. 366pp. $3.

THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY; ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION. 4th edition. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 38pp. 75 cents.

WHO'S WHO IN LIBRARY SERVICE. Edited by C. C. Williamson and Alice L. Jewett. 2d ed. H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52. 1943. 612pp. $4.

WORK WITH CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Effie L. Power. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 195pp. $3.

Selected Periodicals: Libraries

ALA BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August; and semimonthly in October and December.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3. $5.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June.) H. W. Wilson Company, 950-72 University Avenue, New York 52. $1.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems of 1943

By Charles S. Rhyne

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As the nation finished its second year at war, the emphasis in the municipal legal field was decidedly on war-created problems.[1] The most difficult of these problems were those relating to federal war regulations. The gradual extension of federal war machinery to control every phase of the national economy so as to gear the country to the over-all war program brought every phase of municipal government into some kind of direct or indirect federal control and necessitated a continuous flood of legal opinions on the status of municipal government under various federal war programs and regulations.

It should be emphasized that by far the largest number of legal problems placed before municipal attorneys never reach the courts. This is especially true of war emergency problems which overshadow municipal governments one day then pass on as the war picture changes. Some few of the war-created municipal legal problems have found their way into the courts so that reported court decisions have resulted for guidance on similar problems.

The change for the better in the war situation has caused a shifting in emphasis to postwar planning.[2] Here too most of the legal problems now arising with respect to accumulation of reserve funds and expenditure of funds for planning activity are problems on which there are few legal precedents.[3] Cities are going ahead in this field, and the courts will soon be passing upon the problems which have arisen in connection with municipal power to raise funds now for future projects.

Civilian Defense. Civilian defense activities of cities in the operation of blackouts, air raid tests, and dimouts have created many difficult legal problems for cities for which there are practically no legal precedents. Cities, especially those in the so-called target areas on either coast, report numerous accidents causing injury or death to both civilian defense workers and members of the general public as a direct result of civilian defense activities. Failure of the Congress to enact legislation to provide federal compensation for damage so caused has left the problem up to the states and municipalities. This leaves those injured or those who suffer property damage in a position where they turn to the government closest to them—the municipality—and ask for compensation to cover their loss. Many claims arising out of civilian defense activities have been filed with cities and are now pending.

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[1] *Municipalities and The Law In Action* (1944).

[2] See "City Problems In The Second Year of The War," *ibid.*

[3] See "Analysis of Statutes and Ordinances Establishing Post-War Reserve Funds—Municipal Experience and Legal Problems," *ibid.* Court decisions are here collected on some of the legal problems which may arise.

Since civilian defense activities are undertaken for the benefit of the community at large as a part of the governmental functions of the municipality, it is probable that when the courts of last resort begin to hand down decisions on these claims against cities the decisions will be that the city was engaged in a governmental function from which no liability could arise.[4] In the absence of court decisions in the United States, the English cases are useful for purposes of illustration, but those cases merely emphasize the rule that every case must stand on its own facts.[5]

One of the major legal questions in the civilian defense field during the past year was created by a proposal of the federal Office of Civilian Defense that cities adopt a model ordinance which OCD had drafted, which ordinance would have created a municipal office of civilian defense to be operated "not inconsistent with . . . the rules, regulations, and orders issued by the Federal Director of Civilian Defense."[6] It is readily seen that in accordance with judicial precedents the OCD's proposal would be an unconstitutional delegation of the control of a municipal government agency to a federal department.[7] Aside from the legal objections, the practical aspects of federal domination of a department of municipal government are readily apparent. It was the unanimous opinion of attorneys for municipalities that OCD's proposed model ordinance was invalid on its face.

OPA and Cities. The manifold activities of the Office of Price Administration created many of the most difficult legal problems for cities during the second year of war. Aside from the almost impossible task of trying to find out just what OPA regulations should be interpreted to mean, there were the many attempts by the OPA to exercise direct control of governmental functions of cities in such a way as to make it virtually impossible for these functions to be carried out. Perhaps the most difficult situation created by OPA was its attempt to control the fees charged by cities for the collection and disposal of garbage.[8]

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[4] See "Municipal Tort Liability and The War," *ibid.*

[5] The blackout cases involving English cities are: *Morrison* v. *Sheffield Corporation* (1917) 2 K.B. 866; *Baldock* v. *Westminster City Council* (1919) 88 L.J. K.B. 502; *Carpenter* v. *Finsbury Borough Council* (1920) 2 K.B. 195; *Sheppard* v. *Glossop Corporation* (1921) 3 K.B. 132; *Polkinghorn* v. *Lambeth Borough Council* (1938) 54 Times L.R. 345; *Greenwood* v. *Central Service Co., et al,* (1940) 2 K.B. 447; *Wodehouse* v. *Levy, et al,* (1940) 2 K.B. 561; *Lyus* v. *Stepney Borough Council* (1941) 2 All E.R. 468; *Fox* v. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation* (1941) 2 K.B. 120; *Foster* v. *Gillingham Corporation* (1942) 1 All E.R. 304; *Knight* v. *Sheffield Corporation* (1942) 2 All E.R. 411.

[6] *Civilian Defense Manual on Legal Aspects of Civilian Protection,* pages 203–215.

[7] Cases giving examples of attempted delegations to federal agencies which have been declared illegal by the courts are *McGuinn* v. *City of High Point,* 217 N.C. 449, 8 S.E. (2d) 462 (1940) holding that a city may not accept a Federal Power Commission license for a hydroelectric plant where the license gave the FPC control over the construction, maintenance and operation of the project as the city must exercise the powers given it by the state itself and cannot delegate them to the federal government, and *Aquamoi Land Co.* v. *City of Cape Girardeau,* 346 Mo. 524, 142 S.W. (2d) 332 (1940) holding that a city could not delegate its power to control a city park to WPA, the court using the reasoning announced by the *McGuinn* case.

[8] See "OPA—General Maximum Price Regulation Applied To Cities," Report No. 101, NIMLO.

OPA contends that its general price control Regulation No. 165 is applicable in this instance. The legal problem for municipalities was not only whether the General Price Regulation should be interpreted properly as applicable to cities but whether an agency of the federal government could constitutionally control such an essential governmental function of municipalities as garbage collection and disposal.

The court decisions in support of the position of municipalities that the federal government could not control municipal employees indicate that federal authority is lacking.[9] Cities were forced to increase garbage collection rates so as to pay the increases in wages and other costs caused by the war emergency, and if such increases could not be taken care of, garbage collections would of necessity be discontinued. While OPA has not receded from its position that its price regulation applies to garbage collection, it has granted increases in the amount which cities could charge in those instances where the situation became acute. Such a solution has been deemed more expeditious than a court test of OPA's legal powers.

The OPA is in court, however, and in the highest court in the land, on its contention that it has a virtual veto power over utility rate increases. The requirement of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942,[10] as amended,[11] is that 30 days' notice be given to the President or such agency as he may designate of any increase in public utility rates, and that such notice consent to the intervention of the designated federal agency before the body having the power to authorize such increase. The President designated OPA to act for him under this amendment. The District of Columbia Public Utility Commission authorized a gas rate increase, allowed OPA to intervene, and then reopened the case to consider evidence presented against the increase by the OPA. The increase was then reaffirmed. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia held that the amendment means just what it says, i.e. that 30 days' notice to OPA and OPA intervention are all that is required. The OPA has taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a contention that it was given virtual veto power over public utility rate increases by this amendment, and the District of Columbia Utility Commission did not recognize this fact in granting the increase.[12] One interesting argument has been advanced to the effect that garbage collection is a public utility and thus free from OPA control.[13]

[9] "The Federal Attempt to Control Municipal Wages," *Municipalities and The Law In Action* (1943) pp. 141–163; "Jurisdiction of The War Labor Board Over Disputes Between Municipalities and Unions of Municipal Employees," *ibid*, pp. 165–172. The National War Labor Board relied upon these decisions in arriving at its conclusion (announced Dec. 15, 1942, opinion filed Dec. 23, 1942) that it did not have and could not have, under the federal constitution, any control over city relations with city employees. The WLB opinion stated as its fundamental thesis, "There is no doctrine more firmly established in American Jurisprudence, than the one that state governments and their subdivisions within the sphere of their own jurisdiction are sovereign. This sovereignty cannot be interfered with or encroached upon by the United States Government."

[10] 56 Stat. 235 (1942), 50 U.S.C. §§ 901–924, (1942 Supp.)

[11] 56 Stat. 765 (1942) 50 U.S.C. § 961 (1942 Supp.)

[12] *Washington Gas Light Co.* v. *Byrnes,* 137 Fed. (2d) 547 (July 26, 1943, U. S. Ct. App. D.C.). Docket No. 396 on Docket of U. S. Supreme Court.

[13] "Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 As It Relates To Garbage Collection and Disposal," *Municipalities and The Law In Action* (1944).

OPA's now revoked pleasure driving ban presented municipal attorneys with a difficult legal problem. OPA requested cities to have city police stop all cars and ascertain whether the drivers thereof were on business or pleasure. The opinions of the municipal attorneys which have been reported are that municipal police have no authority to enforce such a federal regulation and that the police cannot stop and question all motorists without violating many of the constitutional protections with which every person is clothed as to arrest.[14]

OPA has requested that municipal governments adopt an ordinance making every violation of an OPA regulation a municipal offense.[15] OPA's idea is that this will insure better enforcement of OPA regulations by utilizing city police as the enforcing agency. Aside from the practical difficulty of attempting to instruct municipal police as to OPA regulations, many city attorneys have ruled that cities have no legal power to allow a federal agency to designate the acts which are to be punishable as municipal crimes. Such delegation of authority to OPA is invalid under the authorities already cited with reference to OCD's model ordinance[16] and under the publication requirements which require municipal ordinances to be published in their entirety.[17] Incorporation of OPA regulations by reference thereto is thus a barrier for most cities.[18] The practical impossibility of the adoption and publication of all OPA regulations as local ordinances merely emphasizes the legal objections already referred to. It should be pointed out, however, that a New York magistrate in a court of limited jurisdiction has held that the New York State War Emergency Council could adopt OPA regulations so as to make their violation a violation of the state war emergency law of New York.[19]

Some cities that have paid the salaries of OPA workers are now facing court tests as to their power to spend city money on such federal activities. One such case is pending in Pontiac, Michigan, involving a payment of $3,600 by the County of Oakland as salary to the head of the local rationing board. Some very interesting cases have also arisen in Denver, Colorado, as a result of the city's adoption of an ordinance taxing all milk sold in the city two cents per quart with a direct statement in the preamble of the ordinance that it was adopted to give milk producers a two cents per quart increase in the price of milk which OPA had refused to grant. The tax monies from the ordinance were to be turned over to the milk producers to prevent a threatened milk strike. The federal district court dismissed a complaint by OPA asking for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the ordinance with a statement that the federal government could not control the taxing powers of cities.[20] In a later decision the state district court held the ordinance invalid because the tax was levied for the milk producers rather than for the public thus taking money from one class of the public (consumers) and turning it over to another class (milk producers).[21]

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[14] See opinions of Corporation Counsel Thomas C. Dwyer of Green Bay, Wisconsin, 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 74, and Corporation Counsel Andrew P. Ronan of Buffalo, New York, *Ibid*, 80.

[15] See American Municipal Association's *Washington News Letter*, Dec. 23, 1943, p. 3.

[16] See cases cited note 7 *supra*.

[17] *Codification of Municipal Ordinances*. Report No. 95 NIMLO, p. 23.

[18] "Adoption by References," *Ibid*, p. 13, "Incorporation by Reference—Validity of Ordinance Incorporating Regulations of a Non-Public Organization," Report No. 45, NIMLO, pp. 12–15.

[19] *People* v. *Roth*, Opinion of Charles G. Kentgen, city magistrate, City Magistrate's Court of The City of New York, Staten Island Court, Borough of Richmond, September 24, 1943.

[20] *Bowles* v. *City of Denver*, Judge Symes' opinion dated Nov. 10, 1943. The OPA has appealed the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The War Production Board. As municipal officers and agencies became accustomed to the material restrictions and priority procedures made necessary by the war program, city attorneys were relieved of many of their duties with respect to interpretations of the War Production Board's regulations. One phase of WPB's program should be commented upon, however, because it presented a legal problem faced by more than 150 cities during the past year. WPB in cooperation with War Materials Inc., an RFC subsidiary, worked out a program to reclaim the steel in abandoned street railway rails and arrangements were made to this effect. Several months later War Materials Inc. went out of existence and WPB decided to cancel most of the street-car rail removal contracts. When cities objected that they had taken on substantial financial obligations as a result of the War Materials Inc. contracts, WPB then took the position that no enforceable contracts ever came into existence. WPB finally settled most of the 150 cases after first indicating that it would not take such action.[22]

A further immediate legal question began to crop up all over the country. The private utilities that had turned over the rails to the cities in consideration of the cities' relieving them from their obligation to take up the rails and repair the streets, began to file petitions with state utility commissions asking authority to amortize the cost of these rails over a period of years as a total loss. In the Springfield-Chicopee, Massachusetts, case, a two-million dollar loss was claimed and those cities are now fighting this claim before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.[23]

In some instances WPB started to step in and take over municipal equipment such as street cars and snow removal equipment. The right of the WPB to seize property already devoted to a public use was presented to a court in Memphis, Tennessee, where the city contested WPB's right to seize the steel rails in a roadway at a railroad crossing in that city. The United States District Court decided against the WPB in this case and issued an injunction restraining the attempted seizure.[24]

Personnel Problems. Action of the National War Labor Board in holding that the federal government has no constitutional authority to control relations between municipalities and municipal employees,[25] was followed by an order of the War Labor Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relinquishing control of municipal wages and salaries so that cities now operate without federal restraint in such matters.[26]

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[21] Decision by Judge Walsh Nov. 27, 1943. Judge Walsh entered an order allowing continued enforcement of the ordinance until the Colorado Supreme Court could pass upon the case, but the city did not appeal so the court ordered all money collected under the ordinance refunded. OPA granted a ½ cent per quart price increase and a "subsidy" to the milk producers and that was accepted.

[22] "Scrap Metal Drive—Street Railway Rails—War Production Board's Record with Cities Revealed," 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 71.

[23] See "Utilities—Abandonment of Street Railway Rails—Effect on Subsequent Sale as Showing Loss," *Ibid,* 75.

[24] "Federal-City Relations—Memphis Secures Dismissal of Federal Requisition Order For Rails Used in Railroad Street Crossings," *Ibid,* 35.

[25] See *supra* note 9.

The War Manpower Commission applied its general "freeze" order to municipal governments so as to prevent the transfer of employees from one position to another at a higher wage.[27] This order directly nullified the provisions of municipal civil service laws with respect to the employing of persons with the highest grade after civil service examinations where the persons receiving the highest grades were already employed in some private essential industry in all cases where the municipal salary was higher than the salary already received. WMC finally issued a new order which provided that municipalities were exempted from the WMC stabilization program unless the city decided to conform insofar as it was able under the legal restrictions applicable to it.[28] Here again was a problem which municipal attorneys had to solve without benefit of legal precedent other than the WLB decision referred to just above.

Thousands of municipal officers and employees have now entered the various branches of the armed forces. Such separations from municipal employment have brought quite a number of legal problems before municipal attorneys and some of these problems have found their way into the courts. The courts are divided on whether or not acceptance of a commission in the armed forces automatically terminates municipal office or employment.[29] From the collection of court decisions in the footnote it is readily apparent that decisions which have been announced during the present war period are more inclined to the view that a municipal or state officer may keep his municipal or state office while serving in the armed forces than were the decisions which arose during the first World War.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania in the case of *Kurtz* v. *City of Pittsburgh*[30] decided one of the most important legal questions which has arisen as a result of the war. The court held unconstitutional an act of the Pennsylvania legislature which provided that wives and children of employees of the state and its political subdivisions should be paid one-half of the employees' salaries while such employees were serving in the armed forces of the United States. The court stated that the act was an unconstitutional discrimination in favor of public employees, so as to allow such employees a preference or benefits out of tax monies which was not accorded to the dependents of other citizens of the state of Pennsylvania who were in the armed forces but who had been privately employed prior to entering such forces.

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[26] 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 67, 95.

[27] *Ibid* 55.

[28] *Ibid* 95.

[29] Cases holding that acceptance of a federal armed forces commission is incompatible with a municipal or state office are: *People ex rel. Ward* v. *Drake*, 43 App. Div. 325, 60 N.Y. Supp. 309 (1899), aff'd 161 N.Y. 642, 57 N.E. 1122 (1899); *State* v. *DeGress*, 53 Tex. 387 (1880); *Oliver* v. *Jersey City*, 63 N.J.L. 634, 44 Atl. 709 (1899); *Fekete* v. *City of East St. Louis*, 315 Ill. 58, 145 N.E. 692 (1924); *Commonwealth* v. *Smith*, 343 Pa. 446, 23 Atl. (2d) 440 (Pa. 1942); and *People ex rel. Cromer* v. *Village of Maywood*, 381 Ill. 337 45 N.E. (2d) 617 (Ill. 1942). Cases reaching a contrary conclusion are: *Carpenter* v. *Sheppard*, 135 Tex. 413, 145 S.W. (2d) 562 (Tex. 1940); *City of Lynchburg* v. *Suttenfield*, 177 Va. 212, 13 S.E. (2d) 323 (Va. 1941); *State ex rel.* v. *Grayston*, 349 Mo. 700, 163 S.W. (2d) 335 (Mo. 1942); *Gullickson* v. *Mitchell*, 126 Pac. (2d) 1106 (Mont. 1942); *In Re Advisory Opinion To Governor of Florida*, 150 Fla. 556, 8 So. (2d) 26 (Fla. 1942); *Robylarz* v. *Mercer*, 31 Atl. (2d) 208 (N.J. 1943); and *State ex rel. Thomas* v. *Wysong*, 24 S.E. (2d) 463 (W. Va. 1943).

[30] 31 Atl. (2d) 237 (Pa. 1943). See the cases reaching a contrary conclusion in New York State, *Henn* v. *City of Mt. Vernon*, 198 App. Div. 152, 189 N.Y. Supp. 851 (1921) and *Hoyt* v. *County of Broome*, 285 N.Y. 402, 34 N.E. (2d) 481 (1941). It should be noted, however, that the New York legislation is not as broad as the condemned Pennsylvania Act as the New York statute covers reserve officers who were in city or county service before being ordered into active federal service. Selectees, volunteers and those commissioned into the federal armed forces are therefore not covered by the New York Act.

In New York State the Court of Appeals held that a New York City fireman who joined the Marine Corps was entitled to a leave of absence with full salary for 30 days after leaving the employ of the city and in addition the difference between his military and civilian salary thereafter.[31] A deputy sheriff who was inducted as a selectee, transferred to the enlisted reserves and later recalled to active duty is not entitled to the salary differential paid to public officers who were voluntarily members of the Reserve Corps before being called to active duty, as his service is involuntary.[32]

The Superior Court of the state of Washington held that an ordinance of the city of Bellingham which gave city employees a six months' bonus as a salary increase, was invalid as a gift of public funds.[33]

The virtually unanimous holding of city attorneys in regard to labor unions is that cities cannot turn any of their powers over wages, salaries, and other employment conditions over to the unions, as this would be the delegation of public power to a private organization over which the public has no control.[34] The board of police and fire commissioners of Lansing, Michigan, were held to have acted within their lawful authority to control city police when they adopted a resolution prohibiting superior officers of the city police department from becoming members of the Fraternal Order of Police.[35]

Municipal Taxation and Finance. There is more litigation in the field of municipal taxation and finance than in any other with which municipalities are concerned.[36] A case now before the Supreme Court of the United States, the

[31] *Williams* v. *Walsh,* 289 N.Y. 1, 43 N.E. (2d) 498 (1942).

[32] *Murphy* v. *Westchester County,* 265 App. Div. 162, 38 N.Y.S. (2) 184 (1942), see cases cited *supra* note 30.

[33] *Norton* v. *City of Bellingham,* 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 93 (1943).

[34] City Attorney Walter J. Mattison of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on December 3, 1943, rendered an opinion which is a thorough consideration of all the legal problems in this field. Mr. Mattison in this opinion ruled also that city employees have no right to strike or picket in a body and do great damage to the public health and safety by preventing performance of the public functions of government, although every city employee has the right to quit his city employment on an individual basis. See generally "Power of Municipalities To Enter Into Labor Union Contracts—A Survey of Law and Experience," Report No. 76 of NIMLO. Compare the cases cited *supra* note 7 on delegation to the federal government of city powers.

[35] *The Fraternal Order of Police* v. *Harris,* 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 76 (Mich. 1943). In accord with this decision are the following decisions upholding regulations prohibiting union membership for various classes of city employees. *Frederick* v. *Owens,* 35 Ohio Cir. Ct. R. 538 (1915–teachers); *People ex rel. Furman* v. *Chicago,* 278 Ill. 318, 116 N.E. 158 (1919–teachers); *San Antonio Fire Fighters Local Union* No. 84 v. *Bell,* 223 S.W. 506 (Cir. App. Tex. 1920–firemen); *McNatt* v. *Lowther,* 223 S.W. 503 (Ct. of Civ. App. Tex.–firemen); *Hutchinson* v. *Magee,* 278 Pa. 119, 122 Atl. 234 (1923–firemen); *Seattle High School Ch. No. 200* v. *Sharples,* 159 Wash. 424, 293 Pac. 994 (1930–teachers); *Carter* v. *Thompson,* 164 Va. 312, 180 S.E. 410 (1935–firemen).

[36] A check of *Municipal Law Court Decisions* (a monthly digest of all court decisions involving municipalities) supports this statement.

Mesta Machine Co. case,[37] points up one of the most pressing problems in this field, i.e. what can be done to bring revenue to cities from the vast properties taken over by the federal war program so as to compensate for the large tax loss which removal of this federally-owned property from the tax rolls has caused? Also, shall the War and Navy Departments be allowed to assist war contractors in escaping their share of the cost of local government by holding nominal title to war plants and equipment yet otherwise allowing private contractors to have free control.[38] In this case the supreme court of Pennsylvania has held that Allegheny County may tax machinery to which the federal government holds nominal title where that machinery is permanently affixed to the real estate of a war contractor.

Of particular interest in the municipal revenue field was a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States denying certiori to review a lower court holding that federal employees in Philadelphia must pay Philadelphia's so-called wage tax.[39] The city is now proceeding to collect an estimated $5,000,000 in back taxes due from the 150,000 federal employees located in Philadelphia. The tax applies to all persons or corporations earning money in Philadelphia and the courts have unanimously sustained this tax against all of the many attacks made upon it by various interests and groups.[40]

The United States Court of Tax Appeals in the case of bondholders of the New York Port Authority and the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority early in 1944 held that the interest on bonds of these authorities was exempt from the federal income tax.[41] The court held that the Treasury Department had erred in contending that these authorities were not "political subdivisions" of a state. This decision is of tremendous importance in the municipal tax and bond fields but it is likely that it will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court by the Treasury Department.

A further decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the *City of Detroit* v. *United States*[42] is of interest in the municipal tax field. In that decision the court held that an unrecorded federal estate tax lien is superior to the lien created by Michigan statutes for state and local real estate taxes. The court's decision was based upon the "supremacy" clause of the federal constitution, which makes that constitution and laws adopted pursuant thereto the supreme law of the land. The court declared that the federal statute made federal estate tax liens superior to "all other liens" and this nullified Michigan's statute making the lien for real estate taxes "superior to all other liens." The practical effect of this decision is that cities must keep their real estate taxes collected on a current basis or federal estate tax liens can come along and take over entire estates leaving nothing to satisfy the city's tax claim.

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[37] *Mesta Machine Co.* v. *Allegheny County,* 317 Pa. 191, 32 Atl. (2d) 236 (1943).

[38] See also "Unfair Effects of Certain Federal Policies For The National War Production Program on Tax Revenues of Local Taxing Agencies—Federal Aid To Private Contractors—Tax Escape Service," 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 99; "Municipal Taxation of Federally Owned Property," *Municipalities and the Law In Action* (1944).

[39] *Kiker* v. *City of Philadelphia,* 346 Pa. 624, 31 Atl. (2d) 289 (1943). Cert. Den. by U. S. Sup. Ct. 88 L. ed. 28.

[40] These court decisions are collected and fully discussed in "The Philadelphia Income and Wage Tax," *Municipalities and the Law In Action* (1944). Also included in this volume are the full text of the ordinance and the regulations for its administration and enforcement.

[41] *Shamberg and White* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue,* 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 51, 80.

[42] 60 Sup. Ct. 302, 87 L. ed. 271 (1943).

Another interesting case is that of *Hammett* v. *City of Kansas City*[43] holding valid an ordinance which requires payment of all personal and merchant taxes due the city for the preceding year before any applicant may obtain any license or permit required under the ordinances of Kansas City. Drivers' licenses, bicycle licenses, and dog licenses are excepted from the operation of this ordinance.

Civil Liberties–Flag Salute–Handbill Distribution. The Supreme Court of the United States has in the last year rendered a number of decisions in regard to civil liberties. In the case of *West Virginia State Board of Education* v. *Barnette*[44] the court held that the state board of education could not require a salute of the national flag as a regular part of the public school exercises for both teachers and pupils. It thus overruled its earlier decision in which it had sustained the flag salute requirement.[45] In *Taylor* v. *Mississippi*[46] the court held in a unanimous opinion that a Mississippi statute making it a felony to encourage by speech, or in print, disloyalty to the government or an attitude of refusal to salute the flag is invalid. The court based its decision upon the particular facts in the case which were that the defendants condemned our participation in the war. The court said that the acts of the defendants have not "threatened any clear and present danger to our institutions or our government."

In another reversal of a prior opinion[47] the court in the case of *Jones* v. *Opelika* held[48] that cities have no power to require sellers of religious literature to pay a license tax to be permitted to sell such literature where the sales are not a commercial venture but a bona fide attempt to spread religious doctrines. Along with the decision on municipal licensing powers over the distribution of religious literature the court held that a city may not make it unlawful for persons distributing religious circulars or handbills to ring doorbells to summon occupants of a residence for the purpose of delivering such circulars in person.[49] In *Jamieson* v. *Texas*[50] the court held that an ordinance of the city of Dallas, Texas, completely prohibiting the distribution of all handbills upon the city streets is invalid. The court found no relation between such a prohibition and a prohibition on the distribution of commercial handbills which it had upheld in the case of *Christensen* v. *Valentine*.[51] The court also condemned, as administrative censorship which abridged freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, an ordinance forbidding the sale of books and other merchandise without a permit from the mayor.[52]

[43] 173 S.W. (2d) 70 (Mo. 1943).
[44] 319 U.S. 624, 63 Sup. Ct. 1178, 87 L. ed. 1171 (1943).
[45] *Minersville School District* v. *Gobitis,* 310 U. S. 586, 60 Sup. Ct. 1010, 84 L. ed. 1375 (1940).
[46] 319 U.S. 583, 63 Sup. Ct. 1200, 87 L. ed. 1195 (1943).
[47] 316 U.S. 584, 62 Sup. Ct. 1231, 86 L. ed. 1691 (1942).
[48] 319 U.S. 103, 63 Sup. Ct. 890, 87 L. ed. 854 (1943). The *Opelika* decision came down along with 5 other opinions in similar cases, the chief opinion being rendered in the case of *Murdock* v. *Pennsylvania* 319 U.S. 105, 63 Sup. Ct. 870, 87 L. ed. 827 (1943).
[49] 319 U.S. 141, 63 Sup. Ct. 862, 87 L. ed. 861 (1943).
[50] 318 U.S. 413, 63 Sup. Ct. 669, 87 L. ed. 629 (1943).
[51] 316 U.S. 52, 62 Sup. Ct. 920, 86 L. ed. 1262 (1942).
[52] *Largent* v. *Texas,* 318 U.S. 418, 63 Sup. Ct. 667, 87 L. ed. 627 (1943).

The Florida Supreme Court has held that an ordinance of the city of Perry prohibiting the solicitation of labor union membership in public places is an unconstitutional infringement of the federal constitution's guarantee of freedom of speech.[53]

Public Housing. The chief legal problem in the public housing field in 1943 was that of violation of local building regulations by federal agencies.[54] Court decisions were rendered holding that FPHA could not be required to comply with local building and health regulations,[55] but at least one of these decisions[56] is now being appealed. The city contends that ordinances providing for the health and general welfare of occupants are a proper exercise of city police power and cannot be nullified or violated by federal agencies. It will also be contended that the federal legislation should be interpreted as requiring such compliance because it is invalid as an unconstitutional interference by the federal government with an essential governmental function of cities if not so interpreted.[57]

The courts have held that tenants in federal war housing projects are entitled to vote in state elections,[58] and a case is now being litigated in Ohio concerning the right of such tenants to free schooling for their children in public schools.[59]

The constitutionality of slum clearance legislation is now well settled by the courts of 36 jurisdictions.[60] All court decisions on such legislation with one exception[61] have upheld the public character of low-rent housing and its tax exempt status. The Kentucky Court of Appeals reviewed and reaffirmed[62] its original decision on this subject,[63] the first of its kind in this field after the federal housing program was launched. In Milwaukee a federal district court upheld the tax exemption of a federally owned former PWA housing project,[64] and a similar decision was recently announced by a three-judge court in Ohio with respect to a former PWA housing project (still federally owned) located in that state.[65] The most striking development in the housing field is the creation of so-called redevelopment corporations by several states. In a test case which has now been decided by the New York Court of Appeals involving the validity of a contract between the city of New York and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the carrying out of a project under the New York act, the court upheld the New York statute and contract and asserted that the granting of the power of condemnation and of partial tax exemption is valid because exercised for a public purpose even though by private capital.[66]

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[53] *Pittman* v. *Nix*, 11 So. (2d) 791 (Fla. 1943).

[54] "The Public Housing Program For War and Peace," *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1944).

[55] *City of Alexandria* v. *Brodie*, U.S. Dist. Ct. Va. (June 18, 1943); *United States* v. *City of Chester*, 51 Fed. Supp. 573, U. S. Dist. Ct. Pa. (July 6, 1943); *City of Rock Island* v. *Goodwin*, Cit. Ct. Rock Island Co., Ill. (March 1943); and *United States* v. *Certain Parcels of Land in The City of Marion, Ohio*, U.S. Dist. Ct. Ohio (May 8, 1943).

[56] The *City of Chester* case *supra.*

[57] The arguments and court decisions on both sides of this controversy are collected in two articles "Federal Public Housing Authority—Power To Construct Housing Projects in Violation of City Zoning and Building Regulations," 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 82–84, and "FPHA War Housing Immune From Local Ordinances," *ibid* 113–116.

[58] *Johnson* v. *Morrill*, 20 Cal. (2d) 476, 126 Pac. (2d) 873 (1942); *State ex rel. Parker* v. *Corcoran*, 155 Kan. 714, 128 Pac. (2d) 999 (1942).

[59] See "The Public Housing Program For War and Peace," *supra*, 54.

[60] Citations to all these court decisions are collected in *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1943) 263, *Ibid* (1941) 541, *Ibid* (1940) 241–242.

[61] *Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority* v. *Thatcher*, 140 Ohio St. 38, 42 N.E. (2d) 437 (1942).

[62] *Webster* v. *Frankfort Housing Project*, 293 Ky. 114, 168 S.W. 344 (1943).

[63] *Spohn* v. *Stewart*, 268 Ky. 97, 103 S.W. (2d) 651 (1937).

[64] *United States and Federal Public Housing Authority* v. *City of Milwaukee*, 49 Fed. Supp. 436 (March, 1943).

[65] *United States and Federal Public Housing Authority* v. *Boyle*, 8 *Municipal Law Journal* 116 (U.S. Dist. Ct. E.D. Ohio Nov. 12, 1943).

Public Utilities. The Office of Defense Transportation has at different times during the year issued orders to bus companies in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Akron, and Phoenix (municipally owned) that certain routes be discontinued. The city of Akron went into the Ohio state courts and sought a court order enjoining the privately owned Akron Transportation Company from complying with ODT's order. The common pleas court denied the injunction and the Ohio Ninth District Court of Appeals affirmed this decision on the ground that state courts have no jurisdiction to enjoin the carrying out of ODT's orders.[67] In effect the decision was a holding that state courts have no jurisdiction over federal war agencies created by executive orders of the President.

The case of *Washington Gas Light Co.* v. *Byrnes,*[68] on OPA's claimed authority over utility rate increases has already been referred to in discussing OPA's other activities.

Continuing its rate reduction activities the Federal Power Commission entered five reduction orders[69] to bring its record to a total rate reduction of $30,697,000 since the Natural Gas Act went into effect in 1938. Of this $30,697,000, a total of $12,185,000 represents savings on federal income taxes. The Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia has reduced electric rates of the power company serving the District so as to eliminate payment of federal excess profits taxes,[70] and a recent compilation indicates that the general policy of federal regulatory agencies in the public utilities field is to reduce rates during the war period so as to escape federal excess profits taxes. The Federal Communications Commission negotiated a $50,000,000 reduction in long distance inter-state telephone rates of which $45,000,000 was federal excess profits tax.[71] The Interstate Commerce Commission in reducing railroad rates for the war period stated that public utility companies should not collect federal excess profits taxes from the public which they serve as where such taxes are collectible there is always an incentive to improvident or unnecessary spending.[72]

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[66] *Murray* v. *LaGuardia* (Dec. 1, 1943). Compare the decision of Judge Miner of the Illinois Circuit Court in *Zurn* v. *City of Chicago,* on Dec. 27, 1943, holding the Illinois Re-Development Law invalid because it, unlike the New York law, does not provide public supervision of completed projects. See "American Cities After The War—Elimination of Blighted City Areas," *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1944).

[67] *City of Akron* v. *Akron Transportation Company,* (Sept. 3, 1943).

[68] See *supra* note 12.

[69] *Re Memphis Natural Gas Co.,* FPC Opinion No. 104 (Sept. 21, 1943) reduction of $352,000 annually; *Re Cities Service Gas Co.,* 50 P.U.R. (N.S.) 65 (July 28, 1943) $4,445,000; *Re Interstate Natural Gas Co.,* 48 P.U.R. (N.S.) 267 (April 7, 1943) $1,100,000 now pending on appeal in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; *Re United Gas Pipe Line Co.,* (April 16, 1943) a negotiated reduction of $2,195,000; and *Re Northern Natural Gas Co.,* 47 P.U.R. (N.S.) 74 (Feb. 4, 1943), $2,100,000.

[70] *Re Potomac Electric Power Co.,* 31 *Public Utilities Fortnightly* 853 (June 24, 1943).

[71] See also *South American Rate Order,* FCC Docket No. 6046 (Aug. 10, 1943).

The Michigan Public Utility Commission in a test case brought by the city of Detroit has refused to order a rate reduction in the extreme case of the Detroit Edison Company whose wartime excess profits taxes amounted in 1942 to more than $10,100,000.[73] The city council of Detroit has adopted a gross receipts tax ordinance taxing the receipts of the Detroit Edison Company at 20 per cent thereof or an amount not to exceed the federal excess profits tax that would be due. This ordinance is also being contested in the courts. The Arkansas[74] and Kentucky[75] public utility bodies have adopted rate reduction orders to eliminate excess profits taxes.

A most important case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which that court sustained the validity of an order of the Federal Power Commission to the Hope Natural Gas Company which serves Cleveland and several Ohio cities to reduce its rate by $3,609,000 annually. In this case the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit had reversed the FPC's order because the rate base used by FPC did not in the opinion of the court reflect estimates of the extent and effect of past investment and fluctuations in labor and material prices.[76] The FPC'c order was based upon "prudent investment" measured by actual legitimate cost less depreciation.[77] This is the first real test of an order under the Natural Gas Act and this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States establishes many new legal principles in this field as well as in the field of utility rate regulation in general.

The supreme court of the state of Washington held that the department of public service of the state could order a telephone company to pass along to the rate payers in each community any occupation tax imposed by such community, but that franchise payments should be classified as general operating expenses and should be reflected in statewide rates.[78] The city of Cincinnati was held to be a foreign corporation under the laws of Kentucky and required to pay the state income tax on income of a railroad which that city operates for profit within the state of Kentucky.[79] The New York Telephone Company was held liable for real estate taxes on branch exchange equipment, apparatus, and instruments of the company located on property owned by others.[80] The court held such equipment is "real estate." The 2 per cent tax which the state of Kansas imposes on sales was held to be applicable to purchases of machinery and equipment by cities for use in the operation of a city-owned utilities plant.[81]

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[72] *Ex Parte*, 148, 255 ICC 357, 403 (1943).

[73] *City of Detroit* v. *Detroit Edison Co.*, N.A.R.U.C. Bull. No. 87, (July 23, 1943) now pending on appeal in the Michigan Supreme Court.

[74] *Re Arkansas Power and Light Co.*

[75] *Re Tri-City Utilities Co.*, 46 P.U.R. (N.S.) 277 (1942).

[76] *Hope Natural Gas Co.* v. *Federal Power Comm.*, 134 Fed. (2d) 237 (1943).

[77] *Cities of Cleveland and Akron* v. *Hope Natural Gas Co.*, 44 P.U.R. (N.S.) 1.

[78] *State ex rel. Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.* v. *Dept. of Public Service of Washington.*

[79] *City of Cincinnati* v. *Commonwealth*, 292 Ky. 597, 167 S.W. (2d) 709 (Ky. Dec. 11, 1942).

[80] *In re New York Telephone Co.*, 49 N.E. (2d) 909 (N.Y. 1943).

[81] *City of Chanute* v. *State Commission of Revenue and Taxation*, 156 Kan. 538, 134 Pac. (2d) 672 (1943).

The Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld an ordinance of the city of Covington requiring public utility wires to be laid underground.[82]

Tort Liability. Aside from the problem of tort liability discussed in connection with civilian defense, the tort liability field produced the second largest number of litigated cases in the municipal legal field.[83] The Wisconsin court held that a city was not liable for injury to a student who was riding to a debate in a nearby city in a school bus because the student was not a pupil in the schools of the city owning the bus and transportation of a student of another city is not the "municipal business" of the city sued.[84] Two cases in two different states held that operation of a city jail is a governmental function so that where prisoners were suffocated by a smoking mattress their survivors could not recover.[85] The city manager and the police chief of Oakland, California, were, however, held liable for the death of a jail prisoner who was fatally beaten by police officers on the ground that they failed to exercise their power to suspend police officers known to be incompetent.[86]

A decision in Kentucky held that a land owner could not bring suit against the city for pollution of a stream where the stream was in fact polluted at the time he bought the property.[87] The "attractive nuisance" theory was adopted by a New Mexico court in holding the city of Santa Fe liable for the death of a child when she drowned upon stepping into a sewage tank which contained an earth-like substance on top but which failed to sustain her weight when she stepped on it.[88]

The city of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was held not liable for damages caused by a break in a water main since the break occurred nine years after the main was laid and therefore could not be said to be due to a defect which could have been reasonably discovered.[89] Where a plumber failed properly to guard an excavation while laying water and sewer pipes, the city was not liable to a person who fell into the excavation as it had no actual or constructive notice of the plumber's failure.[90]

A sidewalk case was decided against the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, when the court held that an ordinance imposing a duty on abutting property owners to keep sidewalks in a safe condition does not give individuals who are injured a right of action against abutting property owners since the city cannot relieve itself from liability by its own act.[91] Flooding of a vacant lot for ice skating was held not to be a governmental function of the city of Chicago, so that a person injured by slipping on some ice formed by such flooding on an adjacent sidewalk could collect for damages so sustained.[92]

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[82] *Benziner* v. *Union Light, Heat and Power Co.,* 170 S.W. (2d) 38 (Ky. 1943).

[83] These cases are collected in "Tort Liabilities and The War," *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1944).

[84] *Huettner* v. *City of Eau Claire,* 9 N.W. (2d) 583 (Wis. May 18, 1943).

[85] *Archer* v. *City of Austell,* 23 S.E. (2d) 512 (Ga. App. Dec. 4, 1942), *Brown* v. *City of Craig,* 168 S.W. (2d) 1080 (Mo. March 2, 1943).

[86] *Fernelius* v. *Pierce,* 138 Pac. (2d) 12 (Cal. May 18, 1943).

[87] *Reams* v. *City of London,* 293 Ky. 473, 168 S.W. (2d) 994 (Jan. 26, 1943).

[88] *Barker* v. *City of Santa Fe,* 136 Pac. (2d) 480 (N.M. April 14, 1943).

[89] *Midwest Oil Co.* v. *City of Aberdeen,* 10 N.W. (2d) 701 (S.D. July 27, 1943).

[90] *State* v. *City of Williston,* 8 N.W. (2d) 564 (N.D. March 24, 1943).

[91] *King* v. *J. E. Crosbie, Inc.,* 131 Pac. (2d) 105 (Okla. Nov. 24, 1942).

A statute which requires notice to the city as a condition precedent to the bringing of suit for any injury allegedly caused by the city's negligence is not complied with by a general statement that the injury was caused by a depression in the street.[93] The specific facts surrounding the injury must be stated. Likewise, one who personally informs the mayor orally of his injury caused by a hole in the sidewalk did not sufficiently comply with the notice of claim statute, even though he had filed a prior suit which was withdrawn after service of a summons upon the mayor, as oral notice and the prior suit were not the notice required by the statute.[94]

The North Carolina Supreme Court has held that a town policeman who pursued a man who had committed a misdemeanor in his presence to a point outside the corporate limits of the city and who while so pursuing him suffered injury outside the city in an accident cannot recover workman's compensation as the injury did not arise "from and out of his course of employment."[95]

In *Avey* v. *City of West Palm Beach* the court held that a city was not liable for damages from injuries received in an automobile accident caused by a city traffic light's failure to function, as the duty to keep traffic lights in a safe condition is a governmental function.[96] The governmental function theory was held inapplicable, however, to public housing authorities, so that the Birmingham Housing Authority was liable for damages due to negligence in permitting hot water to get into the water used for flushing one of the commodes in a public housing project thereby scalding the plaintiff.[97]

Courts and Judicial Administration. The most noteworthy development in the field of judicial administration is the nationwide program to improve the administration of justice in courts having jurisdiction over traffic offenses. This program is of direct concern to municipal officials because it is in municipalities where most traffic violations occur. The National Safety Council has estimated that there are more than seven million persons who are cited for traffic violations each year. These traffic violations are directly related to the estimated total of 3,600,000 automobile accidents which occur each year in normal times.

It is unfortunately true that the physical facilities of most municipal traffic courts are not such as to lend dignity or to command respect for the work of the court. States and cities are sometimes quite concerned with the revenue derived from courts having jurisdiction over traffic offenses, but little attention is given to the traffic enforcement program as an educational instrument to prevent traffic accidents.

The Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association in cooperation with the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers and other organizations has recognized the above facts and is now attempting to bring about an elevation of traffic courts to a more dignified position in the legal system throughout the nation. A campaign is being carried out to encourage better physical facilities for such courts, to bring about improved administration of justice in such courts by elimination of "the fix," and to cause the selection of lawyers of high caliber as judges in these courts so as to create more respect for the decisions rendered. All of this requires far-reaching changes in state laws, municipal charters, and municipal ordinances, as well as an awakening of municipal officials to a realization of the public service they can perform in this field. After all, the millions of persons who come into courts having jurisdiction over traffic offenses usually get their first and only impression of the administration of justice in these courts. Lawyers and most public officials are prone to think of "justice" as that brand of judicial administration which they have experienced in the higher courts rather than the type of justice hurriedly meted out by an uneducated justice of the peace who gets a share of the fines he levies or by an overworked traffic court judge in one of our larger cities who must dispose of four or five hundred cases each day.

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[92] *McKeawen* v. *City of Chicago*, 49 N.E. (2d) 729 (Ill. App. June 16, 1943).

[93] *Triety* v. *City of Louisville*, 292 Ky. 654, 167 S.W. (2d) 860 (Jan. 12, 1943).

[94] *Ballinger* v. *City of Harlan*, 294 Ky. 72, 170 S.W. (2d) 912 (April 13, 1943). See generally "Tort Notice of Claim Statutes—Legal Interpretation and Effect," NIMLO Report No. 60.

[95] *Wilson* v. *Town of Mooresville*, 22 S.E. (2d) 907 (N.C. Nov. 25, 1942).

[96] 12 So. (2d) 881 (Fla. April 9, 1943).

[97] *Housing Authority of Birmingham District* v. *Morris*, 14 So. (2d) 527 (Ala. June 3, 1943).

Great strides have been made by adoption of new federal rules of procedure for civil matters and further strides will certainly be made when the new federal rules for criminal procedure, which are now under consideration, are adopted. A nationwide movement is evident throughout the state judicial systems to revise their judicial procedures so as to keep up with the progress made in the federal field. All of this work, both federal and state, will not affect or touch nearly so many people, however, as the traffic court reform program. As an example of real progress in the traffic court field, one can cite the work of the Kansas City, Missouri, court in requiring traffic court violators to attend a certain number of traffic safety lectures as a part of their punishment.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) in 1943 continued to act as a clearing house on municipal legal problems for city attorneys. The Institute represented cities before the War Labor Board in a decision holding that the federal government has no constitutional authority to control municipal employee relations. Eleven reports were published during the year, the chief of which covered such topics as criteria for awarding public contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, collective bargaining between cities and their employees, codification of municipal ordinances, federal payments in lieu of taxes, firemen and the law, curfew for minors, and municipal regulation of dogs. Two special reports were issued by the Institute's committee on postwar planning, one having to do with the elimination of blighted areas and the other being an analysis of laws and ordinances establishing postwar reserve funds. Through the aid of the Civil Aeronautics Administration the Institute's model airport zoning act was endorsed by all federal agencies and placed on the legislative program of the Council of State Governments as recommended legislation for adoption by states.

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(For scope of this list, see article, "How to Use the Year Book," and for addresses of state municipal leagues, see Table IV in this Year Book.)

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—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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—To Regulate the Municipal Water and Light System. 6pp. 90 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of Electric Light and Power Distribution System. 3pp. 45 cents.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directories of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

List of Directories of City Officials

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

There were fewer city-manager appointments in 1943 than in either of the two preceding years. Nearly one in five of the managers in office have been city managers for 15 years or more, the percentage of managers with engineering degrees continues to decrease while the number with degrees in other fields increases, and by the end of the year one or more administrative officials in 166 council-manager cities had enrolled in in-service training courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration.

Appointments. During the year 1943 there were 93 city-manager appointments, as compared with 123 in 1942, 129 in 1941, and an average of 88 for the last 10 years. The larger number of appointments during 1941 and 1942 was due in part to the fact that many managers resigned to accept federal government positions or to join the armed services and in part to the fact that 50 cities adopted the manager plan during these years. During 1943 only 13 managers entered military service and only 12 cities adopted the council-manager plan. Of the 93 city manager appointments in 1943, 31, or one-third of the total, were nonresidents at the time of appointment, as compared with 25 per cent in 1942 and 36 per cent in 1941.

Table 1

Comparison of City-Manager Appointments

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Promotions from administrative staff within city	17	25	17	22	41	43	26
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	13	11	19	19	24	22	16
Promotions from one city to another	7	5	5	13	12	10	11
Former managers receiving appointments	20	9	10	13	16	11	11
Entering from nongovernmental positions	20	15	22	9	14	15	16
Unknown	7	7	6	9	13	22	13
Total appointments	84	72	79	85	120	123	93
Number of out-of-town appointments	26	22	27	35	43	31	31
Per cent of out-of-town to total	31	31	34	42	36	25	33

Two-thirds of the men appointed in 1943 had had previous public administrative experience (see Table 1). There were 26 local promotions from within the administrative staff: seven city clerks, six utility superintendents, three assistant city managers, three city engineers, three councilmen, one city treasurer, one assessor, one mayor, and one city superintendent. Of the 16 holding public administrative positions outside the city at the time of appointment as manager, two were assistant managers in other communities, one a city engineer, two were selectmen, two were employed by counties (one as engineer, the other as auditor), three were state employees (highway, health, and auditing departments), and six came from federal government positions. Of the 16 appointees who had no governmental experience, 13 were engaged in private business and three were employed with engineering firms. Eleven former managers received new appointments. The background of 13 of the 1943 appointees is unknown.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937–43

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1]						
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
One	377	381	401	407	441	476	481
Two	54	54	55	60	52	51	51
Three	18	21	19	20	21	18	15
Four	7	8	6	8	8	9	13
Five	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Six	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Seven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	460	468	483	497	525	556	562

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

There were 11 manager promotions from one city to another in 1943, making a total of 125 promotions since 1930, or an average of nine a year. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1943 that 81 managers in service had managed more than one city.

Of the 15 cities making appointments for the first time, three selected men with previous manager experience, six had previous governmental experience, one was a business man, and the experience of five is unknown. Of the 223 cities and counties in which the council-manager plan went into effect during the years 1929 to 1943, inclusive, 131, or 58 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 562 managers in service at the end of 1943 was seven years and six months, as compared with two years and one month in 1920 and four years and 11 months in 1930. Of the 562 managers, Table 3 shows that 42 managers or more than 7 per cent, have been managers for 20 years or more; 100 managers, or 18 per cent, 15 or more years; 173 or 30 per cent, 10 or more years; while 277, or 49 per cent, have had five or more years of manager experience.

Education of City Managers. Of the 562 managers in service at the end of 1943, 194, or 34.5 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 183, or 32 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses. The number of managers holding engineering degrees has decreased from 26.3 per cent in 1939 to 18.3 per cent in 1943, while the number holding degrees in other fields has increased from 8.3 per cent to 12.8 per cent.

Separations From the Service. Eighty managers resigned or were removed from office in 1943 and seven died, making a total of 87 separations as compared with 75 in 1942, 92 in 1941, and 61 in 1939. Thirteen went into military service, three into other federal service, seven accepted positions with state governments, five took other local government positions, 16 entered private business, six retired, four have since returned to city manager positions, three are unemployed, while the occupation of 23 is unknown.

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937–43

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Less than 5	199	194	199	211	240	274	285
5 to 9	132	125	129	126	114	109	104
10 to 14	86	89	94	78	81	81	73
15 to 19	38	49	46	62	67	61	58
20 to 24	5	11	15	20	23	29	34
More than 25	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
	460	468	483	497	525	556	562

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION OF CITY MANAGERS

(Shown in Percentage)

Type of Education	City Managers in Service					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	468	483	497	525	556	562
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate degrees	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.4
Bachelor degrees in engineering	27.8	26.3	26.3	25.7	21.9	18.3
Bachelor degrees in other fields	7.5	8.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	12.8
Attended college (no degree)	23.7	23.0	22.7	22.3	25.5	23.5
Extension courses only	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	9.1
No college	25.9	26.3	26.2	23.6	23.5	21.5
Unknown	7.5	8.9	8.7	11.1	11.7	11.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Professional Organization. Of the 562 managers in service at the end of 1943, 389 were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), and 413 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association continued to serve as a clearing house on municipal management practices through regular and special publications, an annual conference, and an inquiry service. Special reports issued in

1943 were *Monthly Administrative Reports for Cities,* containing suggested forms for use by department heads in reporting to the chief municipal administrator, and *Measuring Municipal Activities,* a revised edition of a report first published in 1938. One of the nine volumes in the Municipal Management Series, *Municipal Police Administration,* was completely revised in 1943. The nine volumes were used as texts in the in-service training program conducted by the Association under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. By the end of 1943 a total of 877 persons, over 90 per cent of whom are local officials, had enrolled in these correspondence courses since 1934; 166 council-manager cities were represented in enrollments by one or more municipal administrative employees. Enrollments during 1943 numbered 93; in addition 1,301 copies of the manuals were sold during the year, many of which were used in group training projects. Toward the end of the year the Armed Forces Institute of the War Department completed arrangements for making all of the training courses available to men in the armed services who had previously held a public administrative position.

TABLE XVI

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

586 CITIES AND 7 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1944

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After the name of the city "t" indicates a town, "tp" a township, and "vil" a village.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—2					
Mountain Brook (1)	3,567	O	1942	Charles B. Webb (Assoc. M)	1942
Sylacauga (1)	6,269	O	1942	T.A. Ogletree (Assoc. M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (21)	65,414	C	1914	Roy J. Heyne (Assoc. M)	1943
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr., Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—37					
Alameda (8)	36,256	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (10)	38,935	C	1916	R. D. Wickam (Assoc. M.)	1942
Avalon (3)	1,637	O	1919	(Vacancy)	
Bakersfield (9)	29,252	C	1915	Vance Van Riper, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Berkeley (3)	85,547	C	1923	Chester C. Fisk (M)	1940
Burbank (3)	34,337	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	16,198	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Coronado (7)	6,932	O	1920	R. W. Rink (Assoc. M)	1942
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	82,582	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (13)	164,271	C	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (Assoc. M)	1944
Mill Valley (1)	4,847	O	1942	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Monterey (3)	10,084	C	1925	Mrs. Christine Raynsford (Assoc. M)	1943
Oakland (3)	302,163	C	1931	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M) 2	1943
Pacific Grove (2)	6,249	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Palm Springs (3)	3,434	O	1941	Ray M. Sorum (Assoc. M)	1944
Pasadena (3)	81,864	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (6)	9,520	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara (Assoc. M)	1942
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long (Assoc. M)	1940
Redwood City (3)	12,453	C	1929	Robert W. Mead (Assoc. M)	1942
Richmond (1)	23,642	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (5)	105,958	C	1921	Elton Sherwin (Assoc. M)	1943
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	11,586	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio (Assoc. M)	1936
San Diego (8)	203,341	C	1932	Walter W. Cooper (M)	1940
San Jose (3)	68,457	C	1916	C B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	14,601	C	1928	Ray L. Billings (Assoc. M)	1937
San Mateo (4)	19,403	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (7)	12,605	C	1923	J. A. Tedford (Assoc. M)	1942
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	54,714	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (7)	8,259	C	1923	Gail Bash (Assoc. M)	1943
Upland (1)	6,316	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (3)	13,264	C	1933	Richard H. Smith (Assoc. M) 2	1943
Visalia (3)	8,904	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (Assoc. M)	1943

COLORADO—7

Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (5)	5,887	C	1915	A. L. Kroeger, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (M)	1939
Monte Vista (1)	3,208	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (M)	1927
Montrose (9)	4,764	C	1914	Oren L. King (Assoc. M)	1942

CONNECTICUT—5

Bloomfield t (2)	4,309	C	1941	John P. Ramsey	1942
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
New London (3)	30,456	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935

DELAWARE—3

Dover (2)	5,517	C	1929	Gilbert L. Wilcox (Assoc. M)	1943
Milford (1)	4,214	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1936

FLORIDA—40

Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs (M)	1923
Bartow (8)	6,158	C	1922	H. Pierce Ford (M) 4	1943
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (M)	1939
Coral Gables (5)	8,294	C	1925	G. N. Shaw (Assoc. M)	1942
Daytona Beach (15)	22,584	C	1922	Charles S. Thrasher	1942
DeLand (4)	7,041	C	1926	Edward M. Beardslee (Assoc. M)	1942
Dunedin (4)	1,758	C	1926	R. L. Chalk	1939
Fernandina (7)	3,492	C	1923	Wm. C. Drager (Assoc. M)	1943
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	A. J. Merrill (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Meade (8)	1,992	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (8)	8,040	C	1923	D. O. McDougald, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	Paul D. Joyce (M)	1940
Hollywood (13)	6,239	C	1926	Albert G. Bair	1943
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer (M)	1938

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kissimmee (6)	3,225	C	1923	James C. Buckles	1939
Lake Worth (2)	7,408	O	1937	M. C. Baker (Assoc. M)	1939
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1943
Largo (15)	1,031	C	1913	D. R. Judkins (M)	1941
Leesburg (4)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Newman (M) 2	1941
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (M)	1934
Miami (8)	172,172	C	1921	A. B. Curry (M) 2	1942
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	John C. Ferris (Assoc. M)	1943
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (Assoc. M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (Assoc. M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	11,610	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank (M) 2	1940
Pensacola (3)	37,449	C	1931	A. E. Langford (Assoc. M)	1943
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (6)	12,090	C	1915	Lamar Harmon (Assoc. M)	1943
St. Petersburg (5)	60,812	C	1931	Raymond G. Ridgely (Assoc. M)	1943
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (2)	3,402	C	1941	Fred Howard (Assoc. M)	1942
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	6,199	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (M)	1934

GEORGIA—23

Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	H. H. Terrell (Assoc. M)	1939
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon (Assoc. M)	1941
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (Assoc. M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (Assoc. M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (5)	7,929	C	1923	J. C. Dorough (Assoc. M)	1942
Cornelia (9)	1,808	C	1928	M. F. Williams (Assoc. M)	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (2)	5,175	C	1941	H. C. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1942
Eastman (4)	3,311	C	1922	W. C. Rozar (M)	1938
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (3)	3,463	C	1923	W. R. Tucker	1940
Moultrie (2)	10,147	C	1937	G. A. Shaver (Assoc. M)	1940
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Thomasville	12,683	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Tifton (4)	5,228	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (2)	5,494	C	1932	J. R. Herndon	1944
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	C. E. Layton, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942

ILLINOIS—6

Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—10

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (7)	4,905	O	1913	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M)	1943
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,425	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	27,080	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
IOWA (Continued)					
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (Assoc. M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941
KANSAS—17					
Abilene (1)	5,671	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson (M)	1939
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	12,648	C	1921	Dean Van Ness (M)	1940
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (M)	1932
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (Assoc. M)	1941
Hays (6)	6,385	C	1919	L. W. Servis (Assoc. M)	1943
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,178	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,407	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,048	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (3)	2,215	C	1925	Robert Peart (M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (Assoc. M)	1941
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937
KENTUCKY—5					
Covington (5)	62,018	C	1932	Theodore Hageman (Assoc. M)	1944
Hazard (4)	7,397	C	1938	Henry Spaulding	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (Assoc. M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	Harry G. McElwee	1943
MAINE—47					
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett	1941
Auburn (9)	19,817	C	1918	Ira B. Safford (Assoc. M)	1944
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (3)	29,822	C	1932	Horace S. Estey (Assoc. M)	1943
Belfast (3)	5,540	C	1930	C. W. Frost (Assoc. M)	1942
Blaine t (1)	1,049	C	1943	Arnold A. Day 2	1943
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (2)	1,267	C	1942	Paul Fodale	1943
Bridgton t (2)	3,035	C	1940	Everard A. Wentworth	1942
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (1)	8,218	C	1940	Grover M. Hardison	1940
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis	1941
Corinna t (2)	1,515	C	1941	Leon E. Fitts	1943
Crystal (1)	346	C	1942	(Vacancy)	
Danforth t (2)	1,348	C	1941	James A. Timony	1943
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant (Assoc. M)	1941
Eastport (3)	3,346	C	1936	Benjamin Ela	1944
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Fairfield t (5)	5,607	C	1929	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1941
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Island Falls t (1)	1,370	C	1941	(Vacancy)	
Lincoln t (3)	3,563	C	1940	Walter P. Lemke	1943
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Mapleton t (1)	1,354	C	1941	Wallace B. Waddell	1941
Mars Hill t (3)	1,886	C	1941	D. W. Stackpole (Assoc. M)	1942
Masardis t (1)	601	C	1939	William B. Burns 2	1940
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Mercer t (1)	381	C	1941	Bernal B. Allen (M)	1941
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monticello t (1)	1,504	C	1943	Ronald G. Lothrop	1943
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Portland t (1)	810	C	1942	Bernal B. Allen (M)	1942
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Bernal B. Allen (M)	1940

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Norway t (1)	3,649	C	1943	Leigh Webber	1943
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M)	1938
Patten t (2)	1,548	C	1941	E. H. Shute	1943
Portage Lake (1)	773	C	1942	W. B. Burns	1942
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t	7,159	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster	1942
Washburn t (4)	1,805	C	1931	Arnold Lermont Ballard (Assoc. M)	1943

MARYLAND—1

Greenbelt (2)	2,831	C	1938	James T. Gobbel (Assoc. M)	1943

MASSACHUSETTS—6

Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery	1944
Mansfield t (5)	6,530	C	1921	James F. Shurtleff (Assoc. M)	1943
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. Macdonald, Act.	1944
Norwood t (5)	15,383	C	1915	Francis W. Smith (Assoc. M)	1942
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (Assoc. M)	1942

MICHIGAN—55

Alma (4)	7,202	C	1919	P. H. Beauvais (Assoc. M) 4	1943
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (Assoc. M)	1942
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	John F. Null (Assoc. M)	1941
Big Rapids (7)	4,987	C	1914	Leland Baxter	1942
Birmingham (7)	11,196	C	1918	Harold H. Corson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Harry S. Starr 2	1932
Cadillac (3)	9,855	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	H. W. Wedge (M)	1940
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	Earl R. Weeber, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Escanaba (3)	14,830	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (Assoc. M)	1941
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Grand Haven (7)	8,799	C	1915	Sherrill P. Nelson (Assoc. M)	1943
Grand Rapids (7)	164,292	C	1917	Walter H. Sack (Assoc. M)	1943
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon	1941
Hazel Park	15,380	C	1942	Byron J. Rockwood (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1941
Ishpeming	9,491	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Jackson (13)	49,656	C	1915	A. J. Koenig (M) 4	1942
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	Henry L. Wagner (Assoc. M)	1941
Lapeer (6)	5,365	C	1919	J. D. Lamoreaux, Act.	1943
Ludington (1)	8,701	O	1942	C. W. Baggott (Assoc. M)	1942
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (6)	5,399	C	1926	Charles D. Manson	1943
Marysville (5)	1,777	C	1920	James L. Galloway (Assoc. M)	1942
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	L. J. Mulholland (Assoc. M)	1942
Muskegon (7)	47,697	C	1920	Roy S. Winters, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskegon Heights (4)	16,047	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (Assoc. M)	1942
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	Frederick C. Peitzsch, Act (Assoc. M)	1943
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (7)	66,626	C	1920	J. M. Mudie (Assoc. M)	1944

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (5)	7,214	C	1921	O. O. Johnson (Assoc. M) 2	1943
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Clayton Conrad (Assoc. M)	1943
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
MINNESOTA—6					
Albert Lea (3)	12,200	C	1929	C. V. Jones, Acting (Assoc. M.)	1941
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Hastings (1)	5,662	O	1941	T. A. Brown (Assoc. M)	1941
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI—2					
Excelsior Springs (9)	4,864	C	1922	E. L. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1942
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
MONTANA—2					
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943
NEBRASKA—1					
Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936
NEVADA—1					
Las Vegas (1)	8,422	C	1943	Charles C. McCall (Assoc. M) 2	1944
NEW JERSEY—6					
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (Assoc. M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
NEW MEXICO—4					
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (Assoc. M)	1943
Clovis (8)	10,065	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (4)	13,482	O	1914	Lea Rowland	1943
NEW YORK—15					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (M)	1937
Long Beach	9,036	C	1946		
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (Assoc. M)	1940
Niagara Falls (4)	78,029	C	1916	Charles H. Brown, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1942
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1929	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1941
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (2)	142,598	C	1940	William A. Walsh	1942

NORTH CAROLINA—24

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	W. T. Williamson (M)	1941
Asheboro (1)	6,981	O	1942	Walter E. Yow (Assoc. M)	1942
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	3,654	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (5)	100,899	C	1929	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1941
Durham (5)	60,195	C	1917	S. J. Mahaffey (M) 3	1943
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (Assoc. M)	1941
Greensboro (5)	59,319	C	1921	H. A. Yancey (M) 4	1943
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (M)	1939
High Point (6)	38,495	C	1915	Roy S. Braden (M) 4	1943
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Lexington (1)	10,550	C	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 2	1944
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock (Assoc. M)	1929
Roxboro (5)	4,599	O	1928	(Vacancy)	
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (2)	2,043	O	1931	William Spivey	1944
Wilmington (2)	33,407	C	1941	A. C. Nichols (M) 3	1942
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (Assoc. M)	1933

NORTH DAKOTA—1

Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—23

Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	William H. Flower (M)	1939
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1943
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (8)	7,832	C	1918	S. A. Clendinen	1942
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (Assoc. M)	1943
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf (Assoc. M)	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	12,235	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton	1935
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1941
Portsmouth (4)	40,466	C	1930	James F. Parkinson (M) 2	1942
Sandusky (6)	24,874	C	1916	Albert J. Lauber (M)	1941
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	70,662	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon (M)	1940
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (3)	9,402	C	1936	Walter L. Stambaugh	1944
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (Assoc. M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (Assoc. M)	1944

OKLAHOMA—28

Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (M)	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (8)	9,207	C	1920	J. B. McLendon (M)	1941
Edmond (6)	4,002	C	1925	R. C. Gossett	1942
El Reno (6)	10,078	C	1926	J. N. Roberson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (4)	10,018	C	1929	Lloyd Jay	1942

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
OKLAHOMA (Continued)					
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (8)	12,401	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (8)	2,594	C	1917	Winston Smith	1943
Mangum (12)	4,193	C	1914	John R. Hamman, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskogee (11)	32,332	C	1920	Roger Tucker (M)	1940
Norman (8)	11,429	C	1919	R. M. McCool	1942
Nowata (6)	3,904	C	1920	Ed Chouteau	1939
Oklahoma City (9)	204,424	C	1927	C. F. Aurand (Assoc. M)	1944
Pawhuska (11)	5,443	C	1921	Erbin E. Jones	1942
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	12,249	C	1922	Fred M. Boone (M)	1932
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (6)	2,042	C	1929	G. E. Horne (Assoc. M)	1942
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	J. S. Butler	1942
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943
OREGON—10					
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	Brewer A. Billie (Assoc. M)	1943
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	O	1938	Walter H. Weber (Assoc. M)	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (2)	1,744	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (M)	1940
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	(Vacancy)	
Sweet Home (1)	1,090	C	1943	LeRoy F. Harlow (Assoc. M)	1943
Warrenton (8)	1,365	C	1923	G. Clifford Barlow	1938
PENNSYLVANIA—33					
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	George A. Robertson, Act.	1943
Blairsville (2)	5,002	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	R. E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	H. W. Bollinger, Act.	1942
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,329	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1937
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Harrison tp (Natrona)	13,161	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lehighton (1)	6,615	O	1943	Walter E. Nussbaum	1943
Lewistown (1)	13,017	O	1943	M. C. Chandler (Assoc. M)	1943
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Milton (5)	8,313	O	1925	Mary Ellen Reice, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (5)	19,571	O	1928	Robert K. Boyer	1942
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1936
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Scottdale (2)	6,493	O	1932	Howard P. Frank	1940
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr.	1942
Towanda (1)	4,154	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
West View (2)	7,215	O	1942	Seymour Justema (M) 2	1944

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
SOUTH CAROLINA—5					
Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	D. G. Adams (M)	1933
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	J. M. Marshall, Act	1942
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA—2					
Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942
TENNESSEE—7					
Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann, (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (M)	1937
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	M. U. Snoderly (Assoc. M)	1943
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (7)	111,580	C	1923	George R. Dempster (M)	1944
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927
TEXAS—44					
Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Walter Seaholm, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Beaumont (7)	59,061	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1942
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (4)	12,604	C	1926	Boyd McDaniel (Assoc. M)	1941
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (Assoc. M)	1942
Brownsville (8)	22,083	C	1915	James A. Giddings, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	G. O. Summers (Assoc. M)	1943
Burkburnett (6)	2,814	C	1923	Loy Nichols (Assoc. M)	1938
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (Assoc. M)	1943
Dallas (4)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham, Acting (M) 4	1941
Eastland (9)	3,849	C	1919	K. B. Tanner (Assoc. M)	1943
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (4)	9,651	C	1927	(Vacancy)	
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Goose Creek (6)	6,929	C	1928	John W. Harkins (Assoc. M)	1935
Houston (1)	384,514	C	1943	John N. Edy (M) 5	1943
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (Assoc. M)	1943
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (Assoc. M)	1941
Livingston (1)	1,851	O	1941	H. A. Thomason (M)	1941
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (5)	31,853	C	1917	M. R. Smith, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1942
Lufkin (10)	9,567	C	1919	J. W. Lewis, Act.	1943
Marshall (1)	18,410	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	R. J. Brule	1943
Pampa (5)	12,895	C	1927	W. C. de Cordova (Assoc. M)	1943
Panhandle (4)	978	O	1923	J. S. Harrison (Assoc. M)	1942
Port Arthur (3)	46,140	C	1932	Bill N. Taylor (M) 2	1940
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
Sherman (4)	17,156	C	1915	Lee H. Powell (M) 3	1940
Stamford (5)	4,810	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (Assoc. M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (8)	10,481	C	1919	E. E. Boyd	1943
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (6)	55,982	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (Assoc. M)	1941
West Columbia (1)	1,573	O	1942	J. S. Williams (Assoc. M)	1942
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	Garland P. Franks, Act. (Assoc. M)	1944
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935
UTAH—1					
Tooele (1)	5,001	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925

VERMONT—25

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon (M)	1939
Bellow Falls vil (4)	4,236	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Bennington vil (1)	7,628	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Bennington t (1)	11,257	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Brattleboro (1)	9,622	C	1942	Ernest E. Lothrop (M) 4	1942
Castleton (2)	1,601	C	1939	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M)	1940
Hardwick t (2)	2,605	C	1937	L. E. Griggs	1939
Hartford t (White River Junction) (2)	4,978	C	1940	T. B. Tierney (Assoc. M)	1942
Ludlow t (6)	2,458	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette	1943
Ludlow vil (6)	1,780	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette	1943
Manchester (1)	2,139	C	1941	W. Robinson Martin (Assoc. M)	1941
Middlebury t (3)	3,175	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
Middlebury vil (3)	2,123	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (3)	3,601	C	1941	Edward J. Plunkett, Act	1943
Northfield vil (3)	2,129	C	1941	Edward J. Plunkett, Act	1943
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (3)	5,737	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (4)	4,155	C	1931	Vail O. Leach	1942
Windsor vil (3)	3,400	C	1941	Vail O. Leach	1942

VIRGINIA—46

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (2)	3,158	C	1940	G. K. Patton, Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
Albemarle County (1)	24,652	C	1933	H. A. Haden (M)	1933
Alexandria (5)	33,523	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (3)	2,919	O	1936	E. G. Fitzgerald	1942
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover, Act	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	C. P. Painter, Act	1943
Bristol (8)	9,768	C	1919	P. A. Goodwyn	1940
Charlottesville (7)	19,400	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge (1)	6,461	C	1942	William H. Carper (M) 2	1943
Covington (4)	6,300	C	1925	J. G. Kyle, Act	1943
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (7)	3,475	C	1915	R. B. Johns, Act	1943
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (Assoc. M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	10,066	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd (M)	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (2)	8,768	O	1940	Wm. G. Myers, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Henrico County (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (3)	8,679	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (3)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	44,541	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (M)	1941
Newport News (3)	37,067	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	144,332	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (M)	1938
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	Lacy Meadow, Act	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (Assoc. M)	1941
Petersburg (6)	30,631	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (9)	50,745	C	1917	Arthur S. Owens (Assoc. M)	1942
Radford (6)	6,990	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,287	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (Assoc. M)	1943
Staunton (5)	13,337	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (2)	11,343	C	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1941

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. B. Pitts	1942
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (2)	3,942	C	1932	W. R. Woodbury M 3	1942
Winchester (5)	12,095	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	R. W. Arthur 2	1929
WEST VIRGINIA—5					
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (Assoc. M)	1941
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	J. E. Snyder, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Robert L. Plummer (Assoc. M)	1941
WISCONSIN—10					
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening (Assoc. M)	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (5)	48,765	C	1922	James G. Wallace (M) 3	1941
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Shorewood (Milwaukee) 3	15,184	O	1926	John J. Cary, Act.	1943
Superior (2)	35,136	C	1941	F. Robert Buechner (M) 2	1943
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (Assoc. M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee) (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (1)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett (Assoc. M)	1942
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—1					
Woodstock (6)	3,516	C	1919	George B. Kilpatrick	1941
ONTARIO—1					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
QUEBEC—15					
Arvida (3)	12,280	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (Assoc. M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	8,500	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (Assoc. M)	1942
Malartic (2)	4,000	C	1939	Armand Dumas (Assoc. M)	1940
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (Assoc. M)	1943
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Trois Rivieres (1)	45,000	C	1942	Jean Asselin (M) 2	1942
Valleyfield (1)	19,000	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (M)	1940
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—5					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	T. C. O'Mahony	1941
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford (1)	27,464	C	1939	Denis O'Hegarty	1941
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (3)	114,715	C	1931	Gonzalo Diago	1941

Directories of City Officials

THE five separate directories in this YEAR BOOK contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1944. Table XVI on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. Table XVII-A contains in one alphabetical list all incorporated places over 10,000 population, according to the 1940 federal census, and gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XVII-B lists the cities of more than 10,000 population, arranged by population groups, which reported having a purchasing agent. Table XVII-C lists the cities of over 10,000 population which reported having a chief personnel officer. Table XVIII lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. (All urban places over 5,000 are arranged by states in Table I and by population groups in Table II elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XVII-A, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as that of the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the names of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

A measure of the turnover among local officials can be obtained from the number of new officials reported this year for the directory. The largest turnover was noted in the office of director of public works where 299 (28 per cent) of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported changed personnel; the next largest turnover was 24 per cent reported for both the mayor and the chief finance officer; the turnover for the fire chief and the police chief was approximately equal, 14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively; the turnover among city clerks was the smallest, 11 per cent.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this YEAR BOOK are available for many states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories is published in this edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK (pages 634–637). There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XVII-A

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1944

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Aberdeen, S. D.	O. M. Tiffany 5-46	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Theodore Wosnuk F	John F. Buck S	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins
Aberdeen, Wash	Walter Foelkner	Victor Lindberg	James Fuller T	N. H. Salmon E	Charles Borum	W. B. Shaw
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T	Jim Roundtree S	D. E. Musick	T. A. Hackney
Abington tp, Pa.	Charles B. Marks P1-46	E. Raymond Ambler S	A. Russell Parkhouse T	Edwin H. Geissler	None	Patrick McKee
Ada, Okla	Bill Crawford 5-44	Bill Bevers	Bill Bevers T	J. H. Pryor	E. C. Haley	Quinton Blake
Adams t, Mass	Arthur W. King C1-45	I. Audrey Louison	Hiliare Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek	Martin Degen	Edward W. Reid
Adrian, Mich	Clarke W. Baldwin 4-45	E. A. Ballenberger	E. P. Lake T	Adelbert Vedder	John Hawley	L. F. Germond
Akron, Ohio	Charles E. Slusser 1-46	None	John Currie F	Gunnar E. Soderberg E	F. C. Vernotzy	Robert Miller
Alameda, Calif.*	Milton C. Godfrey 4-45	Loreme R. Beatie	Fred J. Croll A	(Vacancy)	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran
Albany, Calif.	W. R. McGeorge 4-44	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	U. R. Grey E	John T. Riley	S. C. Williams
Albany, Ga.*	W. B. Haley 1-46	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. Fred Smith S	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore
Albany, N.Y	Erastus Corning II 1-46	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	W. J. Fitzpatrick
Albert Lea, Minn.*	L. H. Ostrander 1-45	Olaf Lee	C. V. Jones M	A. E. Fretheim	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Tingley 10-44	Ida V. Malone	Charles E. Wells M	H. W. Rankin E	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady
Alexandria, La	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Alexandria, Va.*	William T. Wilkins 9-46	None	R. C. Sullivan T	C. Luckett Watkins E	James M. Duncan, Jr.	Edgar Sims
Alhambra, Calif.*	Charles W. Varney, Jr.	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Hugo Granting E	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Aliquippa, Pa	Charles J. O'Loughlin B1-46	E. W. Devitt S	E. W. Devitt S	T. F. McIntosh S	(Vacancy)	Trevor Jenkins
Allentown, Pa.	Brighton C. Diefenderfer 1-48	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence H. Marcks	Wayne Elliott
Alliance, Ohio	Sam Kirkland 1-46	Frank Greneisen A	Frank Greneisen A	W. D. Sponseller E	John E. Held	Harry L. Stark
Alpena, Mich.*	R. W. Piepkorn 4-44	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald M. Oakes M	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene
Alton, Ill	Leo J. Struif 5-45	Earl Linkogle	C. E. Langham F	C. F. Abraham E	M. A. Gibson	Paul Smith
Altoona, Pa.	H. Atlee Brumbaugh 1-48	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Joseph G. King E	Paul Amheiser	None
Amarillo, Tex.*	Joe A. Jenkins 4-45	Katheryne Burwell	Austin P. Hancock M	W. T. Hazlewood E	Earl J. Curry	A. S. Harper
Ambridge, Pa.	P. J. Caul B1-46	S. L. Card S	S. L. Card S	R. A. Nadeau E	William Rittelmann	A. H. Bireo
Ames, Iowa*	H. B. Manning 4-44	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	W. J. Cure
Amesbury t, Mass	James MacLean, Jr. C3-44	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore F	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Wilbur H. Lynch 1-46	Burtiss E. Deal	Frank A. Howlan T	John Gomuka	Mathew Kavanaugh	Frank Kearns
Anaconda, Mont.	P. T. O'Brien 5-45	Regina Connor	Josephine Walsh T	Fred Thomas S	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles A. Pearson 4-44	Charles E. Griffith	Charles E. Griffith K	E. P. Hapgood E	Rudolph Nyboe	Teed L. Wilder
Anderson, Ind.	Clarence D. Rotruck 1-47	J. Robert Goff	John J. Garrett C	Virgil Lee E	Bradley Stinson	Morris J. Carter
Anderson, S. C.	J. L. Sherard 9-44	J. M. Sutherland	J. M. Sutherland K	J. Ford Patterson S	Jackson D. Bone	W. I. Burden

Andover t, Mass.	Roy E. Hardy C3-45	George H. Winslow	Mary C. Regan N	Sidney P. White	Edward C. Buchan	George A. Dane
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Leigh J. Young 4-45	Fred C. Perry	Fred C. Perry K	George H. Sandenburgh	Benjamin Zahn	Sherman Mortenson
Annapolis, Md.	William U. McCready 7-45	Katherine E. Linthicum	Addie R. Tongue T	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Anniston, Ala.	J. F. King C10-46	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadaway T	H. P. Harris E	Emmett White	J. L. Peek
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan 12-44	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Thomas Pratt S	Lawrence Tyler	John J. Mahoney
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr. 4-44	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager K	Lloyd Schindler E	Emmery Greunke	Herbert Kapp
Ardmore, Okla.*	James L. Dolman 4-47	Levi M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston K	Sam Matthews E	Jim Ozment	T. R. Kyle
Arkansas City, Kan.*	George W. Wylie 4-45	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Clyde B. King M	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson
Arlington t, Mass.	Harold M. Estabrook C3-44	Earl A. Ryder	J. Wilbert Anderson T	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne 1-48	Tom Tannas	John R. Baxter F	P. J. Malick E	Charles Geisenger	Charles Jarczynski
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence V. Mooney 6-45	Mary E. Vaccaro†	J. Oliver Armstrong M	George W. Martin	William S. Taggart	Elwood H. Patterson
Asheville, N. C.*	L. Lyons Lee 5-45	Mrs. Glenn Morris	P. M. Burdette M	Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles E. Dermid
Ashland, Ky.	Frank C. Malin	Charles Simpson	R. R. Peebles A	Howard H. Hunt	Burras Hensley	Charles F. Howard
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller 1-46	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	Edwin M. Kerr E	Paul Soles	M. D. McCarty
Ashland, Wis.	Gus F. Johnson 5-45	R. H. Wieczoreh	M. C. Kamrud T	Jerod W. Day E	Harry Lundberg	E. Hennell
Ashtabula, Ohio*	F. M. McGrath P1-46	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	C. R. Stanhope E	F. D. Alexander	A. J. Kane
Astoria, Ore.*	Orval Eaton 12-46	O. K. Atwood A	O. Gustafson T	H. M. McAllister	Wayne Osterby	John Acton
Atchison, Kan.*	C. H. Blanke 4-45	C. L. Meyer	C. L. Meyer F	Earl Hellener S	Joseph Dolecek	W. C. Linville
Athens, Ga.	Robert L. McWhorter 1-46	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell K	J. G. Beacham	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Athol t, Mass.	Ray Fessenden C	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler N	James G. Cotton S	Ernest L. Smith	W. J. Callahan
Atlanta, Ga.	W. B. Hartsfield 1-46	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. B. Hornsby
Atlantic City, N. J.	Thomas D. Taggart, Jr. 5-44	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	William F. Casey	Rudolph J. Farley	Samuel H. G. Weakley
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre 1-46	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Peter J. Marron†
Auburn, Me.*	L. Kenneth Green 10-45	Harriet P. Dunton	George A. Arnold A	Ira B. Safford M	Ralph B. Harnden	Robert Herrick
Auburn, N. Y.*	Edward T. Boyle	Stuart W. Woodward	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning E	Fred J. Washburn	Chester J. Bills
Augusta, Ga.	W. D. Page 1-46	J. W. Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	Ernest E. Pund E	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson
Augusta, Me.	Levi T. Williams 1-45	Morton G. L. Bailey	Will C. Miller A	Waldo Hill S	George R. McCurdy	Vernard Dudley
Aurora, Ill.	Andrew J. Carter 4-45	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	Gustave Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred S. Hess
Austin, Minn.	T. B. Rockne 5-44	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	Arthur C. Hanson E†	John Tobar	J. B. McDermott
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller 5-45	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	John Woody	R. D. Thorp
Bakersfield, Calif.*	Alfred Siemon 5-45	V. Van Riper M	Marian Irvin A	J. B. Holfelder S	E. E. Woods	R. B. Powers
Baltimore, Md.	Theo. R. McKeldin 5-47	None	Howard E. Crook C	Nathan L. Smith	Howard Travers	Robert F. Stanton
Bangor, Me.*	Henry C. Knowlton C1-45	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Clayton W. Bowles E	Herbert P. Constantine	Thomas I. Crowley
Barberton, Ohio	Roy K. Dobbs 1-46	C. E. Duncan A	C. E. Duncan A	H. D. Bushey E	C. Witwer	W. T. Daugherty
Barre, Vt.	Edwin F. Heininger	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy Macdonald	Dennis Donahue
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty 5-45	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick	J. W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Batavia, N. Y.	Philip R. Marcello 1-46	Frank A. Corti	John C. Pratt T	A. Orris West E	Frank M. Whelan	Herbert L. Snyder
Bath, Me.	Walter C. Rogers	Chesley L. Hutchins	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Dana W. York
Baton Rouge, La.	Fred S. Le Blanc 1-45	Rose Dagastina	Jesse L. Webb F	S. A. Harris	Robert Bogan	Perry M. Johnson
Battle Creek, Mich.	Bernard E. Godde 4-45	Joseph M. Boos	Paul F. Ricketts F	James Cox	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson 4-45	E. Bert Bennett	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Thomas Giuli	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Bayonne, N. J.	Bert Daly	John F. Lee	Edward Griffin F	Edward F. Clark	James G. Hogan	Cornelius J. O'Neill
Beacon, N. Y.	H. S. Corney† 1-46	E. F. Cummings	Warren C. Taylor F	Robert B. Post	Kenneth Hall	Jesse Dingee
Beatrice, Neb.	Velmer J. Morris 4-44	A. G. Kleman	J. W. Erton T	Bert A. Manning	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton
Beaumont, Tex.*	R. A. Coale	Hugh Blevins	G. H. Petkovsek M	J. C. Reid E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Clarence J. Keller 4-44	William A. Gergen	C. J. Keller	Roy G. Butler E	William J. Lawrie	Louis Zweig
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Dennis Mutscheller 1-46	Howard P. Jeffreys	H. B. McCray F	George H. Zeller	Charles Cooper	Ray Gorrell

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Beckley, W. Va	Robert Wriston 1-47	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	W. E. Wilde	W. H. Weidensall	W. Trail
Bedford, Ind	Paul R. Lostutter 1-47	Margaret F. Johnson	Margaret F. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Clarence May
Bell, Calif	John P. Anderson 4-44	E. P. Folsom	W. G. Ross T	W. J. Webb S†	Adolph Treder	Charles B. White†
Bellaire, Ohio	William T. Robertson 1-46	Ed Kinkade A	Ed Kinkade A	Ed. Conaway	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran
Belleville, Ill	Roland W. Jung 5-45	Carl Siegel	Carl Siegel K	W. C. Johnson E	Albert Nebgen	Eugene LePere
Belleville, N. J	William H. Williams 5-46	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	P. A. Waters	Robert A. Reid	George Spatz
Bellevue, Pa	John H. Bragdon B1-46	Roy E. Kidd S	C. E. Braden T	James Greenough S	James Greenough	B. J. Culver†
Bellingham, Wash	A. H. Howard 1-46	Jack Mulhern	Jack Mulhern C	E. W. Gooch E	Buford Pinkerton	C. L. Blodgett
Belmont t, Mass	Gilmore C. Dickey C3-44	Charles Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	William R. Tompson S	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beloit, Wis.*	John T. Wootton P4-44	Myrtle Sturtevant	A. D. Telfer M	R. D. Yost	Elmer Fairbert	Robert Blumer
Bend, Ore.*	F. S. Simpson 1-45	George Simerville	George Simerville T	C. G. Reiter M	LeRoy Fox	K. C. Gulick
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	W. E. Brown 4-45	Earl Tidey	George W. Larkworthy F	Clifford R. Hisler E	Irving Clauser	Alvin Boyd
Bergenfield, N. J	Frank L. Jones 1-46	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	Henry W. Thies	Edwin Neilson	Robert F. Ullrich
Berkeley, Calif.*	Fitch Robertson 7-47	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel W. Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William Meinheit	John Greening
Berlin, N. H	Carl E. Morin 4-44	G. A. Cournoyer	Edward Delisle	Roland Brideau	Bernard Bergquist	Walter J. Hynes
Berwick, Pa	John W. Naus B1-46	D. William Arndt S	Roland W. Hortman T	George R. Lowery S	Ollie E. Cope	Harry Peterson
Berwyn, Ill	Fred J. Mraz 4-45	Emil Vacin	Charles F. Tourek	Albert J. Cada	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bessemer, Ala	Jap Bryant 10-44	J. M. Scott	Jap Bryant F	J. J. Tyler S	L. B. Hill	Cephas Ross
Bethlehem, Pa	Robert Pfeifle 1-46	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Ernest Stocker
Beverly, Mass	Daniel E. McLean 1-45	Bennett E. Merry	Bertha L. Hayward A	Albert H. Richardson	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney
Beverly Hills, Calif	Arthur L. Erb 4-44	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	William R. Metz E	Lloyd B. Canfield	Clinton Anderson
Biddeford, Me	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	A. E. Pare
Big Spring, Tex.*	G. C. Dunham 4-45	J. D. McWhirter S	J. D. McWhirter T	B. J. McDaniel	H. V. Crocker	J. B. Bruton
Billings, Mont	H. E. Biddinger 5-45	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian Smith	V. A. Lechner
Biloxi, Miss	Chester Delacruz 1-46	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	John A. Swawzy	Lee Chinn	Laz Quave
Binghamton, N. Y	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-46	George R. Beers	John E. Bloomer C	William J. Spellicy	Arthur J. Dillon	M. J. Hanifin
Birmingham, Ala	W. Cooper Green P11-45	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	A. Brown	C. F. Eddins
Birmingham, Mich.*	John E. Martz 4-44	Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger F†	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Bismarck, N. D	Neil O. Churchill P4-46	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	David R. MacDonald E	Harry E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Bloomfield, N. J	John A. Reed 1-45	J. Cory Johnson	Samuel H. Cropper T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	Arthur J. Wilhelm
Bloomington, Ill	Mark B. Hayes 5-45	Porter C. Noble	J. A. Cleary C	C. C. Williams	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens
Bloomington, Ind	Loba Jack Bruner 1-46	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher K	J. N. Gilmore S	Bernard Glover	John D. Rawlins
Blue Island, Ill	John M. Hart 4-45	Louis F. Schwartz	John M. Hart	Allen L. Fox E	John Link	Richard E. Sorgenfrei
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder 7-46	Eleanor Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky F	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. B. Owen
Blytheville, Ark	E. R. Jackson	Frank Whitworth	Frank Whitworth K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	William Berryman
Bogalusa, La	I. A. Magnitzky 1-47	K. I. Bean	L. H. Simmons F	B. C. Sones E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Boise, Idaho	Austin A. Walker 5-45	Fred R. Bagley A	Fred R. Bagley A	J. F. McBirney E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Boone, Iowa	F. W. Ganoe 4-45	Loran McCambridge	Loran McCambridge K	George A. Nelson E	Erich G. Kolb	John Berry
Borger, Tex.*	V. H. Francis 4-45	Susan Board†	Susan Board K†	A. A. Meredith M	J. D. Miller	G. R. Julian
Boston, Mass	Maurice J. Tobin 1-46	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	George G. Hyland	William A. Reilly	Thomas F. Sullivan
Boulder, Colo.*	Frank W. Thurman 1-46	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	H. C. McClintock M	Emil Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Bowling Green, Ky	Gaston W. Cole 12-45	H. B. Webb	H. B. Webb K	D. A. Lawson E	W. J. Harvey	Robert Monahan
Braddock, Pa	James H. Rose B1-46	John J. O'Hara	A. H. Wooldridge T	G. Milton Dillon	J. Morenzi	Gebhard Reabe†
Bradford, Pa	Hugh J. Ryan 1-48	M. E. Cornelius	Ed M. Bitner F	Sam F. Heffner E	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds

Brainerd, Minn.	Frank B. Johnson 5-45	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Braintree t, Mass.	Henry D. Higgins C	Ernest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John Q. Wentworth	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney
Brawley, Calif.	Elmer M. Sears 4-44	Charles C. Casey	S. D. Carey F	Walter K Hopkins E	H. L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer
Bremerton, Wash.	L. Kean 12-45	E. J. McCall	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Arthur V. Morken
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy 12-45	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John A. Lyddy
Bridgeton, N. J.	Bertram R. B. Aitken	Charles P. Corey	Herbert L. Ware F	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	M. H. Beach
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel Davis 11-45	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Bristol, Pa.	J. C. Schmidt, Sr. B	William J. Lefferts S	William J. Lefferts T	John S. Roberts, Jr. E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Bristol t, R. I.	J. Floyd Huestis P3-45	John W. Church	William H. Angevine T	William Perry E	Moses Moore	Anthony Ferrara
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance 6-45	W. K. Carson R†	G. W. Vance F	R. J. Mottern	Walter H. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Brockton, Mass.	Joseph H. Downey 1-46	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	Frank F. Dickinson	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookfield, Ill.	C. W. Horak P5-45	Frank B. Fanning	C. W. Hoppenrath F	Floyd W. Power	Fred McDowell, Jr.	H. C. Crosby
Brookline t, Mass.	William J. Hickey C3-45	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Walter A. Devine E	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra
Brownsville, Tex.*	Dean Porter 11-45	Mrs. E. Willman S	Leonel Garza A	E. B. Gore E	E. Valent	Truett Jordan
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes 4-44	F. E. Scott S	A. N. Thomason A	J. W. Sumpter S	Charles Alford	W. E. Hallmark
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins 1-45	Hugh Burford	L. M. Stephens T	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register
Bryan, Tex.*	E. E. Yeager 4-45	Guy P. Bittle	E. R. Bryant F	C. A. Bartholow E	Charlie Griesser	J. A. Batson
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph J. Kelly 1-46	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	Newell L. Nussbaumer	John J. Tubridy	Charles E. Cannan
Burbank, Calif.*	Walter R. Hinton 4-45	Addie J. Jones	Howard I. Stites M	Harmon Bennett E†	W. J. Taylor	E. H. Adams
Burlingame, Calif	Frank F. Burrows 4-44	Grace Hoey†	Grace Hoey K†	Cecil L. Longson	Horace Janssen	J. J. Harper
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad 4-44	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Harry A. Vollmer E	Robert Collatt	Fred Machholz
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Clifford Lucas S	J. Gilbert	Thomas J. Johnson
Burlington, N. C.	Earl B. Horner	J. A. Baynes	J. A. Baynes T	W. E. Love S	G. D. Moore	C. A. Stanford
Burlington, Vt	John J. Burns	W. T. Abell	Edward F. Lynch T	George C. Stanley S	Donald J. Kelley	F. G. Raymond
Butler, Pa.	William C. Campbell 1-46	Philip O. Miller	Paul E. Eisler F	Fred M. Harper E	I. S. Zorb	C. E. Feud
Butte, Mont.	Barry O'Leary	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	George Tippett E	Fred Martin	Bart J. Riley
Cairo, Ill	Egbert A. Smith	Robert A. Hatcher	H. L. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	Fred Farnbaker	E. J. Ryan
Calumet City, Ill.	John W. Jaranowski 4-45	Steve J. Maciejewski	Anton Skwiertz T	John J. Totzke S	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski
Cambridge, Md.	Irving B. Jackson 7-44	Carroll L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	John N. Cosby	Russell C. Spear	Grason W. Price
Cambridge, Mass.	John H. Corcoran 1-46	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	G. Frank Hooker E	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy
Cambridge, Ohio	Clyde H. Allman	Fred L. Clagett A	Fred L. Clagett A	Peter Sheehen E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner 5-47	Clay W. Reesman	George E. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott	John H. Lennox	George Frost
Campbell, Ohio	Andrew J. Hamrock 1-46	William Glass A	William Glass A	James C. Ryan E	James S. Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook B1-46	Sarah F. Hopper S	John T. McNary T	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Canton, Ill	S. E. Gustine 4-46	Kathryn Sporer	M. J. Miller T	John Kleinsteiber E	Clifford Waddell	John Buell
Canton, Ohio	Carl F. Klein 1-46	T. Frank Snyder A	T. Frank Snyder A	John Shisler E	George Jacob	Elmer Clark
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	R. E. Beckman† 4-44	W. C. Kaempfer	W. C. Kaempfer K	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	Marshall Morton
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan 1-48	Madeline Walker	J. J. Connor F	William L. Monahan	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle, Pa.*	J. Pearson-Miller B1-46	Pauline R. Lay	Ray Leib T	H. W. Bollinger M†	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie, Pa	J. Edward Manion B1-45	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	E. McCleary S	George Ebner	C. H. Keisling
Carteret, N. J	Joseph W. Mittuch 1-45	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Joseph G. Jomo S	Frank Schuck	Henry Harrington
Carthage, Mo	J. C. Griggs 4-46	Lela Whitwell	Lela Whitwell K	James Reno S	Joe L. Matchael	Roy McLaury
Casper, Wyo.	G. W. Earle 1-46	George P. Hicks	E. A. Grant F	Dan Sullivan	Maurice Kelliher	W. C. Miller
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn 4-44	Maude M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	Frank E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	T. J. Condon
Central Falls, R. I	John J. Healey 1-45	Ronaldo E. Lemay	John F. Connelly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Centralia, Ill.	O. W. Wright 5-47	James Maxfield	C. R. Bird F	John Langenfeld	Herbert Bush	O. T. Bounds
Chambersburg, Pa.	H. R. Forbes B 1-46	J. Roy Williams	James G. Bietsch T	F. D. Rhodes, Jr. E	Paul M. Funk	H. S. Byers

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Champaign, Ill.	George J. Babb 5-47	John P. Hill	R. E. Zombro F	W. D. Swearingen S	Roy Alsip	Clyde Davis
Chanute, Kan	John Hargrave 5-46	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	R. B. Reeves E	Bill Brennan	Lee Knapp
Charleroi, Pa.	S. L. Woodward B1-46	Virginia E. McVay S	Virginia E. McVay S	Ralph Arrigo S	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Charleston, S. C.	Henry W. Lockwood 12-47	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	B. M. Thomson E	N. G. Olsen	Chris H. Ortmann
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson 6-47	H. C. Walker	R. H. Pierson T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	L. L. Wilson
Charlotte, N. C.*	Herbert H. Baxter 5-45	Lillian R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	Lloyd McC. Ross E	W. H. Palmer	Walter F. Anderson
Charlottesville, Va.*	J. Emmett Gleason 9-44	J. E. Bowen, Jr.	Seth Burnley M	S. L. Williamson E	Charles H. Page	Maurice F. Greaver
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass	Ross B. Daniels	Frank K. Rosamond A	R. M. Cooke	Robert W. Jones	C. Ray Bryan
Chelsea, Mass.	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-46	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	James A. O'Brien E	Charles A. Voke	Charles M. Finn
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Charles D. Conklin P1-46	Harold C. Pike M	Harold C. Pike M	George E. Hesselbacher	William N. Gottschalk	T. H. Hallowell
Chester, Pa.	Ralph F. Swarts	Benjamin Newsome	W. Aldrich Price F	John P. Nolan S	Joseph Pierce	George J. Feeney
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Ira L. Hanna 1-46	S. D. Markley A	S. D. Markley A	H. G. Watson E	Ralph Garnett	Jess Ekdall
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly 4-47	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon	A. Paul Soderman	William E. Lennertz F	William Dudleston	George Mahnke	Phil Howard
Chickasha, Okla	J. Jay Conrad 5-45	Mrs. Ethyl Covey	Mrs. Ethyl Covey K	John Farley S	W. C. Airington	G. E. Kell
Chicopee, Mass.	E. Bourbeau	A. Balthazar	W. J. Trybulski T	Thomas F. Robinson E	E. Laflamme	F. X. Lenihan
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown	William G. Marsh A	William G. Marsh A	Cyrus Waldren E	Walter R. Johnson	Russell Poole
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	John Zesiger	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	H. W. Farnsworth	Ed Holtz
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky P4-44	Anton J. Krupicka	Leo Kasperski T	Michael Jelinek	George Knol	Frank Machacek†
Cincinnati, Ohio*	James Garfield Stewart 1-46	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	H. H. Kranz E	Barney J. Houston	E. T. Weatherly
Clairton, Pa.	John J. Mullen 1-46	D. J. Patterson	John Watko F	P. S. Mahaffey E	Edward A. Kunz, Jr.	Wilbert Jones
Claremont t, N. H.	Albert Stetson C	Marjorie Charron	Gertrude Freeman T	L. J. Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Thomas Lang E	Joe J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye 1-45	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd K	John H. Garmon	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Clarksville, Tenn.	William Kleeman 1-45	J. H. Marable F	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John J. Roche	John P. Balthrop
Clayton, Mo	Alfred H. Kerth 4-44	Lucille O. Bange	Lucille O. Bange K	August Elbring E	John O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke
Clearwater, Fla.*	George R. Seavy 1-45	Frank J. Cooley	Frank J. Cooley A	Francis C. Middleton	Luke Martin	J. L. Russell
Cleburne, Tex	T. S. Moon 5-44	Johnnie Gordon S	Johnnie Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	J. R. Junell
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank J. Lausche 11-45	John T. DeRighter	Joseph T. Sweeny F	Samuel F. David	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz
Cleveland, Tenn	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	F. A. Pease	O. F. Romann	Edward W. Griebel
Cliffside Park, N. J.	Joseph W. Marini P	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	S. Wood McClave E	James F. McGrath	Frank N. Borrell
Clifton, N. J.*	William Dewey 5-46	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape 4-44	Arthur J. Lerche A	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Martin Duffy
Clinton t, Mass.	Patrick J. Kilcoyne C	Thomas F. Fallon	Walter J. O'Malley T	George H. Gibbons S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Clovis, N. M.*	E. E. Kraus 2-45	Rowen Taylor	Matie Gilham T	W. D. Fowler E	George Maddox	Nelson Worley†
Coatesville, Pa.	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-48	Frank P. Pennegar	F. Dumont Hart F	William C. Emigh E	Edwin C. Weaver	Robert J. Hume
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	O. W. Edmonds 5-45	J. R. Wilcox	James W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Mike Roche
Coffeyville, Kan.	John D. Byers 4-45	Lois Saunders	Nettie Turley F	J. G. Duckworth	Sol E. Hannah	Sam Knight
Cohoes, N. Y.	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	William A. Dawson	James H. Golden	W. F. Maxwell
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage 5-45	R. S. Wigfield	Walter C. Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl B. Rudderow	William H. Beck
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	Ralph J. Gilmore 4-45	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Fred A. Taylor	I. B. Bruce
Columbia, Mo.	Bernard C. Hunt 4-47	V. G. Caldwell	L. H. Sapp T	Dewey Welch E	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn
Columbia, Pa.	Earl D. Keller B1-46	Lester V. Gram S	D. Frank Weitzel F	Edward Edgerley E	Joseph B. Reisinger	Harold Shortlidge

Columbia, S. C.	Fred D. Marshall 6-46	Guy A. Pitts	Guy A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Columbia, Tenn.*	Eldridge Denham 1-46	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach K	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Columbus, Ga.*	Sterling Albrecht 1-45	Henry Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Columbus, Ind	Carlos S. Folger 1-47	E. Ray Gress	E. Ray Gress T	Paul Lytle E	Charles Miller	Cuba McKay
Columbus, Miss	T. W. Harris 1-45	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	H. H. McClanahan	M. C. McColeb	J. B. Partain
Columbus, Ohio	James A. Rhodes 1-48	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Paul W. Maetzel E	Clarence W. Ogborn	Robert E. Wynn
Compton, Calif.*	R. L. Tarleton 7-45	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	Hugh Carpenter	Edward Dowd	Thomas J. Potter
Concord, N. H	Charles J. McKee 1-46	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence L. Gree	Arthur W. McIsaac
Concord, N. C	W. A. Wilkinson 5-45	Waller D. Brown	Aller D. Brown M	Jim Trull S†	John L. Miller	J. W. Jessup
Connellsville, Pa	Abe I Daniels 1-46	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Port F	Frank R. Sweeney	William E. Debolt	Albert C. Smith
Connersville, Ind	Ross W. Castle 1-47	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats K	Ross W. Castle	Howard A. Kehl	William Traylor
Conshohocken, Pa	David W. Jones B1-46	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Thomas McCarter	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis, Pa	C. L. Isenberg B1-46	Frank M. Strickler	C. L. Richey T	Howard Harriger S	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin
Corning, N. Y	Daniel Stimson 1-46	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock F	Carl F. Wilson E	William Sheedy	Abb W. Eckess
Corpus Christi, Tex	A. C. McCaughan 4-45	T. R. Kring	Joseph Mireur F	A. McCormick E	Hugh Brinkley	Roy Klett
Corsicana, Tex	John C. Calhoun	J. P. Welch	J. Harry Burke F	Fred V. Blucher	Howard Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Cortland, N. Y	Guy M. Dewey 1-46	Philip C. Lohman	Alec R. Seymour T	A. R. Reilly S	Harold A. Stone	Clifford F. Barnes
Coshocton, Ohio	Burton Call 1-46	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	A. N. Sahling	William West	Ray Duling
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall, 4-44	Nels Hansen	Phil Minner A	Jack Boyne E	Waldo Merrill	C. A. Bangs
Covington, Ky.*	T. P. Fitzpatrick 1-48	F. A. Gillespie	Martin Holman C	C. A. Brownfield E	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild
Cranford tp, N. J	George E. Osterheldt 1-46	J. Walter Coffee	H. R. Winckler T	Thomas J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	Carl A. Massa
Cranston, R. I	William G. Lind 1-45	Caleb H. Kenyon	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson Bourret
Crawfordsville, Ind	Thomas Cooksey 1-47	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Frank Rose S	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley
Cudahy, Wis	Vincent Totka 6-44	James Keller	James Keller C	Edward Trzecinski S	Julius Seiy	John Medrow
Cumberland, Md	Thomas F. Conlon 4-44	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman
Cumberland t, R. I	John E. Gill P	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke		William J. Boyle
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Joseph W. Harding	H. O. Bolich A	M. E. Brown T	Thomas W. Santer E	L. P. Seiler	R. L. Duffy
Dallas, Tex.*	Woodall Rodgers 5-45	Earl Goforth S	V. R. Smitham M	J. T. Conroy†	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch
Dalton, Ga	H. L. Trammell 1-46	Guy W. Keister	Guy W. Keister K	Guy Q. Lamas S	H. Springfield	W. H. Souther
Danbury, Conn	William J. Hannan 4-45	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	Sidney Rapp E	John H. McNamara	William J. Henry†
Danvers t, Mass	J. E. Morse, Jr. C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Danville, Ill	Don H. Wilson 5-47	W. M. Cannady	George H. Jones F	George E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Danville, Va	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 1-46	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall A	W. P. Croom, Jr.	J. C. Long	U. W. Watson
Darby, Pa	George Dillman B	Fred C. MacDougall S	Charles Coward T	Albert S. Damon E	Edward Humphries	Richard Thornton
Davenport, Iowa	Ed Frick 4-44	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham, Sr.	Richard A. Kelley	Reed Phillips
Dayton, Ohio*	Frank M. Krebs 1-46	Oscar F. Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	George F. Baker	Joseph A. Kirby	Rudolph F. Wurstner
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Wm. C. Perry 10-44	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt T	James M. Titus	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Dearborn, Mich	Orville L. Hubbard 1-46	Myron A. Stevens	Floyd H. Smith C	Clarence Doyle	Roy E. Mottesheard	Erving Nielsen
Decatur, Ala	T. R. Harrison 10-44	Joe Petty	Joe Petty T	T. R. Harrison E	J. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Decatur, Ga.*	Andrew B. Robertson C	Mrs. Mortie Christian	A. F. Newman M	W. H. Weaver	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords
Decatur, Ill	Charles E. Lee	George Albert	Walter E. Rugh F	John L. Rehfelt	Claude Osborne	H. J. Schepper
Dedham t, Mass	Thomas Lilly C3-44	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Del Rio, Tex	Frank Walton 3-44	Hugh V. Atkinson	Hugh V. Atkinson T	Sam Petty	Clifton Boies	R. C. Hawkins
Denison, Tex	W. L. Ashburn, Jr. 4-45	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	A. L. Cornell E	Pat Lowe	Paul Borum
Denton, Tex	Lee Preston 4-44	R. B. Neale, Jr. S	R. B. Neale, Jr. T	L. R. Burrow E	Eugene Cook	Ray Powell
Denver, Colo	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-47	Paul F. Perske	William H. McNichols A	Albion K. Vickery E	John F. Healy	August Hanebuth
Derby, Conn	Cornelius F. Caldwell 1-45	J. S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	Anthony Tiano	A. McConnie	Thomas Van Etten

TABLE XVII A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Des Moines, Iowa	John MacVicar 4-44	Arthur Johnson	Mrs. Lillian Clemons A	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Charles L. Slade
Detroit, Mich	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-46	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Charles G. Oakman C	William M. Walker, Jr.	John A. O'Keefe	John Ballenger
Dickson City, Pa	Anthony Matuszewski 1-46	Stanley Wojciechowski S	Joseph W. Yaros T	Brinley Lewis E	John F. Martin	John Kuzea
Dixon, Ill	W. V. Slothower 4-47	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	J. E. Vaile S	Samuel Cramer	J. D. Van Bibber
Donora, Pa	A. Z. Chambon B1-46	George W. Allen	F. C. Hartung T	L. G. Sphar	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley
Dormont, Pa	James K. K. Smith B1-46	Grace B. Lang	T. J. Landis S	T. J. Landis	Elmer Schneider	R. B. Miller
Dothan, Ala	Rawlins McKinney P10-46	L. P. Scarborough	Rawlins McKinney F	M. A. Miller	J. E. Zigler	J. E. Draughn
Dover, N. H	F. Clyde Keefe	Alfred J. Guilmette	Katherine B. O'Neil T	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel
Dover, N. J	John Roach, Jr. 1-46	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Herbert H. Thorpe S	George R. Flartey	James T. Hart
Du Bois, Pa	W. L. Hoover 1-48	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	Thomas Reay	Harold Steffy	J. P. Rokosky†
Dubuque, Iowa*	George R. Murphy 4-44	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Cletus Allen S	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub
Duluth, Minn	Edward H. Hatch 4-45	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	F. C. Daugherty	C. D. Goldsmith	E. O. Stovern
Dunkirk, N. Y	Frank T. Bartela 1-46	Harry C. Gregory	Frank J. Jamee T	Albert G. Walter E	Louis J. Cieslewicz	John J. Warren
Dunmore, Pa	Thomas A. Ferguson B1-46	A. J. O'Hora	James J. Haggerty F	Sam Mastrianni E	M. F. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne, Pa	Elmer J. Maloy 1-46	Charles E. Dorman	Frank Kopriver, Jr. F	R. B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Timothy Long
Durant, Okla	M. F. Overstreet 5-45	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	George Graham S	L. L. Moore	J. T. Herman
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead A	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	H. E. King
Dyersburg, Tenn	L. D. Hamner 1-47	Page V. Hart	Page V. Hart T	S. R. Blakeman	B. H. Hunter	C. E. Turner
East Chicago, Ind	Frank Migas 1-47	Norwood R. Markey	Albert P. Lesniak C	Joseph Steiner E	Thomas J. King	Walter D. Conroy
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Frank R. Anderson 1-45	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant T. Apthorp F	Harold L. Green E†	Harry A. King	Lynnus G. Corlett
East Hartford t, Conn	Maurice J. Landers P10-45	William E. Hines	George W. Hannon T	John A. Murphy	J. Frank Meunier	Timothy J. Kelleher
East Liverpool, Ohio	Arnold W. Devon	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Robert Wheatley E	Charles Bryan	Hugh A. McDermett
East Moline, Ill	Ray I. Klingbiel 5-45	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	C. Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East Orange, N. J	Charles H. Martens 1-45	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A†	William D. Willigerod E	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
East Point, Ga	E. G. Laney 1-45	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
East Providence t, R. I.	Patrick J. Harrington P11-44	C. E. Butts	Arthur E. Fielder T	Albert A. Whitaker S	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby
East St. Louis, Ill	John T. Connors	John Tierney	John T. English F	R. F. Koch E	Russell Wright	Sam Strautz
Easthampton t, Mass	William H. Campbell C	William A. Walker	William A. Walker N	M. J. O'Neill E	Robert Ulm†	James A. Campbell
Easton, Pa	Joseph Morrison 1-48	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Eau Claire, Wis	Orville Christianson 4-46	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	A. R. Garnock E	Lawrence Smith	Chris Laursen
Ecorse, Mich	W. N. Hawkins P11-45	Don H. Beckmann	Phillip L. Allison C	Abe Compton	Albert M. Jaeger	George A. Moore
El Centro, Calif	R. W. Hatton 4-44	Neal H. Cavin	Wesley Heil F	Kirby Patton S	C. S. Reed	R. R. Voyles
El Dorado, Ark.	R. C. Bodenhamer 4-45	John Y. Goode	R. C. Bodenhamer F	A. W. Littlejohn S	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
El Dorado, Kan.*	W. E. Robbins 4-45	Evelyn D. Lupton	Evelyn D. Lupton K	Dave Golden S	Donald J. Rayburn	Harry Weber
El Paso, Tex	J. Ed. Anderson 4-45	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	H. L. Stacy E	Joe Boone	R. D. Drennan
El Reno, Okla.*	Lucius Babcock, Jr. 4-45	Ethel Dowell	Clyde Matthews T	Bob Newsom S	LeRoy Searcey	Lee Harvey
Elgin, Ill	Walter E. Miller 5-47	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank Struckman	Morris Hintt	Joseph G. Huber
Elizabeth, N. J	James T. Kirk 1-45	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Harry Jarvais	Frank Brennan
Elizabeth City, N. C	Jerome B. Flora 6-45	Larry E. Skinner, Jr.	L. E. Skinner, Jr. A	J. C. Parker	Jerome B. Flora	W. W. Spence
Elkhart, Ind	G. Hallett Neale 1-47	Earl S. Sears	Harold A. Pribble C	Guy Akin S	Richard Minser	August Johnson
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Clyde B. Houk B1-46	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	E. R. Hartman
Elmhurst, Ill	Claude L. Van Auken 5-45	Francis N. Neumann	John W. Vogel T	Alf Nelson	William Hanebuth	M. R. Thorneycroft

Elmira, N. Y.*	Emory Strachen 1-46	Marjorie C. Hager	T. Whitney Iszard A	Ralph D. Klebes M	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton P4-45	Harold A. Hammersand	John F. Newton T	Walter D. Wilson E	William Loshek	Frank Rice
Elwood, Ind.	Elmer Tunis 1-47	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	William E. Miller S	Carl G. Kantner	Joseph Hickey
Elyria, Ohio	A. R. Agate	Pearl Cautle	E. J. Alheit A	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Emporia, Kan.	O. G. Rindom 4-44	Ted Newcomer	S. W. Kufahl F	A. I. Chamness E†	Charles Stinson	C. D. O'Brien
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Howard Meeker 4-45	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Englewood, N. J.	C. W. Floyd Coffin 1-46	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	G. Russell Hartley E	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson
Enid, Okla.	Luther A. Wells	Michie McPherson	E. W. Groh T	Loren T. McKee E	J. E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr†
Erie, Pa.	Charlie R. Barber 1-48	Eugene Graney	Joseph C. Martin F	A. N. Aitken E	Lawrence Scully	George J. Christoph
Escanaba, Mich.*	S. R. Wickman 4-44	C. E. Anderson	George E. Bean M	A. V. Aronson E	Arvid Johnson	M. F. Ettenhofer
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims 1-46	W. A. Abbott A	W. A. Abbott A	M. A. Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Eugene, Ore.	Elisha Large 1-45	John Fields R	John Fields R	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman
Eureka, Calif.	H. R. Simmonds 7-45	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Walter Poovey	Theo Weissick	J. R. McKenzie
Evanston, Ill.	S. G. Ingraham 4-45	Edward W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Evansville, Ind.	M. L. Reichert 1-47	J. Ervin Taylor	A. V. Burch C	Matt Foster	C. H. Sensmeier	Harry L. Freer
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis 1-46	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	Hugh T. Bond S	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Everett, Wash.	H. Arends 1-48	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	L. H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley 10-44	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Harold E. Kerwin C2-47	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson	Marchie N. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	Robert M. Morgan S	Ralph F. Doolittle	James L. Whitecotton
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray 1-46	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette
Fargo, N. D.	F. O. Olsen P4-46	Carl O. Jorgenson A	Carl O. Jorgenson A	W. P. Tarbell E	F. L. Campion	C. W. Albright
Faribault, Minn.	Hilary Walsh	T. A. Mealia R	E. W. Carlson F	F. W. McKellip E	M. S. Morgan	Fred Heath
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine 1-48	Lloyd S. Newton	Roy DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. S. McFadyen 5-45	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	S. W. Tillinghast	N. A. Wethington
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Paul J. Stender 4-44	Ben M. Lein	Ben M. Lein K	John Arneson E	Al Wessberg	Coleman Slatten
Ferndale, Mich.*	Carl W. Forsythe 4-45	T. H. O'Donoghue	Jay F. Gibbs M	Charles Knechtel	Norman Pritchard	Roy Butcher
Findlay, Ohio	C. H. Duttweiler 1-46	George T. Schatzel	E. H. Struble A	A. R. Cole	Raymond DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woollacott 1-46	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley
Flint, Mich.*	Osmund Kelly 11-44	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Otto K. Philipp†	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Floral Park, N. Y.	Fred. H. Heidtmann 4-45	Edward J. Rock	Edward J. Rock K	Edward P. Campbell	James R. Dawson	James Humphrey
Florence, Ala.	E. F. Martin 10-45	S. B. Howard	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Florence, S. C.*	R. F. Zeigler 5-47	M. H. Anderson	M. H. Anderson T	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Leo J. Promen 5-45	G. J. Ondrasek	T. C. Rosenthal C	John P. Zahn E	George Smithers	James Silgen
Forest Park, Ill.	Tom Collis, Jr.	Charles Campagna	August Calcagno F	Paul Kalinowski	H. F. Lange	Fred W. Licht
Fort Collins, Colo.*	W. M. Berington 4-48	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Fort Dodge, Iowa	J. M. Pooll 4-45	H. R. Sittig A	H. R. Sittig K	C. B. Pilcher	R. H. Grant	E. W. Maricle
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	Joe Morrison 11-45	Florence Hardy†	A. J. Merrill M	H. R. Hinmon	C. W. King	H. S. Becker
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. C. Burton 4-45	L. F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	R. J. Lewis E	Isaac Hutchison	Dallas E. Taylor
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sam D. Fitzsimmons 4-45	Charles Chandler	Charles Chandler T	Fred Lowdermilk	R. S. Bass†	Charles S. Moore
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks 4-45	Christena Luffel	C. P. Hamlin F	J. A. Hunt	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells
Fort Smith, Ark.	Chester Holland 4-45	Paul Lile	Grady Coleman F	Jay Medlen	M. J. Brun	John Hendricks
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross 1-46	Gloria Diesel	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals 1-47	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Otto H. Adams C	Robert G. Beams	Carter I. Bowser	Julius Stumpf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	I. N. McCrary 4-45	E. S. Birdsong S	S. H. Bothwell M	Wilbourne O. Jones	C. C. Killian	T. G. Curry
Fostoria, Ohio	H. E. Strout 1-46	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	Harry Wanzer	E. A. Doe	John M. Walsh
Framingham t, Mass.	John J. Brady C	William Walsh	George J. Sullivan N	Francis W. Twombly	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Frankfort, Ind.	A. R. Lucas 1-47	Phil M. Hufford	Phil M. Hufford T	A. R. Lucas	Ernest Hobbs	Glen Nickols
Frankfort, Ky.	C. T. Coleman 1-46	Mervin Parrent	Edmund B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	John Peveler	Guy C. Wainscott
Frederick, Md.	Hugh V. Gittinger 6-46	D. John Markey, Jr.	Mehrl F. Wachter	Frank W. Rothenhoefer E		Fred M. Straley
Fredericksburg, Va.*	W. Marshall King 9-44	Beverly S. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	John L. Perry	J. Ford Walker	Arthur G. Kendall
Freeport, Ill.	Earl E. Miller 5-45	George W. Loveland	Raymond H. Bangs T	Carl P. Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Freeport, N. Y.	Clinton M. Flint 4-45	William J. Marvin	Stephen W. Hunt T	John R. Willets S	Kenneth L. Lewis	Peter Elar
Fremont, Neb.	James R. Hanson	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	G. A. Thornton S	Herbert Herre	Robert Millard
Fremont, Ohio	B. J. Hawk 1-46	L. C. Brokate A	L. C. Brokate A	Albert Eicher	Urban A. Myers	C. A. Johnson
Fresno, Calif.	Z. S. Leymel 4-45	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	Lewis A. Moore	Raymond T. Wallace
Fullerton, Calif.	H. H. Kohlenberger 4-44	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch K	H. A .Hiltscher	R. R. Davis	J. C. Gregory
Fulton, N. Y.	E. K. Rowlee 1-46	F. A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	H. S. Andrews	Harry L. Waugh	Seymour A. Cole
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan C10-46	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	Morris Ford S	Sol T. Green	Fay Boman
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. Maxey Dell 10-44	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill F	W. H. LaGrave	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Gainesville, Ga.*	George H. Ashford 1-46	H. H. Pilgrim	H. H. Pilgrim K	H. L. Dooley S	R. Edwin Spence	H. Guy Cooper
Galesburg, Ill.	David P. Lindberg 4-45	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	H. C. Mattocks S	Earl Cratty	O. E. Boyer
Galveston, Tex.	George W. Fraser P5-45	Mildred M. Oser S	Frank A. Quin A	W. B. McGarvey E	A. J. O'Mara	Fred M. Ford
Garden City, N. Y.	George R. Murdock 4-45	Eugene R. Courtney	Walter B. Matteson C	A. H. Rogers	George Gray	A. M. Vandewater
Gardner, Mass.	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-46	Sarah E. Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Garfield, N. J.	Frank J. Monash 12-45	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh C	David D. Cascino E	Martin Schwartzinger	Nicholas Perrapato
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Raymond H. Ring 1-46	Harry Benson A	Harry Benson A	Paul Speno S	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Gary, Ind.	Joseph E. Finerty 1-46	Anthony Dobis	John O. Zehner C	Harold E. Beine E	John McCracken	Millard T. Matovina
Gastonia, N. C.*	P. W. Garland 5-45	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	J. C. Wilson S	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Geneva, N. Y.	Charles F. Nieder 1-46	Anna L. Leamy	Walter F. Foreman T	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	Jerry McNerrey†
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Arthur Aitkenhead 1-46	Evelyn Malinowski	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	Joseph Heilig	Frank V. McCue
Glendale, Calif.*	L. E. Olson 4-45	G. F. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne
Glens Falls, N. Y.	John Bazinet 1-46	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher T	Edward J. Anderson	William J. Gates	George H. Culver
Gloucester, Mass.	Weston U. Friend†	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Preston C. Strople S	Homer R. Marchant	Winfred J. Ellis
Gloucester City, N. J.	A. D. Koenemann 1-45	Daniel J. Lane	John P. Venables T	William R. Andrews	Walter Klaus	James Smith
Gloversville, N. Y.	Robert B. Ramsey 1-46	William H. Marple	Edgar A. James T	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Louis A. Fish
Goldsboro, N. C.*	Scott B. Berkeley 6-45	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	Roy Parker S	Al Gurley	H. T. Hines
Goshen, Ind.	Frank S. Ebersole	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson T	Frank S. Ebersole	Forrest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer
Grand Forks, N. D.	T. H. H. Thoresen 4-44	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	A. F. Hulteng E	James Black	Ed Hough
Grand Island, Neb.	Harry Grimminger 4-45	Floyd S. White	Joseph R. Fulton T	C. W. Burdick	Clyde Campbell	M. D. Zachry
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Glen L. Robb P5-44	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Bruce Brownson †	Joe Brady	Joe W. Keith
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George W. Welsh 5-44	Jacob Van Wingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	Frank Goebel	Edward C. Palmer	Frank O'Malley
Granite City, Ill.	E. B. Grantham 5-44	A. L. Stevens	Carroll Bright C	Cleve Curtright S	Louis Grotz	Edward F. Holmes
Great Falls, Mont.	E. L. Shields 5-45	W. P. Harrison	T. L. Ashton T	Ed Henen E	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady
Greeley, Colo.	Lacy Wilkinson	W. A. Hamnett	John W. Read T	W. E. Hollenback S	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret 4-45	Clifford A. Centen	John Tease C	F. J. Steeno E	Ralph H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley
Greenfield †, Mass.	Frank C. Keegan C3-44	Dana W. Parkhurst	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Greensboro, N. C.*	W. H. Sullivan 5-45	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	Hugh Medford	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis
Greensburg, Pa.	H. S. Coshey 1-48	F. M. Newcomer	G. E. Berry F	Charles H. Wentzell E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson

Greenville, Miss.	E. M. Gray	George F. Archer	(Committee)	W. M. Minton E	E. L. Chipman	William Taggart
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg 7-45	J. O. Duval	J. O. Duval K	Martin Swartz	George W. Gardner	H. E. Wooten
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough 10-45	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	J. M. Richardson S	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenville, Tex.	Mrs. J. W. Barlow 4-44	Mrs. Oscar Long	B. R. Brown T	R. B. Rush E	H. F. Peyton	LeRoy Brigman
Greenwood, Miss.	Allen Saffold 1-47	Bonner Duggan	Allen Saffold F	C. G. Abbott E	R. G. Duren	Rufus R. Shurden
Greenwood, S. C.*	J. M. Marshall 4-45	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	F. W. Chapman	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter
Gretna, La.	Charles F. Gelbke 7-45	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben Hock	Sidney Martinez
Griffin, Ga.*	W. E. H. Searcy III C1-45	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake T	J. A. Mullins S	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.*	Karl B. Goddard P4-44	William G. Stamman	William J. Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Henry Piel
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner 1-45	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	J. W. Milner†	Floyd Miller	John A. Payne
Guthrie, Okla.*	O. B. Burst 4-45	Loyd Jay	Fred L. Wenner T	A. J. Whitlock S	Ed Nelson	Fred Streeter

Hackensack, N. J.*	Fred V. Ferbor 5-45	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	William Munz
Hagerstown, Md.	Richard H. Sweeney 4-45	Clyde R. Stouffer	Harold F. Bester T	Charles W. Stump, Jr. S	Max Hoover	William H. Peters
Hamilton, Ohio*	Leo J. Welsh	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas F	C. N. Teaff	Robert J. Harmon	John C. Calhoun
Hammond, Ind.	G. Bertram Smith 1-47	James R. Boland	K. H. Cochran C	Albert D. Millard E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas R. Martinson
Hamtramck, Mich.	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-44	Albert J. Zak	Frank Matulewicz C	George Banish S	John Griffin	John Sikorski
Hannibal, Mo.	W. J. Schneider 6-45	W. C. Fisher	Charles Mueller F	W. S. Watson	William Gwinner	James Featherstone
Hanover, Pa.*	J. Oscar Kinneman B1-46	S. Donald Michael S	Horace C. Thoman T	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry Reed	Richard H. Jones
Hanover tp, Pa.	John Davison P 1-46	Andrew Garber S	Andrew Garber S	Jacob Brenner E	John Wordoski	Herbert Woodeshick
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey	Charles Stovall	Charles Stovall T	A. Tamm E	Jake Childress	E. W. Anglin
Harrisburg, Ill.	Frank P. Parker	Olive Patterson	Edwin Towle F	C. A. Taylor	Ray Johnson	H. A. DeVar
Harrisburg, Pa.	Howard E. Milliken 1-48	Lawrence T. Burns	Warren E. Lyme F	Robert M. Andrews E	Earl W. Swartz	Oscar L. Blough†
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert 1-45	Marie D. Fallon†	Daniel J. Ford F	John J. Bracken E	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady
Harrison tp, Pa.*	Henry C. Lamparski P	C. A. Grove S	C. A. Grove S	Henry C. Lamparski	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Hartford, Conn.	William H. Mortensen 1-46	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Robert J. Ross E	John C. King	Charles J. Hallissey
Harvey, Ill.	A. E. Turngren 4-47	Frank C. Norton	William E. Powers F	A. J. Hamilton E	Fred Hoffman	A. F. Roll
Hastings, Neb.	R. C. Carter 4-45	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	P. T. Naylor E	B. P. Hensman	C. W. Caurizel
Hattiesburg, Miss.	George M. Calhoun 1-45	Scott W. Pickel	Scott W. Pickel F	Fewell Thompson	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Haverford tp, Pa.	None	H. A. Fritschman S	A. A. Reiter F	Alex C. Williams	Samuel Siegle	Samuel Siegle
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn 1-45	Bernard H. Donahue	Albert W. Glynn F	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert K. Robertson 5-47	George V. Grillo	Robert K. Robertson F	William E. Fairhurst	Fred Hazenkamp	Ryan Vandervalk
Hazleton, Pa.	James W. Kilner 1-46	Florence M. West	Henry W. Reed F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Helena, Mont.	John J. Haytin 5-44	Victor N. Kessler	John J. Haytin F	Tom J. Finnegan S	Richard Coe	Arthur Parsons
Hempstead, N. Y.	Herbert Mirschel 4-45	Lael Von Elm	Lael Von Elm K	Harold C. Seymour	Percy C. Smith	Thomas J. Wylie
Henderson, Ky.	J. Alves Clore 1-46	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton F	Robert B. Posey	Letcher Martin	Lee Beckham†
Hibbing, Minn.	H. A. Frankson P1-45	C. A. Aura	William C. Rodgers T	H. A. Danahy E†	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Hickory, N. C.*	Walker Lyerly 7-44	None	C. E. Hagaman A	H. K. Setzer	Donald Shuford	E. W. Lentz
High Point, N. C.*	Arnold J. Koonce 5-45	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	T. C. Kirkman†	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle
Highland Park, Ill.	J. B. Garnett	V. C. Musser	Leo Sheridan F	A. H. Swanson	William Hennig	Martin Kopp
Highland Park, Mich.	Walter J. Klees 4-44	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	Oscar Anderson	Frank Ford	Manon L. Fowler
Highland Park, Tex.	A. G. Moss 4-44	E. E. Crowell S	J. C. Thompson F	R. B. Thomas E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Hillside tp, N. J.	George W. Herlich C1-45	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Frank M. Mitchell S	George P. Dorer	Norman L. Sanford
Hobbs, N. M.	G. L. Rogers 4-44	Erminee Bishop	Erminee Bishop T	M. H. Powers S	Dan E. Lake	J. W. Edwards
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings 4-44	Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	J. Van Hoff
Holyoke, Mass.	Henry J. Toepfert 1-45	John F. Sheehan	Lionel Bonvoulior T	Stewart R. Allyn	John H. Rohan	David F. Allyn
Homestead, Pa.	J. J. McLean B1-47	Harry C. Lewis	S. E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner S	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hopkinsville, Ky.	A. S. Koon 1-46	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	Leslie C. Riggins	Joe East	R. H. King
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick 1-45	Miss Ola E. Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	Reuben Sandstrom S	William E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Hornell, N. Y.	Lee Dennison 1-46	Claude F. Babcock	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	F. V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	L. R. Plemmons E	Wm. A. Ahern	Weldon Rasberry
Houston, Tex.*	Otis Massey 1-45	Margaret Westerman S	W. H. Maunsell C	John G. Turney	Homer F. Lyles	Percy Heard
Hudson, N. Y.	Earl J. Colwell 1-46	H. R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	Clark G. Rossman	Harold J. Clark	Thomas L. Connors
Huntington, Ind.	Roy Howell 1-47	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	James B. Vernon E	Cyril Mayne	T. J. Coughlin
Huntington, W. Va.	P. O. Fiedler 1-45	George R. Heffley	H. C. Taylor T	Frank S. Whitney E	Brooks McClure	W. B. Harris
Huntington Park, Calif.	Hollis M. Peavey	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	J. H. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister 9-44	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles
Huron, S. D.	J. S. Tschetter 5-45	M. F. Walt A	A. A. Chamberlain F	H. M. Pierce E	S. A. Goethel	Harvey Huntley
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. H. Heaps 4-45	T. C. Smith	Forrest McCondless D	W. G. Waleslogel	R. R. Wooley	H. J. Sloan†
Idaho Falls, Idaho	E. W. Fanning 5-45	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	A. C. Carlson
Independence, Kan.	C. J. Sloop 4-46	G. H. Krienhagen	W. C. Cavert F	F. E. Stoops	Roy Pitts	Walter Troutman
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon 4-46	James S. Craig	Frank B. Hamilton A	Leonard J. Campbell S	D. A. Kincade	Hal F. Phillips
Indiana, Pa.	J. R. Maloney B	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. Reppell Moorhead S	Q. B. Jones E	J. L. Jack, Sr.	Luke Kelly
Indianapolis, Ind.	Robert H. Tyndall 1-47	Frank J. Noll, Jr.	Roy E. Hickman C	Arthur B. Henry E	H. H. Fulmer	Clifford F. Beeker
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby 4-47	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke K	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Iowa City, Iowa	Wilber J. Teeters 4-45	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	James Clark	Oliver A. White
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Ivar Anderson 4-45	Harold Lindholm	J. A. Michela N	H. T. McNeely E	Michael J. Scolatti	Gust A. Hassell
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick	Joseph Bevacqua E†	(five districts)	Harold McFarlin
Ironton, Ohio*	George Hugger C	Don Hopkins	Ralph Mittendorf M	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan
Ironwood, Mich.*	Victor Stamholm 4-45	Leo Adrienson	Leo Adrienson K	Joseph O'Berto	William Boyer	Thomas McRae
Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-46	W. H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Ithaca, N. Y.	Melvin G. Comfort 12-45	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	L. H. Cass E	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jackson, Mich.*	Daniel J. Hackett	C. H. Vedder	C. H. Vedder K	John M. Biery E	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward R. Harris
Jackson, Miss	Walter A. Scott 1-45	Mrs. F. B. Allred	R. H. Barnett A	J. H. Martin	L. F. McDonald	J. D. Holden
Jackson, Tenn.	George A. Smith 6-47	B. F. Graves R	George A. Smith F	R. E. Franklin	B. L. Warlick	R. J. Bowers
Jacksonville, Fla	John T. Alsop, Jr.	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	T. C. Imeson	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts
Jacksonville, Ill.	Ernest L. Hoagland 5-45	John R. Phillips	M. Bea Loomis T	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Jamestown, N. Y.	Samuel A. Stroth 1-46	George A. Bowers	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Janesville, Wis.*	Waldo Luchsinger P4-44	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Frank F. Murphy	William F. Ford
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell 1-46	J. Claire Manson	William Matthews F	Leonard Schnupp E	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens 4-47	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben Markway
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Samuel Shannon 1-47	William Bayne	William Bayne T	William Goyne E	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C	James Henderson E	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh
Johnson City, N. Y.	Fred E. Winters 4-45	Mrs. B. M. Nimmons	Mrs. B. M. Nimmons T	James C. Adams	William Rickert	Joseph P. Huff
Johnson City, Tenn.*	W. P. Artz 6-45	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen T	M. U. Snoderly M	L. L. Geisler	W. T. Wheelock
Johnston t, R. I.	William Tingle P11-44	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman	(three)	Chester B. Colwell
Johnstown, N. Y.	Percy A. Ripton 1-46	Archibald Wands	Archibald Wands K	John Joyce E	John H. Walker	William H. Keaveney

Johnstown, Pa.	Arthur L. Schwing 1-48	John J. Cullen	Fred S. Brosius F	S. Clyde Snook	John Moran	Andrew J. McDevitt
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones	Arthur R. Blackburn	William H. Lennon F	Joseph F. Whalen	John O. Nygren	E. E. Quirbey
Jonesboro, Ark.	H. J. Bosler 4-45	James Carr Cobb	Vernon Covington T	Herbert J. Bosler	J. C. Wilkerson	L. F. Williams
Joplin, Mo.	J. M. Temple 4-46	Maude E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	Urias W. Johnston	John J. Jones	Henry Vermillion
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Lou W. Sutherland 11-45	C. Ray Howard	D. P. Turnbull F	Harold L. Andrus	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman
Kankakee, Ill.	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-45	Ralph B. Farmer	David W. Wood T	Robert D. Gregg E	Roy Marquart	Elmer Nelson
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs 4-47	Howard Payne	Edward Becker F	Francis Blake S	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Kansas City, Mo.*	John B. Gage 4-44	Flournoy Quest	Horace R. McMorris F	K. K. King	Francis Wornall	Richard R. Foster
Kearny, N. J.	Eric Gilzean 1-46	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Keene, N. H.	Richard L. Holbrook 1-46	Lena F. Warren	Charles F. Sumner C†	George E. Hawkins	Eugene B. Riley	J. L. Regan
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane 4-44	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Albert A. Drews	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kenosha, Wis.*	C. Watkins P	B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann F	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan
Keokuk, Iowa	John L. Ward 4-44	Carl L. Mundy	W. A. Logan T	C. J. Nelson E	H. A. Tigue	G. E. Franks
Kewanee, Ill.	Daniel Bates 5-47	N. Fischer	Fred Brown F	N. Fischer	Frank Wiggins	Clyde Rorah
Key West, Fla.	Willard M. Albury 11-45	Roy Hamlin	Charles R. Roberts A	B. Curry Moreno E	Leroy Torres	Ivan Elwood
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Glen Bruce 7-45	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	W. L. Holyoke	J. Roy Pyle	C. L. Lineback
Kingston, N. Y.	W. F. Edelmuth 1-46	Leo P. Fennelly	W. B. Byrne T	Arthur Hallinan E	Joseph L. Murphy	Charles Phinney
Kingston, Pa.	Lewis S. Reese B1-46	Charles Blochberger S	E. J. Evans T	Thomas Culver S	Harry M. Weir	David Francis
Kinston, N. C.	John R. Sams 5-45	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	J. E. Weyher E	J. S. Gray	George E. Canady
Kirksville, Mo.	A. J. Bartlett 4-44	R. C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	D. F. Turner S	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon 4-44	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt F	A. S. Kinyon	E. McGee	E. M. Lewis
Klamath Falls, Ore.	John H. Houston 1-45	Harold T. Franey	Ruth O. Bathiany T	E. A. Thomas S	Keith K. Ambrose	Earl Heuvel
Knoxville, Tenn.*	E. E. Patton 1-46	W. H. Stampleton R	F. J. Burrows F	Oscar L. King	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Kokomo, Ind.	Charles V. Orr 1-47	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton F	Lotus A. Warden E	Edgar Weaver	Alvin C. Underwood
La Crosse, Wis.	J. J. Verchota 4-45	F. L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	John Barth E	F. M. McGlachlin	H. F. Rick
La Grange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal 1-46	J. H. Moss	A. G. Dunson F	G. H. Sargent	James O. Cohen	J. E. Mathews
La Grange, Ill.	George W. Brooks P5-45	H. H. Mitchell	G. E. Shiffer T	B. I. Greenlee	H. A. Oakes	H. A. Oakes
La Porte, Ind.	John S. Martin 1-47	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	Hiram L. Tippie S	Edward C. Schultz	James A. Stayton
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr 5-45	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T		Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Michael J. Hughes 1-46	Robert M. Avery	Dwight P. Chamberlain A	Edward J. Donowick	John Quinn	John A. Cawley
Laconia, N. H.	Robinson W. Smith 3-45	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Lafayette, Ind.	Austin R. Killian 1-47	Jack R. LeFevre	Ferdinand C. Fischer C	M. H. Stover S	William F. Koerner	William F. Taylor
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy 5-44	Wilson J. Peck	P. J. LeBlanc F	H. S. Altman E	Leo Gros	Ledel Sonnier
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley 5-45	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	W. T. McInnis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett
Lakeland, Fla.*	George J. Tolson 1-45	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	F. E. Wilson E†	V. T. Rinehart	R. V. Huchingson
Lakewood, Ohio	Amos I. Kauffman 1-48	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster, Ohio	Fred Von Stein 1-46	Walker Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	Walter W. Graf E	Frank Heskett	George Neely
Lancaster, Pa.	Dale E. Cary 1-46	H. J. Taylor†	Daniel W. Coulter F	E. W. Bowman S	Harry E. Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne, Pa.*	James T. Stewart B	C. F. Fox S	Frank B. Titus M	Frank B. Titus M	Newton Walls	Peirce L. Richards
Lansing, Mich.	Ralph W. Crego 1-45	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz	Hugh Fisher	J. F. O'Brien
Laramie, Wyo.*	H. C. Prahl P	D. N. Hitchcock	Ernest Carter T	R. C. Ratcliffe E	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Laredo, Tex.	Hugh S. Cluck 6-44	A. R. Garcia S	R. J. Benavides T	Frank C. Heins E	George E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Latrobe, Pa.	R. H. Humes B1-47	E. M. Eaton S	Thomas Underwood F	Walter Gibson E	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller 1-45	A. D. Morris	J. C. Miller F	E. H. Oden E	R. L. Keys	J. E. Brown
Lawrence, Kan.	C. B. Russell 5-45	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Lawrence, Mass.	James P. Meehan 1-46	Gordon Gaffney	John S. Cahill	Frank Blackstock E	Edward A. Retelle	C. R. Vose
Lawton, Okla.	Milo Tague†	C. W. Simpson	C. W. Simpson K	W. B. Hendrick E	Jess Cowell	A. B. Bowling
Leavenworth, Kan.	Martin J. Eggert 4-45	E. A. Schaaf	Carl A. Sill F	Joe Burke S	Thomas L. Medill	William Cranston
Lebanon, Pa.	C. Ray Bell 1-48	George H. Biely	I. M. Klopp F	S. Sherk Miller E†	Ray S. Gadel	Herman F. Anspach
Leominster, Mass.	Mathias LaPierre 1-46	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw N	W. Guy Classon	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lewiston, Idaho	V. R. Clements 7-45	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	W. P. Hughes E	D. R. Gill	H. L. Britzman
Lewiston, Me.	J. C. Boucher	Lucien Lebel	Julian W. Deshaies A	A. G. Roy	Z. F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Lewistown, Pa.*	Frank A. Clinger B1-46	Merle C. Chandler M	Merle C. Chandler M	Merle C. Chandler E	A. Nelson Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lexington, Ky.*	R. Mack Oldham 1-48	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	Charles J. Henry	Austin B. Price
Lexington t, Mass.	A. Edward Rowse C	James J. Carroll	Raymond L. White N†	William C. Paxton	Roy A. Cook	John W. Bycroft
Lexington, N. C.*	W. B. Hunt 5-45	G. F. Burkhart	J. L. Gordon M	J. L. Gordon M	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
Lima, Ohio	A. L. Metheany 11-45	A. J. Filliez	G. A. Burgoow	T. A. Monahan E	H. Taflinger	K. L. Westbay
Lincoln, Ill.	Ralph F. Koehnle 5-45	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Joseph A. Wright S	Edgar Smith	Martin Dougherty
Lincoln, Neb.	Lloyd J. Marti 5-45	Theo H. Berg A	Theo. H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
Lincoln t, R. I.	None	David D. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T		J. V. McKenna	William J. Wright
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard 4-45	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	Clyde Johnston	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton
Linden, N. J.	H. Roy Wheeler 1-45	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Little Falls, N. Y.	Clifton E. Wagoner 1-46	Dennis B. Reardon	Agnes E. Nash T	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Cooney	Jeremiah Hartnett
Little Rock, Ark.	Charles E. Moyer 4-45	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	R. A. Boyce E	Joseph Carmichael	James A. Pitcock
Lock Haven, Pa.	E. F. Heffner	William Hollis	H. W. Swope F	C. W. Hamberger	Clyde Waterman	M. J. Peters
Lockport, N. Y.	Edward H. Gailor	Joseph W. Hills	Raymond M. Noble T	J. Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank
Lodi, Calif.	Robert H. Rinn 4-44	J. F. Blakely	J. F. Blakely K	C. L. White E	George D. Polenske	Clarence S. Jackson
Lodi, N. J.	(Not reporting)			Arthur Noack E	T. Francis Butler	Henry R. Witte
Logan, Utah	William Evans, Jr. 1-46	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	E. U. Moser	Elmer S. Laurence	Hyrum Weatherstone
Logansport, Ind.	Russell F. Leonard 1-47	E. M. Hoyt	William H. Jones C	C. E. Zartman E	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson
Long Beach, Calif.*	Clarence E. Wagner 7-45	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky N	James Kincaid	Allen C. DuRee	Walter H. Lentz
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans 5-44	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	Paul Kiernan	Richard Richter	Thomas J. Marks
Longview, Tex.*	G. A. McCreight C4-44	Mrs. Laura Ellsworth	W. Morgan Works F	W. Morgan Works M	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Longview, Wash.	C. C. Tibbetts 1-45	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen
Lorain, Ohio	Harry G. Van Wagnen 1-46	Louis E. Pondy	Earl R. Frank A	Clarence Scheiferstein	John J. O'Doherty	Theodore Walker
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fletcher Bowron 7-45	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Louisville, Ky.	Wilson W. Wyatt 12-45	None	John C. Engelhard F	Roy W. Burks	John Krusenklaus	Arthur E. Kimberling
Lowell, Mass.*	Woodbury F. Howard 1-46	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	Stephen J. Kearney E	Charles F. Stackpole	Michael Winn
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	Frank P. K. Barker P	Evan L. James S	Evan L. James M	Walter E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Slaton 4-44	Lavenia Williams	L. B. Luker A	M. R. Smith, Jr. M	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder
Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross 4-45	Harold E. Dana	Arthur J. Morr T	Edw. Stoner	William Hilms	Anthony H. Heimers
Lynchburg, Va.*	Richard A. Carrington, Jr. 9-44	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Horace R. Bogle 5-45	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	John R. Houghton	Otto Bayer
Lynn, Mass.	Arthur J. Frawley	Albert L. Flynn	Joseph Cole T	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan
Lynwood, Calif.	J. Jack Willard 4-46	R. W. Anderson	T. G. Dummitt T	John G. Blain	Warren Daetweiler	Paul W. Kerr
McAlester, Okla.*	V. Hubert Smith 5-44	Celest O'Bannon	E. L. McFarland T	Ode Williams S	Jack Grantham	G. R. Lackey, Sr.
McAllen, Tex.	Horace Etchison 4-45	A. Van Dresar S	A. Van Dresar T	W. F. Hartshorn S	Alfred S. Myers	N. L. Cannon

McKees Rocks, Pa	Charles W. Ashton B1-45	Charles J. Lanz	D. J. Buckley C	John Capuzzimati S	Charles Chamberlin	Fred Kwiatek
McKeesport, Pa	Frank Buchanan 1-46	Mary A. Fargot	Ben Rosenberg F	Luke F. Savage E	Paul G. McAtee	Guy Rodkey
Macon, Ga	Charles L. Bowden 11-45	Mrs. Viola R. Napier	Frank Brannan T	Watson Walker E	J. E. Dellinger	Robert L. Miller
Madison, Wis	F. Halsey Kraege 4-44	Alfred W. Bareis	John Stein C†	T. F. Harrington E	Richard Widmann	William H. McCormick
Mahanoy City, Pa	Patrick J. Foley B1-46	T. P. McLaughlin S	Harrison L. James T	Timothy B. VanBuren E	Stephen Engle	A. P. McLaughlin
Malden, Mass	John D. McCarthy	John E. Lukey	Cornelius A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Lorimer T. West	Frank J. Noonan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	B. J. Santoro 4-45	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	Ralph M. Robins	Stephen Johnston	A. W. Martensen
Manchester, N. H	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-46	Michael J. Quinn	Raoul E. Hebert F	Napoleon P. Sevigny S	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil
Manhattan, Kan	Ross E. Busenbark 5-46	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson F	E. C. Pfuetze	Clyde L. Morris	Clinton Bolte
Manitowoc, Wis	Martin Georgenson 4-45	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Mankato, Minn	C. K. Mayer 4-45	F. W. Bates	D. Donahoe F	A. M. Kircher	Ben E. Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury, Jr.
Mansfield, Ohio	William J. Locke 1-46	Charles Stecker	P. L. Kelly A	Fred B. Wolff	Frank Stahl	M. K. Bates
Maplewood, Mo	F. L. Martini 4-45	John P. Usher	R. T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson S	L. W. Browne	L. W. Browne
Maplewood tp, N. J	Milo S. Borden C1-45	Edward R. Arcularius	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	H. W. Heilmann	Louis Zimmer	Gustave Swan
Marblehead t, Mass	H. B. L. McIntosh C	William F. Bragdon	Clarence Chapman T	Raymond Burlingham E	John Q. S. Adams	S. Irving Chapman
Marietta, Ohio	Earl D. Schob 1-46	Hanley A. Hackett	Norman L. LaFaber A	A. E. Wilking	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marinette, Wis	Arnold H. Schmitt 5-44	Anne Murphy	Anne Murphy K	Andrew Anderson	Fred A. Schultz	George Murtha
Marion, Ind	Edward Wert 1-47	Mrs. Robert Custer	Mrs. Robert Custer K	Denver Hor er E	Burr Hamilton	Bert Owings
Marion, Ohio	Harry L. Dowlee 1-47	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Tom S. Cathers E	Owen Sifert	William E. Marks
Marlborough, Mass	Michael P. Cronin 1-46	Francis J. Bertrand	John Bigelow T†	Harry P. Loftus S†	Samuel Daoust	Albert E. Bergeron
Marquette, Mich	James J. Beckman 12-48	Mary A. Hogan	William E. Miller A	Stephen L. Garber	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Marshall, Tex.*	Louis W. Kariel C4-44	Joe McGilvray	Joe McGilvray C	H. J. Graeser M	Carl Bechtoldt	C. M. Ezell
Marshalltown, Iowa	W. B. Hull 4-45	Anne McMahon	G. B. Brown	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	H. F. Block
Marshfield, Wis	George J. Leonhard, Sr. 5-44	Elmer H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	A. J. Reeths	Walter Mueller	William Paape
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	J. W. Shane	Clyde Cecil	J. W. Muhleman
Martinsburg, W. Va	C. H. Dailey 7-44	George Johnson	F. G. Fawver T	C. J. Wever E	Roland S. Snyder	C. H. Dailey
Martinsville, Va	J. W. Booker, Jr. 8-46	C. P. Craig	C. P. Craig C	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Mason City, Iowa*	Carl Grupp 4-45	Pearl B. Kellogg	Bernard L. Main A	Willis Fitzgerald S	James Kelley†	Harold E. Wolfe
Massena, N. Y	Rollin A. Newton 4-45	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark K	Walter D. Clark E	Harlan Sharlow	Thomas O'Neil
Massillon, Ohio	S. Robert Weirich 1-46	Lewis Holcomb A	Joseph Putman T	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley S. Switter
Mattoon, Ill	E. E. Richardson 5-45	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	Thomas V. Wright	J. C. Weaver	T. W. Lynch
Maywood, Calif	Ben Lang 4-44	Isobel Hollar	C. Milan Canning F	Frank L. Dowell	Thomas Reid	Cliff Dugan
Maywood, Ill	Earle K. Broberg P5-44	Clarence Tevander	Ferrin O. Kaapke T	L. H. Sweeney	Eugene Humphreville	F. C. Feldmann
Meadville, Pa	Fred F. Whipple 1-46	G. Stanley Maxwell	J. S. Wyatt F	Roy L. Phillips E	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Medford, Mass	Walter E. Lawrence 1-46	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold R. Nicholson E	Thomas A. Qualey	William J. McLaughlin
Medford, Ore	C. A. Meeker 1-45	M. L. Alford R	Oris Crawford T	Frank H. Rogers	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie
Melrose, Mass	Carl A. Raymond 1-46	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glen S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton
Melrose Park, Ill	Andy H. Frenzel P5-45	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth
Memphis, Tenn	Walter Chandler 1-48	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	Carroll Seabrook
Menasha, Wis	William H. Jensen 4-44	Walter J. Dougherty	Frank A. Beck T	M. O. Clinton E	Paul Theimer	Alex Slomski
Menominee, Mich	Otto R. Eickmeyer† 4-44	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid C. Lundin S	(vacant)	Anton G. Jensen
Merced, Calif	Wilbur C. McMurry 4-44	J. J. Garibaldi	William White F	G. E. Winton E	George Lady	A. G. Buckingham
Meriden, Conn	Francis R. Danaher 1-46	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll
Meridian, Miss	Clint Vinson 1-45	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew T	John C. Watts E	W. F. C. Partin	Cecil C. Currie
Methuen t, Mass	Arthur Nicholson C	E. Vernon Sanborn	William H. Ruediger N	John V. Austin S	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill
Miami, Fla.*	Leonard K. Thomson 5-45	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller F	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	H. Leslie Quigg
Miami Beach, Fla.*	John H. Levi 6-45	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	Claude A. Renshaw M†	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
Michigan City, Ind	R. C. Fedder 1-47	Frank Wentland	George Gruse C	R. C. Fedder	Alfred Zoch	Joseph Wolf
Middlesborough, Ky	H. R. Giles 1-46	H. H. Hutcheson	I. M. Slusher F	A. W. Oaks	R. M. Knipp	Charles H. Minton

TABLE XVII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Middletown, Conn	Salvatore T. Ceibeta 10-44	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	Franklin F. Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Middletown, N. Y	T. Edward Brochu 1-46	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	Geary W. Chumard	C. William Bosch	Harry Holmbraker
Middletown, Ohio	Marvin D. Clark C1-46	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	L. P. Diefenbach E	Elmer Reed	Hugh King
Midland, Mich	Alex Shauger 5-44	Anna E. Coons	W. Pangborn A	James Reid	Stanley Sage	Fred Sayles
Milford t, Mass	Patrick Carroll C	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N	J. Frank Cahill S	B. M. Marmon	John J. Moloney
Millburn tp, N. J	Clarence A. Hill C1-46	Theodore L. Widmayer	George O. Lord T	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville, N. J	Raymond F. Goodwin 5-45	John H. Fisher	Clarence H. Reeves F	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Grover Wolverton
Milton t, Mass	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest Maynard E	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields
Milwaukee, Wis	John L. Bohn† 4-44	Walter A. Klein†	William Wendt C	Walter Swietlik	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky
Mineola, N. Y	Joseph Nohowec 4-45	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley Downs	George Powell	C. W. Skidmore
Minneapolis, Minn	Marvin L. Kline 7-45	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	F. T. Paul E	Earl A. Traeger	Joseph Jonas
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg 4-44	J. B. Schmidt	J. B. Schmidt A	S. K. Svenkeson	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh
Mishawaka, Ind	Joe A. Brady 1-47	Lorenzo B. Gamble	Verne N. Daniels C	James L. Stevens E	Thomas A. Pressler	Niels P. Hansen
Missoula, Mont	Dwight N. Mason 6-45	J. H Seidle	H. K. Powell T	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Harry M. Smith
Mitchell, S. D	Walter J. Dixon 5-44	Chris Hirning	Chris Hirning A	Charles A. Trimmer E	Asa Wheeler	L. W. Casey
Moberly, Mo	Thomas J. Tydings	George H. Mitchell	C. P. Broaddus F	Carl Haynes	Mose Alexander	Amos Magruder
Mobile, Ala	Ernest M. Megginson	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	Harry L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	Dudley McFadyen
Modesto, Calif	Carl W. Shannon 4-47	Rex E. Gailfus A	W. B. Devlin T	F. J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	E. E. Arington
Moline, Ill	A. Henry Arp 5-45	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Robert M. Benell S	John H. Polchow	Ben DeJaeger
Monessen, Pa	Joseph Lescanac 1-46	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Peter Amann S	James A. Hanam	Michael Ferencz
Monroe, La	H. H. Benoit 7-44	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. I. Neel	F. J. Roddy	B. L. Brantley
Monroe, Mich	George Danz, Sr. 1-46	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fischer T	Jack Ellis	Edmond Dubois	Jesse Fisher
Monrovia, Calif	George H. Williams 4-46	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	Garth H. Duell E	Guy H. Shaw	F. L. Scott
Montclair, N. J	B. H. Faulkner 5-44	Joseph D. McKee	William J. Minsch F	Alan W. Hastings	Arthur W. Bilby	James Lennon
Monterey, Calif.*	J. R. Perrey 5-45	Clyde Dorsey	Claude C. Smith A	Manuel S. Perry	H. A. Morgan	Fred H. Moore
Montgomery, Ala	Cyrus B. Brown	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	W. A. Gayle	R. L. Lampley	R. B. King
Morgantown, W. Va.*	H. B. Pugh 7-44	Russell K. Bolton	Russell K. Bolton T	J. E. Snyder E	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. W. Smith
Morristown, N. J	Clyde Potts 1-45	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Moultrie, Ga.*	E. Reynolds 10-45	G. A. Shaver M	G. A. Shaver M	J. M. Leverette E	G. B. Hunt	T. D. Bell
Moundsville, W. Va	John K. Chase 7-45	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	O. S. Chambers E	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk
Mount Carmel, Pa	Elmer J. Delcamp B1-46	E. J. Fincato	Harry Sheridan F	Harry W. Jones E	Frank Galitski	Abe Morgan
Mount Clemens, Mich	Donald R. Westendorf 5-45	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Donald Smith A	E. L. Pettingill E	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.*	None	Robert K. Boyer M	Thomas R. Knowlson T	F. Meneilly S	James E. Wood	Charles W. Senn
Mount Vernon, Ill	Berthold Borden 5-45	John M. Ayers	John M. Ayers K	Lyman V. Grigg S	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg
Mount Vernon, N. Y	W. Hart Hussey 1-48	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	M. I. Silverstein
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Forrest L. Sparks 1-46	Maude Appleton	Maude Appleton A	Charles Phillips E	U. G. Pickard	Laurel McDonald
Muncie, Ind	John C. Hampton 1-47	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	John D. Lewis	Archie McCabe	William Vaught
Munhall, Pa	Albert Williams 1-46	Harry Percival	Clayton McClure T	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Earl K. Gable
Muscatine, Iowa	Raymond E. Dunker	H. H. Hanson R	Matthew Westrate C	I. V. Howenstine E	H. D. Bierman	Mark Taylor
Muskegon, Mich.*	Gustave L. Lundborg 1-45	R. F. Cooper	Fred A. Backstrom A	Roy S. Winters M	Christ M. Smith	Peter Hansen
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	F. R. Rockenbach 4-45	R. J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph T. Wilson S	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. B. Hudson 4-44	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Brice Patrick E	Gerald Goodin	Ben Hayes

Nampa, Idaho	A. E. Lindsey 5-45	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	Louis T. Lessinger	John Wakefield
Nanticoke, Pa	John Paulus 1-46	Frank Marcinkowski	Evan J. Williams, Jr. F	William Samuels E	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
Nashua, N. H	Eugene H. Lemay 1-46	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T	Fred L. Clark E	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Nashville, Tenn	Thos. L. Cummings 6-47	P. L. Woodward	H. L. Baird F	Eugene Bryan E	H. D. Demonbreum	John F. Griffin
Natchez, Miss	William J. Byrne 1-45	Audley B. Conner	William J. Byrne	W. H. Wilson S	None	E. M. Thomas
Natick t, Mass	C. Ray Bennett C	James H. Fleming	Walter D. Leavitt T	Benjamin G. Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
National City, Calif	Frederick J. Thatcher 4-46	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	C. B. Ireland E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Batee
Naugatuck, Conn	Leo J. Brophy 5-45	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Harold Murtha S	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
Needham t, Mass	David Murdoch C	E. Bertha Behnke	Melville W. Grant A	Lester W. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
Neenah, Wis	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-44	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	A. G. Prunuske E	H. P. Heup	Irving Stilp
Neptune tp, N. J	R. R. Gracey C	John W. Knox	Arthur H. Pharo T	Herman S. Johnson	Earl Lawlor	S. William Maas
New Albany, Ind	Raymond L. Jaegers 1-47	James G. Ferrell	James G. Ferrell K	Addison T. Jackson E	George W. Hanen	William C. Bates
New Bedford, Mass	Arthur N. Harriman 1-46	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	John W. Davies
New Bern, N. C	Ray Henderson	John F. Rhodes†	H. K. Land F	William B. Bartling	A. A. Kafer, Jr	Edward Belangia
New Britain, Conn	George A. Quigley 4-44	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	Martin H. Horwitz	William J. Noble	William C. Hart
New Brunswick, N. J	Richard V. Mulligan	John F. Boyce	John L. Snitzler T	Richard V. Mulligan	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox
New Castle, Ind	Sidney E. Baker 1-47	Percy Scott	Percy Scott T	Earnest Guyer	George Van Zant	Don Long
New Castle, Pa	John F. Haven 1-48	C. Ed Brown	A. A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	James Thomas	Willis McMullen
New Haven, Conn	John W. Murphy 1-46	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	John M. Golden	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New Iberia, La	William Lourd 5-44	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	Thomas J. Jones E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Kensington, Pa	W. C. Walley 1-46	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	E. J. Patterson	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
New London, Conn.*	Lewis B. Doane 10-44	Henry L. McGuire	Carey Congdon F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney †
New Orleans, La	Robert S. Maestri 5-46	George Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Michael Kelly	F. P. Rivard†	George Reyer
New Philadelphia, Ohio	Paul E. Winger 1-46	Lester B. Stonebrook	Lester B. Stonebrook A	James B. Rankin S	T. W. Ferris	Emery Gintz
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Stanley W. Church 1-48	Charles Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York, N. Y	F. H. LaGuardia 1-46	H. Warren Hubbard	Joseph McGoldrick C	Irving V. A. Huie	Patrick J. Walsh	Lewis J. Valentine
Newark, N. J	Vincent J. Murphy 5-45	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.	Charles G. Burnet	Matthew J. Bolger†
Newark, Ohio	James E. Neighbor 1-46	Stanley O. Coyle A	S. O. Coyle A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail Christman
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Herbert A. Warden 1-48	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth D. Jones C†	Robert Todd S	E. Leo Brady†	Fred G. Brown
Newburyport, Mass	John M. Kelleher	William D. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	C. Frank Creeden	James Sullivan
Newport, Ky.*	Oscar Hesch, Jr. 1-48	P. L. McLane	C. A. Voet F	A. H. Root	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston
Newport, R. I	Herbert E. Macauley 1-45	Henry B. Whalen	George A. Bisson T	Jo' n H. Finn	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.*	R. Cowles Taylor P9-44	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	J. C. Biggins M	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Newton, Iowa	A. M. Miller 4-45	H. J. Lammers	Marc Hickman T	H. L. Scott S	William Koppin	C. R. Hooper
Newton, Kan.*	George Sharp 4-44	E. D. Raffety	E. D. Raffety K	R. M. Dick E	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Newton, Mass	Paul M. Goddard 11-45	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	Ernest A. Harvey E	John L. Keating	Michael J. Hughes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Stephen A. Lamb 1-48	George J. Rickert	Eugene Creagh C	H. Wesley Clark E	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
Niles, Mich	W. F. Morgridge 4-44	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	John Parnell	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates
Niles, Ohio	Elmer E. Fisher	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	John F. McGlynn	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas
Norfolk, Neb	A. W. Breyer 4-45	A. O. Hazen	A. W. Breyer	H. H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	E. N. Anderson
Norfolk, Va.*	Joseph D. Wood P9-44	John D. Corbell	Charles B. Borland M	Walter H. Taylor III	Edward J. Cannon	John F. Woods
Norman, Okla.*	H. Vern Thornton	T. C. Barrowman	W. K. Newton A		Paul Sherman	B. S. Ingram
Norristown, Pa	W. R. Hendrickson B1-46	William S. Bowen S	William P. Sutch T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Miles A. Riley	George Bausewine
North Adams, Mass	Cornelius E. O'Brien 1-45	Albert L. Fuller	Percy F. Kittredge T	V. Herbert Gordon	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon
North Attleboro t, Mass	Ralph L. Harden C	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
North Bergen tp, N. J	Paul F. Cullum 5-47	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph J. McLaughlin	John Simmen
North Braddock, Pa	P. J. McLeigh B	John O. Jones S	John O. Jones K	John Ballock	George Scherbaum	John J. Duhon
North Little Rock, Ark	O. W. Neeley	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
North Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas E. Beatty 1-46	Frederick A. Martin	Julius J. Stahl T	Alfred S. DeNise S	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
North Platte, Neb.	Sydney P. McFarland 4-45	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T	J. C. Stack S	C. E. Hines	W. A. Lindekugel
North Providence t, R. I.	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Myles W. Joyce	Jay M. Zimmerman	Wallace I. Robertson T	Charles Lavey	Fred F. Knight	Frederick A. Hoefert
Northampton, Mass.	Edmond J. Lampron† 1-46	John P. Foley	Horace C. La Fleur A	Wallace A. Howes	Thomas W. Hurley	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t, Mass.	James J. Sughrue C	Mrs. R. F. Keeler	Stanley Gray T	Daniel C. Duggan, Jr. S	William O. Aldrich	J. Albert Cullen
Norwalk, Conn.	Robert B. Oliver 10-45	Oscar L. Amundsen	Stephen Dokus C	George Stout	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah Dorney
Norwich, Conn.	Richard L. Norman 6-44	Richard F. Marks	Alexander Jordan T	William J. Delaney S	Joseph P. Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy
Norwood t, Mass.*	Harry B. Butters C1-45	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	John Gahagan†	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan
Norwood, Ohio	Frank J. Ward 12-45	John Gerdsen	George Lyle A	Albert Ellis	Thomas G. Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Nutley, N. J.	Charles A. Sherwood 5-44	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife F	Dudley R. Shepard E	Joseph J. Journey	John Jameson
Oak Park, Ill	R. F. McMaster P4-45	Harry N. Leadaman	(Vacancy)	M. S. Dutton	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema
Oakland, Calif.*	John F. Slavich 7-45	Frank C. Colbourn	Russell C. Horstmann A	Walter N. Frickstad S	William G. Lutkey	Robert P. Tracy
Ogden, Utah	Kent S. Bramwell 1-46	Joseph Dykes	M. L. Critchlow A	William B. Wood	O. A. Owens	T. R. Johnson
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Francis B. Burns	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	Charles Lord E	Francis Cadieux	Herbert Myers
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne 1-48	C. S. Hetrick	Richard R. VanKirk F	J. M. Sharp	Thomas A. Owens	Joseph Damon
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	R. A. Hefner 4-47	Earle Simon	F. G. Baker A	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee, Okla.	T. J. Dean 4-44	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	Paul Swain	Erie Upton
Old Forge, Pa.	James Tedesco B1-46	Gino Beviglia S†	Gino Beviglia K†	Thomas Ventre	John F. Fries	Nicholas Salerno
Olean, N. Y.	Thomas A. Gustafson†	E. W. Sturm	F. C. Kamler A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr., E	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey
Olympia, Wash.	J. T. Trullinger	B. F. Hume	M. Y. Haskett F	O. G. Murray	Phil W. Lynch	Roy Kelly
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler 5-45	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Harry Knudsen F	Harry Trustin	D. A. O'Connor	John J. Pszanowski
Oneida, N. Y.	Robert J. Burns 1-46	Lucy M. Rice	Albert Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	J. A. Murphy
Oneonta, N. Y.	A. F. Carson 12-45	(Vacancy)	James D. VanWoert T	F. M. Gurney E	Michael H. Stapleton	R. J. Simmons
Ontario, Calif.	Taylor M. Peterson 4-46	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Neal D. Smith E	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Orange, N. J.	Wm. Howe Davis 5-46	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph P. McGonnell
Orangeburg, S. C.	Arthur C. Walker 10-45	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	J. F. Pearson	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Orlando, Fla.	William Beardall	E. H. McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	J. C. Stone
Oshkosh, Wis.	George F. Oaks 4-45	Roger Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Carl Strey	George Revland	William Golz
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Lake M. Crookham 4-45	Laura Spooner	Edward L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	William Pyle, Sr.	G. Owen Crispin
Ossining, N. Y.	Thomas H. Barnes P1-45	Lewis H. Acker	Ralph Roberts T	Frank W. Becker S	William Johnson	Spencer Purdy
Oswego, N. Y.	J. T. M Caffrey 1-46	Henry P. Coonan	W. A. Leask T	John Collins†	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin 5-47	H. W. Farnsworth	Paul A. Doherty F	Joseph Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Walter M. Keim
Ottawa, Kan.	L. C. Geiger 4-44	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock
Ottumwa, Iowa	David A. Nevin 4-45	Frank Gibbons	G. E. Rhoads F	John F. Maring	Samuel D. Russell	Doyle Jones
Owensboro, Ky.	Fred L. Weir 1-46	E. J. Rhodes	W. T. Young F	Glenn Lovern	Frank L. Taylor	Vernie Bidwell
Owosso, Mich.	J. Edwin Ellis 4-44	G. A. Van Epps	Amel Stein T	Walter Bennett	Claud Craig	Ted Rice
Paducah, Ky.*	Wayne C. Seaton 1-48	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	W. E. Bryant
Painesville, Ohio.*	J. W. Jouchin P1-46	John D. Briesemeister	John D. Briesemeister A	C. S. Fullerton M	L. J. Elliott	W. G. Carrig
Palestine, Tex.	R. H. McLeod 4-45	J. G. Hardgrave S	Tom Willison F	J. B. Early E	H. H. Padon	E. G. Tomkins

Palo Alto, Calif.	J. B. Blois 7-44	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. H. Anderson E	Louis Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pampa, Tex.*	Fred Thompson 4-44	Mabel Davis S	Mabel Davis S	L. B. Haggard S	Ben R. White	Ray Dudley
Panama City, Fla.*	H. G. Fannin	J. S. Newbern	J. S. Newbern K	A. C. Van Horn, Jr.	R. L. Caswell	G. W. McCal
Paris, Tex.	John W. Barnes 5-44	J. A. Binnion S	John W. Barnes	Walter F. Hicks E	Jodie Moss	Jack Reeves
Park Ridge, Ill.	James D. Tierney 5-45	Leopold E. Fleissner	C. F. Nast T	Fred Diesness S	George Duwel	H. Johnson
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Golden Underwood† 4-44	Myrtle L. Hoffmann	Golden Underwood F†	L. G. Merrill E	Archie Cook	Clarence W. Hylbert
Parma, Ohio	Sylvestor Augustine 1-46	George Weckerling A	George Weckerling A	Frank Latimer S	None	Garry Burczyk
Parsons, Kan.	Earl Minton 4-45	D. M. Raymond	E. R. Gould F	John C. Harvey E	E. G. Parsons	J. Max Hillyard
Pasadena, Calif.*	Carl G. Wopschall C5-45	Bessie Chamberlain	Harold M. Hines C†	John H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	Neil F. Anderson
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini 5-47	Arthur D. Bolton	Guy A. Demuro C†	Benjamin F. Turner	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks
Paterson, N. J.	William P. Furrey 12-45	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning, Jr. C	Vincent Scanlan E	Thomas L. Coyle	James Walker
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy 1-45	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	Joseph A. Ranguette	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe 12-45	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Frank J. McCarthy	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Peekskill, N. Y.	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-46	Harry B. Foshay	Harold H. Lent F	Harry Swan†	David Cleveland	Joseph A. Lillis
Pekin, Ill.	J. Norman Shade 5-47	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	P. P. Schermer S	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. L. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Pensacola, Fla.*	Walter E. Wicke 6-45	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel C	A. E. Langford M	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell
Peoria, Ill.	E. N. Woodruff 5-45	A. D. Davidson	L. E. Kauffman C	W. P. Conrad	John Buchele	J. E. Wombacher
Perth Amboy, N. J.	John A. Delaney 5-46	Philip P. Costello	Edward J. Dalton C	Stephen F. Balinski	Joseph Plas	John F. Murray
Peru, Ind.	J. O. Miller 1-47	Marjorie Blue	Marjorie Blue T	Ivel Pence	Carl Ahnert	William T. Webster
Petersburg, Va.*	Alex. Hamilton, Jr. 9-46	William F. Spotswood	William F. Spotswood C	W. W. Cotton E	J. N. Farmer	Charles A. Ryburn, Jr.
Phenix City, Ala	Elmer E. Reese	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	H. D. Cobb	John Newsome	J. W. Perry
Philadelphia, Pa.	Bernard Samuel 1-48	William W. Felton	Robert C. White C	John H. Neeson	William F. Cowden	Howard P. Sutton
Phillipsburg, N. J.	John F. O'Donnell 5-46	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	Harry W. Mixell E	Elsworth E. Kocher	Theodore Booth
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Newell W. Stewart 5-44	Joseph C. Furst	Alice Mosier A	Richard Bennett E	L. B. Barnum	James T. Duane
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins B1-46	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	James Dunn	William J. Kelly†
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Emmett Sanders 4-45	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell E	George Alford	M. L. Galligher
Piqua, Ohio.*	J. H. Thoma 1-46	Cloyd Smith	Anna H. Sager F†	Albert Schroeder E	Gilbert Grove	Frank Strickling
Pittsburg, Kan.	Wilbur O. Myers 4-45	Agnes M. Young	D. W. Decker F	James Row E	Walter C. Campbell	T. M. Stowers
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully 1-46	Edward W. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	Frank M. Roessing	William H. Davis	H. B. Scott
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon 1-46	John J. Fitzgerald	J. Edward Hayn T	Leon H. Reed	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan
Pittston, Pa.	John J. Reilly 1-46	John D. McNulty	S. C. Grablick F	Joseph A. Walsh	Frank Castner	Leo A. Tierney
Plainfield, N. J.	Dixon C. Philips 1-45	E. C. Burfeind†	Ross R. Deardorff F	H. Edwin Bush E	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch
Plains tp, Pa.	None	Anna Roonyet	Joseph Trosko F	Joseph Guerra S	Joseph Mikelski	J. H. Chehutske
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Merritt Spear 1-46	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T	Jesse B. Hackney S	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor
Plymouth t, Mass.	James A. White C	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Brokenshire B1-45	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth J. Guest C	Richard Shaw S	John Kearney	Lawrence L. Kindig
Pocatello, Idaho	C. D. Moore	Maud Worel†	Maud Worel T†	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Pomona, Calif.	James B. Pettit 5-45	H. A. Leigh	Addison C. Philpott F	James B. Pettit	Dan Zans	J. B. Ashurst
Ponca City, Okla.	F. M. Overstreet 5-44	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	L. A. Cann M	Joe May	Joe McFadden
Pontiac, Mich.*	Phillip Sauer 4-44	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank W. Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	T. L. Raulston 5-47	Ralph A. Sauner	Olivia Brown T	W. R. Bollinger E	Barney Leimkuehler	Frank Zadnick, Jr.
Port Arthur, Tex.*	R. L. Rutan	Joyce Campbell	Joyce Campbell F	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker
Port Chester, N. Y.	W. Burdell Banister	Amerigo J. DeChiara	Harry Wunsch T	Francis I. McGrath E	John Rathgeb	A. Leo Brogan
Port Huron, Mich.	George C. Higgins 4-45	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Leonard G. Howell M	George Hisscock	Thomas Davidson
Portland, Me.*	George A. Harrison C	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May	Oliver T. Sanborn	John F. Newell
Portland, Ore.	Earl Riley 1-45	J. O. Bredemeier A	Kenneth L. Cooper F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles
Portsmouth, N. H.	Charles M. Dale 1-45	Edward J. Hopley	Remick H. Laighton A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Portsmouth, Ohio.*	John Salladay 1-46	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	J. F. Parkinson M	Robert Leedom	Ray Brown
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson A	F. J. Bergeron E	W. B. Sykes	J. M. Broughton
Pottstown, Pa.	Lewis P. Sweeney B1-46	Edmund W. Critchley S	B. Frank Christman T	Donald Maurer S	Richard Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord 1-46	F. A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Frank M. Doran 1-46	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George E. Leadbitter
Providence, R. I.	Dennis J. Roberts 1-45	W. Earl Dodd	Walter H. Reynolds F	Charles A. McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	James J. Cusick
Provo, Utah	Maurice Harding 1-46	I. G. Bench	Iva J. Benson A	Joseph H. Swapp	Earl Finlayson	J. D. Boyd
Pueblo, Colo.	B. L. Beaty P1-48	Mary E. Weaver	Charles E. Saxton F	Ray H. Talbot	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Quincy, Ill.	Ed. J. Schneidman 5-45	Duke Schroer	John Wise C	James Potter E	Frank Hummelt	Peter F. Hartman
Quincy, Mass.	Charles A. Ross 1-45	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo E. Mullin A	James F. Donovan	William J. Sands	John J. Avery
Racine, Wis.	Francis H. Wendt 4-45	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas T. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke
Rahway, N. J.	David Armstrong 1-45	Samuel R. Morton	James H. Jones T	Charles S. Bush E	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews 7-45	J. E. Sawyer	Graham H. Andrews F	Roy L. Williamson	W. R. Butts	J. Winder Bryan
Rapid City, S. D.*	T. E. Burrington 5-44	None	Victor Dreger T	J. H. Lake M	George E. Engler	Charles R. Arnold
Reading t, Mass.	Herbert K. Miller C	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane
Reading, Pa.	J. Henry Stump 1-48	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Harry J. Brown	William P. Birney
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English 1-45	Amy E. Shinn	K. M. Wyskoff F	Ensley M. White	J. Hoffman	Harold A. Davidson
Redlands, Calif.	Edward T. Fletcher 4-46	C. P. Hook	C. P. Hook K	George S. Hinckley	E. R. Thomas	O. A. Peterson
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Clyde Marsh 4-45	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	Delos L. Bundy	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen
Redwood City, Calif.*	Floyd D. Granger	Ralph S. Dodge	Ralph S. Dodge T	R. W. Mead M	M. E. Ryan	C. R. Collins
Reidsville, N. C.*	John Hester 7-44	E. P. Nichols	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	R. A. Allen
Reno, Nev.	Harry E. Stewart 5-47	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	James Glynn E	L. F. Dombrosch	Harry Fletcher
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Thomas S. H. Clark 12-45	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly	Alfred T. Kaufman E	Terrence Barney	Richard S. Goode
Revere, Mass.	Raymond E. Carey 1-46	Rita Bishop	Andrew A. Casassa T	Michael O'Donnell	T. J. McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe
Richmond, Calif.*	F. E. Tiller 6-44	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones
Richmond, Ind.	John R. Britten 1-47	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	S. W. Hodgin E	Harry Williams	Ellis H. Duckett
Richmond, Va.	Gordon B. Ambler 9-44	William T. Wells	J. M. Miller C	Gamble M. Bowers	A. F. Taylor	E. Hutson Organ
Richmond Heights, Mo.	B. W. LaTourette 4-44	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	Thomas H. Brown
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	H. I. Lowe 5-44	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	E. G. Alberque, Jr.	Thomas J. Patt	Phil Obach
Ridgewood, N. J.	Frank D. Livermore 5-47	Wilbur Morris	Clarence N. Malone F	Frank D. Livermore	Arthur J. DeMouth	J. S. F. Sommerrock
River Rouge, Mich.	Edmund T. Higgins	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters K	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen
Riverside, Calif.	Walter C. Davison 1-45	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Lee Nafzgar E	Ray Allen	Nestor N. Brule
Roanoke, Va.*	Leo F. Henebry	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins	H. C. Ferguson†
Rochester, Minn.	Paul A. Grassle 4-45	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	A. C. Smith E	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins
Rochester, N. H.	Walter H. Wood 1-45	D. Arlene Baker	Walter H. Wood	Ralph O. Meader S	Gordon G. Cushing	William H. Gibbs
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker 1-46	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	August H. Wagener	John Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	Fred Sealy
Rock Island, Ill.	Robert P. Galbraith 5-45	Martin T. Rudgren	Martin T. Rudgren C	W. J. Gallagher	August Schmidt	Herman Sehnert
Rockford, Ill.	C. H. Bloom 5-45	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	H. S. Merz E†	T. D. Blake	Folke Bengston
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Walter J. Halliday 4-44	Frank A. Ernst	George Wetgen T†	Frank J. Lyons S	B. F. Hughes	Thomas A. Eibler

Rocky Mount N. C.*	J. R. Bennett 5-45	L. B. Aycock M	L. B. Aycock M	George P. Womble	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas
Rome, Ga.*	John E. Yarbrough C1-45	F. L. Sammons S	F. L. Sammons K	Samuel S. King M	W. T. McKinney	H. W. Quarles
Rome, N. Y.	John C. Schantz 1-46	James A. Doyle	Walter S. Barber T	Fred L. Martin	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph T. Owens
Roselle, N. J.	George H. Burt 1-46	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	John B. Hill	George S. Wright	Iver J. Petersen
Roswell, N. M.*	Thomas J. Hall 4-44	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	Lea Rowland M	Rue Chrisman	H. L. Eller
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Grant D. Maudlin 1-46	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray Hayward
Rutherford, N. J.	Martin P. Nelson	Harold J. Landshof	A. H. Yereance F	Fred H. Hackenburg	W. F. Telschow	Charles M. Williams
Rutland, Vt.	Wayne Temple 2-45	Henry P. Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Richard H. Royce	A. H. Koltonski	Harold Potter

Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk 1-46	H. G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister
Saginaw, Mich.*	Eric F. Wieneke 4-45	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	George H. Nicoll
St. Augustine, Fla.*	A. K. Sessoms 1-45	Edna Hyden	Herbert Gooch T	Richard Francis S	W. B. Parkhill	V. S. Stuart
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro 4-47	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	Richard W. Halteman	Earl Bricker	J. Edward Duckworth
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A. A. Lingemann P1-45	Walter Pratt	Walter Pratt K	Robert Harrison	Philip Eckout	Harold Lanstra
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon 4-44	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	R. E. Borrowman E	J. J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick
St. Joseph, Mo	Phil J. Welch 4-46	Thomas J. Lysaght	K. T. Boyle C	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	Melvin Swepston
St. Louis, Mo.	Aloys P. Kaufmann 11-44	Joe Gallagher	Louis Nolte C	Arthur C. Meyers S	Frank Egenriether	James J. Mitchell
St. Paul, Minn.	John J. McDonough 6-44	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Charles J. Tierney
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	George S. Patterson 7-45	R. E. Henry	R. E. Henry F	H. R. Topping	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn
Salem, Mass	Edward A. Coffey	Augustine Toomey	John V. Cook A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Salem, Ohio	R. R. Johnson 1-46	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Ralph N. Stoffer
Salem, Ore.	I. M. Doughton 12-44	Alfred Mundt R	Paul H. Hauser T	J. H. Davis	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto
Salina, Kan.*	Edmond Morgenstern 4-45	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker K	Leland Srack S	J. E. Travis	Edgar Heyl
Salinas, Calif.*	Edson G. Thomas 6-45	Geraldine Teichert†	Geraldine Teichert K†	Donald Davies E	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
Salisbury, Md.	I. Virgil Hitchens 5-46	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	W. Clarke Gardner	Walter B. Disharoon	William Chatham
Salisbury, N. C.*	R. E. Ramsay	Elizabeth Massey	H. C. Holmes M	J. A. English	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Salt Lake City, Utah	Earl J. Glade 1-48	Ethel Macdonald	Milton E. Lipman T	W. D. Beers E	Joseph K. Piercey	Reed E. Vetterli
San Angelo, Tex.*	Harvey H. Allen 4-44	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody T	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	C. O. Reed
San Antonio, Tex.	Gus B. Mauermann 6-45	Sam C. Bennett	Alfred Callaghan T	Thomas H. Coghill E	C. A. Hart	Aubrey Hopkins
San Bernardino, Calif.	W. C. Seccombe 5-45	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Edgar T. Ham S	Neal C. Niday	James W. Cole
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Harold Y. Carrico 4-45	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Hugh Wood E†	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego, Calif.*	Haryle E. Knox	Fred W. Sick	J. S. Barber C	F. A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson
San Francisco, Calif	Roger D. Lapham 1-48	David A. Barry	Harold J. Boyd C	H. C. Vensano	Albert J. Sullivan	Charles W. Dullea
San Gabriel, Calif.	Albert J. Grieb 4-46	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	William H. Stearns S	Homer Mann	Francis L. Carpenter†
San Jose, Calif.*	H. A. Young P7-44	John L. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	H. J. Flannery E	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black
San Leandro, Calif.*	Helen L. C. Lawrence 4-44	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings K	Ray L. Billings M	B. X. Whitaker	Joseph Peralta
San Mateo, Calif.*	Claude J. Hirschey 4-45	Belton Rhodes	C. A. Ginnever T	W. D. Soule M	Hugh F. Morris	Thomas F. Burke
Sandusky, Ohio*	George J. Apel	Carl Breining	Carl Breining T	R. R. Smith	Wilson McLaughlin	Ronald G. Bravard
Sanford, Fla.*	Edward Higgins C1-45	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	James Moughton S	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams
Santa Ana, Calif	Asa Hoffman	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	H. M. Neighbour E	John Luxembourger	George G. Boyd
Santa Barbara, Calif	Patrick J. Maher 5-45	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	L. R. Greeson
Santa Cruz, Calif.	F. R. Fulmer 7-45	E. V. Patten	E. V. Patten T	Philip J. Sousa	Louis Gomes	Al Huntsman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Manuel Lujan 4-44	Lawrence Tamme	Lawrence Tamme T	Dave Thornburg E	E. B. Healy	Manuel C. Montoya
Santa Monica, Calif.	Leonard J. Murray 12-47	D. C. Freeman	D. C. Freeman F	William W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	C. E. Webb
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Ernest A. Eymann 4-44	Agnes A. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams S	Lloyd D. Rhoades	Melvin F. Flohr
Sapulpa, Okla.*	O. L. Humes 5-44	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Fred M. Boone M	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Sarasota, Fla.	E. A. Smith 1-46	J. E. Richards	J. E. Richards K	J. Fred Chapman	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery 1-47	Jerome V. Pitney	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F	Nellie Ainsworth	John S. Hickey	Patrick Rox

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Saugus t, Mass.	Harold P. Rice C	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	Carl E. Chapman†	George B. Drew†	John T. Stuart
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	T. B. McKinney 5-44	R. R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Henry A. Sherman M	Frank F. Trombley	J. W. Welsh
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble 1-45	P. J. McNamara	H. B. Grimshaw F	C. W. Hurst	W. S. Blanton	William M. Hall
Scarsdale, N. Y.	John K. Starkweather 4-45	Edward H. Jackson	Anson McLoud T	Harry J. Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Mills Ten Eyck 1-48	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	Leroy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Scottsbluff, Neb.	Earl I. Mead 4-45	H. E. Brown	Charles H. Blackburn F	Irvin Parrish S	George Williams	James A. Hedge
Scranton, Pa.	Howard J. Snowdon 1-46	Samuel H. Bevan	Foster W. Nauman C	Arthur Davis	E. B. Lewis	Walter Kime
Seattle, Wash.	W. F. Devin 6-44	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	W. C. Morse	William Fitzgerald	H. D. Kimsey
Sedalia, Mo.	A. H. Wilks 5-46	E. J. Thomas	E. J. Thomas K	E. E. Herrman E	John Lueck	H. Anderson
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns 10-44	R. M. Watters	L. P. Burns F	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	H. L. Dickerson
Seminole, Okla.	J. C. Cravens 5-45	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken 1-48	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson
Shaler tp, Pa.	Gilbert B. Leslie P1-48	J. Wynn Thompson	Malcolm C. Smith T	F. G. Ross E	(five companies)	John Schissler
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade B1-46	John Wary	George W. Shade	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller
Sharon, Pa.	Myron W. Jones 1-48	Florence Lansdowne	E. H. Whitehead F	Griff W. Nicholls E	John R. Davies	William Stuart
Shawnee, Okla.*	G. A. Malsbury 5-44	J. C. Coleman	Henry Craig A	T. E. Thompson M	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd
Sheboygan, Wis.	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-45	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	John Stranberg	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Shelbyville, Ind.	James M. Pierce 1-47	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Samuel Gardner S	Albert Banschbach	Charles Goebel
Shelton, Conn.	Ralph C. Booth 1-45	J. Sterling Edwards	J. Sterling Edwards K	V. B. Clarke E	Frank W. Cramer	William Donovan
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak B1-46	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Frank Lipinski T	James J. Doyle S	Frank Grutza	John Maher
Sheridan, Wyo.	L. C. Booth 1-46	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	James MacLennan	Guy Webb	John C. Hendrickson
Sherman, Tex.*	T. F. Aston 4-45	T. J. Long	Lee H. Powell M	Lee H. Powell M	Ed Capps	G. L. Tribble
Shorewood, Wis.*	John J. Cary P4-46	John L. Jones	John J. Cary M†	William D. Stockwell	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell 11-46	L. T. Baker A	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	S. J. Flores	C. C. Russell
Sioux City, Iowa	Forrest M. Olson 3-44	Carl Norrbom	Dale A. Anderson F	Peter Asprey	Charles B. Kuhl	G. F. Wheelock
Sioux Falls, S. D.	C. M. Whitfield 5-44	G. W. Elmen A	E. M. Reiley T	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl E. Hunt	Fred Searls
Somerville, Mass.	G. Edward Bradley 1-46	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Pavey 1-47	Marie H. Nelson	Ralph H. Longfield C	Clyde E. Williams E	Charles DeVleeschower	Harry T. Everett
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes 5-46	J. W. Londeree R	W. G. Moore T	M. C. Catlette E	Charles J. Schmidt	A. Brabban
South Gate, Calif.	Francis W. Bunnett 4-44	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Frank E. Alderman E	William F. Carleton	John C. Gutting
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Plotz 5-44	H. W. Daehling	H. W. Daehling K	H. Wink S	Raymond Gee	Frank Breiesemeiste
South Orange, N. J.	Spencer Miller, Jr. P5-45	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	Joseph J. Dreyer S	John C. Loughran	Peter J. Loughran
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Charles F. Hutchins 4-46	Don H. Dollison	Don H. Dollison K	Frank H. Clough M	John F. Smith	E. C. Setzer
South Portland, Me.*	Leroy W. Higgins C	J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Herman C. Kendall†	Horace S. Jose†	Horace S. Jose†
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	E. R. Van Ness E	Frank Chartowich	Charles Van Deventer
South St. Paul, Minn.	A. O. Elder 4-45	John F. O'Donnell R	Joseph Jerhoff T	Ralph Monson E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Southbridge t, Mass.	Leo Cournoyer C	Clarinthe P. Boyer	Joseph E. Desrosier A	John G. Clarke E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Spartanburg, S. C.	Jennings Thompson 5-45	I. T. Williams	Jennings L. Thompson F	Harwood Beebe E	W. O. Blackwell	Joe H. Hill
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin 6-45	Wallace N. Sproul†	Otto A. Dirkes F	Arthur R. Meehan	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr. 4-47	Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	Harry B. Luers	Thomas J. Kelly	Frank Healey
Springfield, Mass.	J. Albin Anderson, Jr. 1-46	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Benjamin H. Grout S	Herbert C. Root	Raymond P. Gallagher
Springfield, Mo.	Harry B. Carr 4-44	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	L. A. Weeks E	W. R. Price	Warren J. Hayes
Springfield, Ohio*	John H. Voller	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet

Stamford, Conn.	Charles E. Moore 11-44	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Statesville, N. C.	J. Wesley Jones 5-47	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	G. C. McCrary
Staunton, Va.*	William A. Grubert 9-44	C. V. Herndon	H. E. Baylor T	E. H. Stockdon E	E. H. Dabney	J. M. Webb
Steelton, Pa.	John C. Craig 1-46	Charles E. Newbaker S	Charles E. Newbaker K	Claude W. Baskin	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Sterling, Ill.	Ronald E. Shawger 5-47	T. J. McDonnell	Elmer Janssen F	D. L. Metzger	Connel Nicol	Curtis Bucker
Steubenville, Ohio	George W. Floto 1-46	Virginia Ferguson	Thomas J. McDonald A	Paul V. Jenkins	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham
Stevens Point, Wis.	G. F. Clayton	Clara Trierweiler	Alois L. Jacoboski C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeamsn
Stillwater, Okla.	L. E. McConkey P	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier E	Ray Pence	Gene Hoyt
Stockton, Calif.*	Ralph W. Fay 1-45	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	Lyle Payton E	R. E. Thompson	Harold A. Vogelsang
Stoneham t, Mass.	Fred A. Schneider C	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George A. Holden T	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Stowe tp, Pa.	William G. Blumling C	Edward T. Irwin	C. R. Davis C		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Stratford t, Conn.*	C. C. Schwable C10-45	William H. Wilcoxson	John O. Ostberg T	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Streator, Ill.	T. R. Halfpenny 5-47	Paul E. Uebler	J. F. Lynch T	H. Engle	Frank A. Owen	Elmer Eutsey
Struthers, Ohio	William A. Strain 1-46	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	Stephen Ondra	Alfred E. Hull	Harry D. Davis
Suffolk, Va.*	B. O. Hill P9-47	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	E. W. Richards E	James H. Bangley	Lawrence B. Butler
Summit, N. J.	G. Harry Cullis	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas Murray	Edward K. Egan
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech 8-44	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T	F. K. Ellis	E. H. Lynam	W. C. Kirven
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels 1-46	Mary E. Holsapple	Harold Tucker F	Gordon Pollock E	R. H. Moore	Madison W. Beers
Superior, Wis.*	A. D. Wheardon 4-44	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	O. G. Holway	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Swampscott t, Mass.	James W. Buchanan	Malcolm F. MacLean, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	James N. Kennedy
Sweetwater, Tex.*	B. N. Roberts 4-44	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley C	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland
Swissvale, Pa.	Christy Cariher B1-46	Benjamin B. Caldwell	Benjamin B. Caldwell K	Allen F. Koch	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner
Syracuse, N. Y.	Thomas E. Kennedy 1-46	Edward R. Apps	George Bedford F	George H. Ballantyne	George C. Winter	William A. Rapp

Tacoma, Wash	C. Val Fawcett† 6-46	Genevieve Martin	C. Val Fawcett F	A. R. Bergersen	A. N. Whitaker	T. B. Ross
Tallahassee, Fla.*	A. R. Richardson	George C. White A	George C. White A	Arvah B. Hopkins E†	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater†
Tamaqua, Pa.	Harry W. Kleckner 12-45	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	George Willing S	Frank H. Behr	Claude Brecker
Tampa, Fla.	Curtis Hixon 11-47	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	W. L. Harwell E	R. A. Starling	Norman McClelland†
Taunton, Mass.	Merrill D. Aldrich 1-46	Henry L. Galipeau	Albert A. Banks A	William F. O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	J. William Flood
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Milton G. Votee 6-46	Henry E. Diehl	Wm. F. Haecker T	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Temple, Tex.*	H. B. Mason 4-44	D. H. Vannoy	D. H. Vannoy C	N. E. Trostle	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin
Terre Haute, Ind.	Vernon R. McMillan 1-47	Charles C. Broadhurst	Alonzo C. Duddleston C	Paul G. Lindeman E	Albert W. Rowe	Forrest Braden
Terrell, Tex.*	H. C. Barnes C4-45	J. T. Riley	A. H. Boyd T	None	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana, Ark.	S. H. Atkinson 4-45	Mrs. H. H. Clements	Mrs. H. H. Clements K	Vernon Glover S	S. F. Walsh	R. M. Giles
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown 5-44	G. D. Garrett S	J. J. Diehl F	Lawrence Marple E	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels
Thomasville, Ga.*	W. J. Powell	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	V. H. Hurst S	J. E. Porter	N. A. Stegall
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. L. Pope 5-45	Miss B. H. Harris	Miss B. H. Harris K	R. M. Cooksey M	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson
Tiffin, Ohio	Allan B. Kernan 1-46	Robert L. Beals A	Robert L. Beals A	G. Russell Barrick	Floyd J. Ash	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo, Ohio*	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-46	Lawrence W. Davis	Ronald T. Anderson F	John H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Clarence Hackett	Moss Simson	Albert F. Hubmon T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Topeka, Kan.	Frank J. Warren 4-47	F. W. Knapp	J. Glen Davis F	W. E. Baldry E	William J. Cawker	E. W. Kaul
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten 10-45	Alex G. Constable	William T. Carroll T	George J. Rossi S	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Traverse City, Mich.*	J. E. Ehrenberger 4-44	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T	Tony Eikey S	J. Fifarek	Charles Woodrow
Trenton, N. J.	Andrew J. Duch 5-45	Thaddeus J. Burns	Thomas F. Waldron F	George W. Page	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Trinidad, Colo.	Joseph A. Storm	James Ingles	Ed R. Bearden F	J. Joe Cox S	C. W. Nolan	John J. Shew
Troy, N. Y.	John J. Ahern	James A. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	William Luby	Carl Smith	George Preston
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad 5-45	Carl M. Hitt	J. T. Manders A	D. C. Huntley E†	Henry L. Hilles	H. C. Wheeler
Tulsa, Okla.	C. H. Veale 5-44	Milton W. Davis A	D. H. Pratt F	W. R. Wooten E	C. C. Jennings	R. B. Jones

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis 10-45	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt K	F. G. Hocutt E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
Twin Falls, Idaho	Bert A. Sweet 5-45	Charles P. Larsen	Kenneth D. Shook F	T. T. Greenhalgh	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John H. Koch P 4-44	Alfred O. Allie†	Alfred O. Allie K†	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward F. Pazdera
Tyler, Tex.*	Walter H. Knight C4-45	G. V. McNallie	G. D. Fairtrace M	J. P. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray
Union tp, N. J.	F. Ed Biertuempfel C1-45	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	Harry E. King	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City, N. J.	Harry J. Thourot 5-46	Wilfred G. Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Barney Korn†	Harry A. Jenkins
Uniontown, Pa.	Russell E. Umbel 1-48	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William H. Raffle	Alfred W. Davis
University City, Mo.	Matt C. Fogerty	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis C	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael Lyons	George F. Ward
University Park, Tex.	A. L. Slaughter 4-44	Lester L. Smith	Lester L. Smith K	John Kinsey	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	M. Joseph Connelly P	J. E. Malone S	M. J. Loftus N	A. Damon E	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Urbana, Ill.	George F. Hurd 5-45	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Moyer F	Elmer H. Johnson S	C. W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Utica, N. Y.	J. Bradbury German 1-46	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	Lawrence A. Ruder	Leo J. Barry	John Jones
Valdosta, Ga.	Frank Rose 3-46	A. S. Myddleton	J. A. Parramore F	C. H. Dunbar	T. M. Cooke	H. M. Passmore
Vallejo, Calif.	George C. Demmon 7-47	H. W. Mitchell	Alfred L. Wanger A	Frank Brew	L. D. Jacobson	E. Dierking
Valley Stream, N. Y.	H. K. Hendrickson 3-45	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	William McQueen	(County)
Vancouver, Wash.	John A. Hogg 1-46	Ronald A. Lovette	Fred W. Sinclair F	James L. Rasmussen	Pierre E. DuPaul	John Blaker
Vandergrift, Pa.	R. M. Withington B1-46	Ernest Magaro S	Frank Young F	S. K. Hunger S	Edward Kinkead	Michael J. Calizzi
Ventura, Calif.	(See San Buenaventura)					
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton 1-45	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton F	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hosemann	G. E. Hogaboom
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan 4-45	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	F. B. Lowry E	V. Fritz	John Vogt
Vincennes, Ind.	Noble P. Barr 1-47	Joe Leonard	Joe Leonard T	A. F. Reinke E	Edwin Goodman	Sherman Montgomery
Virginia, Minn.	Herman J. Eaton 4-44	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	Nels F. Quist	Charles A. Gronberg
Waco, Tex.*	Berry Williams 4-44	Otis W. DeHay S	J. E. Johnson, Jr. C	C. W. Borders E†	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey
Wakefield t, Mass.	Orin J. Hale C	Charles Young	Charles C. Cox N	Robert B. McKenna S†	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates
Walla Walla, Wash.	Herbert G. West 1-45	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	C. W. Martin S	Carl A. Gregory	A. L. Jefferis
Wallingford, Conn.	Fred C. Ulbrich W1-46	Thomas O'Neil	Fred C. Ulbrich	John Nolan S	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waltham, Mass.	Arthur A. Hansen	William J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Warren, Ohio	Robert H. Roberts 1-46	Elizabeth J. Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	James R. Craig	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber B1-46	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	W. W. Beaty T	E. T. Beck S	Douglas Kropf	George F. Haehn
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat 1-45	Arthur S. Burlingame	Frank Dearden A	Arthur E. McGuinness E	None	William C. Kindelan
Washington, D. C.	John R. Young P	G. M. Thornett S	Arthur R. Pilkerton A	C. W. Kutz E	Stephen T. Porter	E. J. Kelly
Washington, Pa.	J. Brady Marble	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	Fay K. Eakin	A. Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber
Waterbury, Conn.	John S. Monogan 1-46	Joseph M. Shea	Cornelius F. Maloney C	Charles Root E	Thomas Cavanaugh	Daniel J. Carson
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy 4-44	Knapp F. Matthews A	Knapp F. Matthews A	N. B. Barber E	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine
Watertown t, Mass.	Patrick A. Menton C 3-44	George B. Wellman	W. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Thomas V. Dwyer S	John W. O'Hearn	Edward A. Murray†
Watertown, N. Y.*	Charles A. Winslow 1-49	Minnie E. Carnes	George E. Hayes T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward Curtin
Watertown, S. D.	George Beier 5-44	F. J. Hubbard A	F. J. Hubbard A	M. J. Hoy S	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs
Watertown, Wis.	**W. A. Nack 4-44**	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	Richard S. Podolske E	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest

Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas	Jerome G. Daviau	Carl A. Dubord T	Albert E. Moore S	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon 1-48	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
Waukegan, Ill	Frank G. Wallin 5-45	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Henry Bleck E	Tom McNamara	Bart Tyrell
Waukesha, Wis	George W. Coutts 5-44	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	Walter E. Dick	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster
Wausau, Wis	Herbert A. Giese 4-44	Jay L. Brown	Herbert A. Giese	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Walter English
Wauwatosa, Wis	William B. Runese 4-44	W. T. Whipp	W. T. Whipp K	M. F. Luman E	Fred Hartel	Louis Wrasse
Waycross, Ga.*	Sam T. Wright	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	C. E. Layton M	H. C. Thackston	R. I. Morgan
Waynesboro, Pa.*	R. B. Brown B1-46	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Charles E. Shoemaker	John H. Dodson
Webster t, Mass	John P. Ivascyn C 3-45	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman
Webster Groves, Mo	Edwin F. Chapman 4-45	George E. Waite	Clarence H. Appel F	John B. Clayton, Jr. E	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
Weehawken tp, N. J	John G. Meister 1-45	Leo P. Carrol	Harry Moore T	Thomas A. Donlan	William O'Neil	Edward Kirk
Wellesley t, Mass	Harold C. Wisnall C	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	G. Warren Fisher S	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming
Wenatchee, Wash	J. V. Rogers 12-46	Dorothy E. Knapp	H. J. Ahlers F	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
West Allis, Wis	Delbert Miller 4-44	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello
West Chester, Pa	Ashton B. Smith B 1-46	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	Ralph B. Watson	Abner F. Glisson
West Frankfort, Ill	J. C. Randolph	George I. Catter	Joe Upchurch F	Elgin T. Clark	Alta McGhee	Ray Brown
West Hartford t, Conn.*	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelly	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t, Conn	Charles F. Schall C	Franklin A. Lum	George C. Warner T	Charles F. Schall	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
West New York, N. J	Joseph Stilz	Charles Swensen	Thomas D. Miller T	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John Rooney
West Orange, N. J	Bernard M. Degnan 5-46	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	Frank A. O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	Vincent Oaksmith 4-44	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Jack Thompson
West Springfield t, Mass.	Howard M. Teece C	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T	T. Frederick Roche S	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
West Warwick t, R. I	John J. Flynn P11-44	Fulda E. Geoffroy	Madeline F. Duffy T	William A. Rathbun	None	William Mailloux
Westbrook, Me	H. Ordway Furbish 1-45	Clarence M. Pinkham	Ovide J. Harvey T	Roscoe F. Libby S	Robert S. Burrows	Hormidas Aube
Westerly t, R. I	A. M. Cottrell, Jr. P11-45	W. Russell Dower	Lewis Stanton T	James Hamilton, Jr. S	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Westfield, Mass	Arthur B. Long 1-46	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis Martin	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith
Westfield, N. J	Harry L. Holcomb 1-45	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schreiber
Wewoka, Okla	E. C. Aldridge 5-45	M. M. Sebastian	Jim Reding F	Tom P. Malloy	E. E. Shiflett	Jim C. Fore
Weymouth t, Mass	Harry Christensen C	Julian R. Merchant	Emerson P. Dizer N	Thomas J. Kelly S	T. G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Russell B. Goodwin	Howard C. Lane	N. H. von Berg A	Walter Stegman E	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo Hixenbaugh
White Plains, N. Y	Chauncey T. S. Fish 1-46	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Whiting, Ind	James T. McNamara 1-47	Emil Senchak	Emil Senchak T	Don Spurrier S	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard Springgate
Whittier, Calif	Frank B. Chandler 5-46	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
Wichita, Kan.*	E. C. Moriarty 4-44	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	P. L. Brockway E	C. W. Brown	T. H. Jaycox
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	William P. Hood 4-44	George T. Henderson	Garland P. Franks M†	F. M. Rugeley	J. L. McClure	C. W. Jensen
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Con McCole 1-48	Lucius K. Eldridge	Luther M. Kniffen F	Robert M. Rogers	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg, Pa	H. R. Rowland B1-46	John C. Deal S	Anna G. Behm C	John C. Deal	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris
Williamsport, Pa	Leo C. Williamson	Sam W. Pursell	George F. Erdman F	R. R. Rall	M. E. Clark	J. G. Good
Willimantic, Conn	Russell W. Hinman 12-45	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	John F. Collins E	Michael J. English	Grant Bombria
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne P4-45	N. P. Miller	W. B. Robinson, Jr. T	George E. Leal	Walter H. Zibble	T. E. Hall
Wilmington, Del	Albert W. James 7-45	Homer C. Simmons	Lawrence V. Ward A	Harry L. Maier E	George Morgan	Frank J. Mahoney
Wilmington, N. C	Bruce B. Cameron 5-45	James R. Benson	James R. Benson K	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen
Wilson, N. C.*	William M. Daniel	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	J. D. Blount E	A. L. Lancaster	C. P. Hocutt
Winchester t, Mass	James A. Cullen C†	Mabel W. Stinson	Howard L. Bennett T	Parker Holbrook S	John J. Gorman	William H. Rogers
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson 9-44	P. J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	J. R. Brandon E	William Argenbright	C. W. Hollis
Winnetka, Ill.*	Arthur E. Bryson P4-44	Stella Winslow	H. L. Woolhiser M	Robert L. Anderson	George M. Houren	W. M. Peterson
Winona, Minn	William A. Galewski 4-45	Roy G. Wildgrube	Roy G. Wildgrube K	E. E. Chadwick E	H. G. Putnam	A. H. Bingold
Winston-Salem, N. C	George W. Coan, Jr.	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	J. A. Thomas
Winthrop t, Mass	Roy W. Pigeon C	J. F. O'Hern, Jr.	George W. Downie T	Watson C. Lindsey S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret

Table XVII-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W. T. Nobles 4-44	Nels M. Justeson	Joe Norton T	Carl A. Cajunus E	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner
Woburn, Mass.	William E. Kane 1-46	Margaret Fitzgerald	Michael J. Curran T	James H. Kelley	Michael J. Kane	C. F. McCauley
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	A. F. Greiner	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating
Woonsocket, R. I.	Ernest E. Dupre 1-45	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Wilfrid Baillargeon	Augustin Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte
Wooster, Ohio	Ralph E. Fisher 1-46	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Fred S. Howard	M. Maynard Smith	Walter R. Yost
Worcester, Mass.	William A. Bennett 1-46	Malcolm C. Midgley	Henry A. Allen A	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley
Wyandotte, Mich.	Louis W. Behm 4-44	Lawrence J. LaCourse	Lawrence J. LaCourse K	F. W. Liddle E	Gustav Anselm	Martin Lilienthal
Xenia, Ohio.*	F. M. Chambliss 1-46	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	Edgar Carder
Yakima, Wash.	A. W. Mogren 1-47	Pearl Benjamin	R. W. White F	George W. Clark	W. K. Moore	J. J. Bernath
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Curtis Frank 1-46	Francis J. Heafy	Craig Montgomery C	Christopher J. Sheridan	Edward Siller	W. A. Kruppenbacher
York, Pa.	John L. Snyder 1-48	W. Roy Buttorff	J. F. Freed F	Horace H. Ziegler S	L. Ellis Wagner	Nelson L. Shultz
Youngstown, Ohio	Ralph W. O'Neill	John H. Lemon	Forrest Cavalier F	James C. Ryan E	Clarence Thomas	John Thomas
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ross K. Bower 5-44	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead 1-46	Ralph E. Border	Henry E. Stemm	A. S. Herzer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford Courtney

Table XVII-B

DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1944

Code

A—City Manager
C—Controller
E—City Engineer
F—Finance Director
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
P—Public Works Director
T—City Treasurer

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Purchasing Agent
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	John A. Cervenka
Detroit, Mich.	Edward H. Kennedy, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	A. J. Holm
New York, N. Y.	Albert Pleydell
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles H. Grakelow
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. H. Gaston
Boston, Mass.	Francis K. Lang
Buffalo, N. Y.	Elmo V. Rast
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank M. Foy
Milwaukee, Wis.	Joseph W. Nicholson
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harold F. Burnworth
St. Louis, Mo.	William R. Orthwein
San Francisco, Calif.	William C. Hubner
Washington, D. C.	Roland M. Brennan
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	L. A. Walker
Birmingham, Ala.	D. H. Marbury
Cincinnati, Ohio*	H. F. Wagner
Columbus, Ohio	Charles D. Reimold
Dallas, Tex.*	D. P. Dysert
Denver, Colo.	Frank D. Patton
Houston, Tex.*	Roy B. Oakes
Indianapolis, Ind.	Edward G. Hereth
Jersey City, N. J.	Thomas Hopkins
Kansas City, Mo.*	William Hornbuckle
Louisville, Ky.	Charles G. Klapheke
Memphis, Tenn.	V. M. Finch
Minneapolis, Minn.	J. M. Jonas
250,000 to 500,000—continued	
New Orleans, La.	Rene Borne
Newark, N. J.	Orland J. Ridenour
Oakland, Calif.*	Harry Hintze
Portland, Ore.	H. M. Niles
Providence, R. I.	Francis X. McKinnon
Rochester, N. Y.*	Fred W. Ereth
St. Paul, Minn.	H. W. Austin
San Antonio, Tex.	Ed. G. Siebrecht
Seattle, Wash.	W. V. Pape
Toledo, Ohio*	Howard C. Rebensal
100,000 to 250,000	
Akron, Ohio	Genevieve McQuiggan
Albany, N. Y.	Frances W. Grady
Bridgeport, Conn.	Donald Meath
Cambridge, Mass.*	William H. McGinness
Charlotte, N. C.*	G. P. Fort
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Herman Geismar
Dayton, Ohio*	Homer A. Maltby
Des Moines, Iowa	Mrs. Lillian Clemons
Duluth, Minn.	R. E. Gottschold
Flint, Mich.*	Ned J. Vermilya, K
Fort Worth, Tex.*	G. L. Cline
Gary, Ind.	John O. Zehner, C
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	James E. Baker
Hartford, Conn.	John W. Turley
Jacksonville, Fla.	Gus M. Gordon
Kansas City, Kan.	Ben M. Smith
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Wiley Thomas
Long Beach, Calif.*	Amy H. Dutcher
Lowell, Mass.*	Martin D. Sullivan†
100,000 to 250,000—continued	
Miami, Fla.*	A. H. Patten
Nashville, Tenn.	Verner Tolmie
Norfolk, Va.*	W. H. C. Ransome
Omaha, Neb.	Frank Welty
Reading, Pa.	Norman S. Balthaser
Richmond, Va.	J. W. Huffman
Sacramento, Calif.*	W. J. Robbins
Salt Lake City, Utah	L. P. Broberg
San Diego, Calif.*	F. M. Lockwood
Scranton, Pa.	Sanford Phillips
South Bend, Ind.	James Conboy
Spokane, Wash.	I. S. Fetterman
Springfield, Mass.	Charles M. Healey
Syracuse, N. Y.	George F. Waite
Tacoma, Wash.	B. R. Nichols
Tampa, Fla.	W. Miller McLeod
Tulsa, Okla.	J. T. Lantry
Wichita, Kan.*	John M. Pierce
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Frank Van Blarcolm
Youngstown, Ohio	Forrest Cavalier, F
50,000 to 100,000	
Amarillo, Tex.*	J. L. Pate
Asheville, N. C.*	R. E. Currence
Atlantic City, N. J.	Alfred C. Patterson
Augusta, Ga.	J. W. Westmoreland, K
Austin, Tex.*	Roy Barbisch
Bayonne, N. J.	Thomas Early
Beaumont, Tex.*	J. G. Flynn
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry L. Davisson, C
Bethlehem, Pa.	Edward Meglathery

TABLE XVII-B.—DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Binghamton, N. Y.	J. E. McGlynn
Charleston, S. C.	H. M. Lilienthal
Chester, Pa.	John Kane
Cicero, Ill.	Anton J. Krupicka, K
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Columbus, Ga.*	Marshall Morton, A
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Clyde R. Simpson
Covington, Ky.*	F. A. Gillespie, K
Davenport, Iowa	Hans P. Nelson
Dearborn, Mich.	Harold DeWyk
Durham, N. C.*	A. T. Crutchfield
El Paso, Tex.	G. B. Davis
Evanston, Ill.	Joseph L. Rose, P
Evansville, Ind.	A. V. Burch, C
Fresno, Calif.	A. L. Hilderbrand, F
Galveston, Tex.	Thomas B. Niland
Glendale, Calif.*	Don A. Magill
Greensboro, N. C.*	Hargrove Bowles, K
Hamilton, Ohio*	William J. Welsh
Hammond, Ind.	Keller H. Cochran, C
Highland Park, Mich.	William E. Dexter
Jackson, Miss.	J. T. Patterson
Johnstown, Pa.	Vincent E. Hartnett, F
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	H. A. Bland
Lawrence, Mass.	Thomas A. Barry
Lincoln, Neb.	F. W. Moeller
Little Rock, Ark.	W. S. Rogers
Lynn, Mass.	Arthur J. Frawley† M
Macon, Ga.	Mrs. Annie M. Oliphant
Madison, Wis.	Bernard L. Gill
Manchester, N. H.	Robert H. Letendre
Medford, Mass.	Cyril N. Buckley
Mobile, Ala.	R. Laffre
Montgomery, Ala.	D. M. Englehart
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Robert J. Cooper, A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Edward T. Arnold
Oak Park, Ill.	M. S. Dutton, P
Pasadena, Calif.*	Charles H. Harvey
Passaic, N. J.	Aaron J. Troast
Pawtucket, R. I.	Grover C. Haberlin
Phoenix, Ariz.*	C. I. Smith
Pontiac, Mich.*	Frank Reed
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Boise City, Idaho	D. F. Banks, T
Bristol, Conn.	Allen W. Hall, C
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Butte, Mont.	Beryl Wilson, K
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Roy F. Ash, A
Clifton, N. J.*	William A. Miller, A
Clinton, Iowa	John Goodwin
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Council Bluffs, Iowa	J. Ed. Anderson
Cranston, R. I.	J. M. Stuart
Danville, Va.	B. A. Pollok
Dubuque, Iowa*	G. Demkier
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Ray D. Eicher
Elmira, N. Y.*	Ralph D. Klebes, A
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon, P
Gadsden, Ala.	P. M. McCall, K
Great Falls, Mont.	William P. Harrison, K
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard, K
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hagerstown, Md.	Roy N. Knight
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter J. Serement
Haverford tp, Pa.	H. A. Fritschman, K
Haverhill, Mass.	Charles P. Kelleher
High Point, N. C.*	Lois Welborn, K
Huntington Park, Calif.	Thomas N. Lord
Jackson, Mich.*	M. D. O'Grady
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Murphy U. Snoderly, A
Joliet, Ill.	Harry Kelly
Joplin, Mo.	Harry A. Richardson
Kearny, N. J.	William Small, Act.
Kenosha, Wis.*	J. V. Duffy
Kingston, N. Y.	Richard P. Ruth
Laredo, Tex.	J. E. Haynes
Lebanon, Pa.	George H. Biely, K
Lewiston, Me.	Albert A. Parent, C
Lexington, Ky.*	James J. Wilder, K
Lima, Ohio	A. L. Metheany, M
Lynchburg, Va.*	Karl V. Ogden
Mansfield, Ohio	Fred B. Wolff, P
Maywood, Ill.	Harry M. Staup, C
Meridian, Miss.	W. H. Owen
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Claude A. Renshaw, A
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Waukegan, Ill.	John Bowers
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Edward R. Boeck†
West Allis, Wis.	Carl E. Peters
West Hartford t, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis, A
West Orange, N. J.	Ronald C. Alford, K
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr., P
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	George A. Mobley
Wilmington, N. C.*	J. R. Benson, K
Woonsocket, R. I.	Miss Emilia C. Beaulieu
Wyandotte, Mich.	Wilfred J. Kane
Yakima, Wash.	R. W. White, F
Zanesville, Ohio	B. Z. German
10,000 to 25,000	
Abington tp, Pa.	E. Raymond Ambler, K
Ada, Okla.	Bill Bevers, K
Albany, Calif.	U. R. Grey, E
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones, A
Alpena, Mich.*	Herbert M. Howe, K
Ames, Iowa*	A. A. Magill
Anaheim, Calif.	Leo J. Sheridan, F
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Walter P. Haight
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller, M
Ashtabula, Ohio*	W. H. Flower, A
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Atchison, Kan.*	Dean Van Ness, A
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beachom, P
Auburn, Me.*	Ira B. Safford, A
Bartlesville, Okla.*	Ross Taylor, A
Beacon, N. Y.	E. F. Cummings, K
Beaver Dam, Wis.	William A. Gergen, K
Beckley, W. Va.	William P. Larew, K
Bell, Calif.	Adolph Treder
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed Conaway, P
Bend, Ore.*	C. G. Reiter, A
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null† A
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant, M
Big Spring, Tex.*	Boyd J. McDaniel, A
Birmingham, Mich.*	H. H. Corson, A
Bismarck, N. D.	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Bloomington, Ind.	Loba Jack Bruner, M
Bluefield, W. Va.*	E. P. Mitchell, A

Portland, Me.*	Lester F. Wallace
Quincy, Mass.	Orrie D. Williams
Racine, Wis.	George Quinn
Roanoke, Va.*	R. B. Moss
Saginaw, Mich.*	Roy A. Benway
St. Joseph, Mo.	J. D. Roberts
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	J. T. Andrews
San Jose, Calif.*	C. B. Goodwin, A
Santa Monica, Calif.	Emily Gruber
Savannah, Ga.	W. G. Logan
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Ward Alexander
Shreveport, La.	William M. Redditt, Jr.
Sioux City, Iowa	Frank Bennett
Springfield, Mo.	Willard L. Savage
Springfield, Ohio*	C. B. Thomas
Stockton, Calif.*	Van L. Shaljain
Troy, N. Y.	Samuel R. Cooper
Union City, N. J.	Martin Stack
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	J. E. Malone, K
Waco, Tex.*	J. E. Johnson, Jr., C
Waterbury, Conn.	Henry J. Dowling
Waterloo, Iowa	Knapp F. Matthews, K
Wheeling, W. Va.*	George J. Stein
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Russell Daubert
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Fred MacNair

25,000 to 50,000

Alameda, Calif.*	Don C. McMillan, A
Albuquerque, N. M.*	J. E. Manton
Alexandria, La.	Randolph Broussard
Alexandria, Va.*	Carl Budwesky, A
Alhambra, Calif.*	Charles W. Johnson
Aliquippa, Pa.	E. W. Devitt, K
Alton, Ill.	C. E. Langham, F
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Richard A. Brumagim
Anniston, Ala.	J. F. King, C
Ashland, Ky.	C. W. Kelley
Auburn, N. Y.*	George F. Train, A
Aurora, Ill.	John P. Thile, K
Bakersfield, Calif.*	V. Van Riper, A
Bangor, Me.*	Horace S. Estey, A
Baton Rouge, La.	Julian Fourrier
Battle Creek, Mich.	Joseph Boos, K
Bay City, Mich.*	Herbert S. Locks
Beloit, Wis.*	A. D. Telfer, A
Bloomfield, N. J.	Charles O. Heckel, Jr.
Bloomington, Ill.	John A. Cleary, C
Middletown, Conn.	Mark F. Dunn, C
Moline, Ill.	Ellen Edstrom
Muncie, Ind.	Willard Brock
Muskegon, Mich.*	Roy S. Winters† A
Muskogee, Okla.*	Hale Bicknell
New Castle, Pa.	J. D. Alexander
New London, Conn.*	William J. Ruddy
Newark, Ohio	Royal Keyes
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport, Ky.*	P. L. McLane, K
Newport News, Va.*	A. M. Hamilton, K
Norristown, Pa.	William S. Bowen, K
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Robert Drew
Orlando, Fla.	L. B. Matthews
Pensacola, Fla.*	A. E. Langford, A
Petersburg, Va.*	I. C. Chandler
Plainfield, N. J.	Ross R. Deardorff, F
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Willa McDade, Act.
Port Huron, Mich.*	Bert J. Wellman
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews, M
Revere, Mass.	Edward O'Toole
Rock Island, Ill.	William H. Hull
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. D. Dozier
Rome, Ga.*	S. S. King, A
Rome, N. Y.	James D. Spellicy
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Salem, Mass.	David W. Hamilton
Salem, Ore.	Alfred Mundt
San Angelo, Tex.*	Sam O. Lawhon, A
San Bernardino, Calif.	C. C. Wood, C
Santa Ana, Calif.	William C. Jerome
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. L. Hickman
Sharon, Pa.	Harry M. Sample
South Gate, Calif.	Winn O. Parks
Stamford, Conn.	Frank C. Langley
Steubenville, Ohio	Joseph Lopresto, K
Superior, Wis.*	Jarl W. Aho, F
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	John W. Stucke
Torrington, Conn.	Mary Phalen, Act.
Tucson, Ariz.*	Philip J. Martin, Jr.† A
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	F. G. Hocutt, K
Tyler, Tex.*	G. V. McNallie, K
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Waltham, Mass.	Henry G. Saumsiegle
Warwick, R. I.	Willis T. Callaway
Washington, Pa.	Robert Montgomery
Watertown, N. Y.*	C. Monroe Dailey
Bogalusa, La.	K. I. Bean, K
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Brawley, Calif.	Walter K. Hopkins
Bremerton, Wash.	Frank Wilkes
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, P
Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern, P
Brownsville, Tex.*	Leonel Garza
Brownwood, Tex.	F. E. Scott, A
Brunswick, Ga.*	F. J. Torras, A
Bryan, Tex.*	J. E. Tatum
Burlingame, Calif.	Cecil L. Longson
Burlington, N. C.	J. A. Baynes, K
Cambridge, Md.	C. L. Dail, K
Campbell, Ohio	Michael Szenborn, P
Canonsburg, Pa.	Sarah F. Hopper, K
Carbondale, Pa.	Madeline Walker, K
Carnegie, Pa.	T. L. Latimer, T
Carteret, N. J.	August J. Perry, K
Casper, Wyo.	George P. Hicks, K
Chanute, Kan.	Ross Cooper, K
Charlottesville, Va.*	Seth Burnley, A
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Lee C. Millard, K
Clairton, Pa.	John Watko, F
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Shell
Clearwater, Fla.*	F. L. Hendrix, A
Cleburne, Tex.	T. S. Moon, M
Clovis, N. Mex.*	R. B. Worthington, A
Coatesville, Pa.	Frank P. Pennegar, K
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	J. R. Wilcox, K
Coffeyville, Kan.	J. D. Beyers, M
Columbia, Tenn.*	R. U. Swann, A
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Concord, N. C.	Walter D. Brown, K
Connellsville, Pa.	S. T. Benford, K
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun, M
Coshocton, Ohio	A. N. Sahling, P
Cranford tp, N. J.	J. Walter Coffee, K
Cudahy, Wis.	Vincent Totka, M
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Glenn Sager
Dalton, Ga.	L. H. Elkins
Danbury, Conn.	Frank W. Belmar, K
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Charles S. Thrasher, A
Decatur, Ala.	T. R. Harrison, M
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex.	Harold Schmitzer, K
Denton, Tex.	R. B. Neale, Jr., K

Table XVII-B.—Directory of Purchasing Agents in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Dormont, Pa.	T. J. Landis
Dover, N. J.	Harry A. Armitage, T
Du Bois, Pa.	B. L. Shobert, F
East Hartford t, Conn.	John A. Murphy, P
Ecorse, Mich.	Phillip L. Allison, C
El Dorado, Ark.	R. C. Bodenhamer, M
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Elmhurst, Ill.	John Hogan
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Harold A. Hammersand, K
El Reno, Okla.*	J. N. Roberson, A
Escanaba, Mich.*	George E. Bean, A
Eugene, Ore.	John Fields†
Fairfield, Ala.	C. D. Sallade, K
Faribault, Minn.	T. A. Mealia
Farrell, Pa.	Roy De Brakeleer, F
Fergus Falls, Minn.	B. J. Johnson
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Floral Park, N. Y.	Jordan L. Klahn
Florence, Ala.	S. B. Howard, K
Fort Collins, Colo.*	Earl Douglass, F
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	A. J. Merrill, A
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. F. Albers, K
Fort Myers, Fla.	Harold Moreland, Act.
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn, P
Fostoria, Ohio	Harry Wanzer, P
Frederick, Md.	Frank W. Rothenhoefer, E
Fredericksburg, Va.*	L. J. Houston, Jr., A
Freeport, N. Y.	Howard E. Pearsall
Fremont, Neb.	Lloyd R. Haven
Fullerton, Calif.	F. C. Hezmalhalch, K
Gainesville, Ga.*	Fred Roark, A
Gastonia, N. C.*	H. Rutter, A
Geneva, N. Y.	Charles F. Nieder, M
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Charles Vernon
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Daniel J. Hickey
Gloucester City, N. J.	Daniel J. Lane, K
Gloversville, N. Y.	F. Law Comstock
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Bruce Brownson, A
Greenfield t, Mass.	Helen C. Finnie
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg, M
Greenwood, S. C.*	E. H. Bowers, K
Lansdowne, Pa.*	Frank B. Titus, A
Latrobe, Pa.	E. M. Eaton, K
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller, M
Lawrence, Kan.	H. C. Fisher, K
Lewistown, Pa.	Merle C. Chandler, A
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon, A
Lincoln Park, Mich.	William McGathen, C
Linden, N. J.	Harold Powers
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Dominick J. Livelli, K
McAllen, Tex.	A. Van Dresar, T
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Charles J. Lanz, K
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan.	A. L. Hjort, K
Manitowoc, Wis.	Arthur Post, K
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher, P
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Edward R. Arcularius, K
Marquette, Mich.	William E. Miller
Marshall, Tex.*	L. V. Denton
Martinsburg, W. Va.	S. M. Langford
Martinsville, Va.	J. S. Hackler
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark, K
Medford, Ore.	Frank H. Rogers
Menasha, Wis.	William H. Jensen, M
Menominee, Mich.	B. W. Delgoffe, K
Middletown, N. Y.	Geary W. Chumard, P
Midland, Mich.	Weyant Pangborn
Minot, N. D.*	Jay W. Bliss, A
Mitchell, S. D.	Chris Hirning
Moberly, Mo.	John O. Jacoby
Monessen, Pa.	Dr. Jos. D'Alessio, F
Monroe, Mich.	Arthur J. Jennings
Monrovia, Calif.	Laura D. Kilburn
Monterey, Calif.*	Mrs. Christine Raynsford, A
Morgantown, W. Va.*	J. E. Snyder† A
Moultrie, Ga.*	G. A. Shaver, A
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Bolich Yakutis
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Joseph H. Matthews, K
Mount Lebanon, Pa.*	Robert K. Boyer, A
Munhall, Pa.	Harry Percival, K
Muskegon Heights, Mich.*	Roy J. Miles, M
Nampa, Idaho	G. H. Shellaberger, K
Reidsville, N. C.*	J. L. Womack, A
Reno, Nev.	Frank Lockman
Richmond, Calif.*	J. A. McVittie, A
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Lee M. Duggan, K
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	William Galpin Monroe
Roselle, N. J.	J. F. Ostrander, K
Roswell, N. Mex.*	Lea Rowland, A
Rutland, Vt.	Henry P. Battles, K
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Lamar Harmon, A
St. Charles, Mo.	F. B. Brockgreitens, K
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Walter Pratt, K
St. Cloud, Minn.	Ralph Borrowman, E
Salina, Kan.*	E. J. Allison, A
Salisbury, N. C.*	H. C. Holmes, A
San Buenaventuro, Calif.*	Richard H. Smith, A
San Gabriel, Calif.	Carl E. Gruendler, K
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	W. D. Soule, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	A. J. Lauber, A
Sanford, Fla.*	H. N. Sayer, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. M. Aldrich, F
Santa Fe, N. M.	Lawrence Tamme, K
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	John A. Tedford, A
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone, A
Sarasota, Fla.	J. Fred Chapman, P
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Jerome V. Pitney, K
Scottsbluff, Neb.	H. E. Brown, K
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns, M
Seminole, Okla.	Homer M. Montgomery
Shaker Heights, Ohio	Thomas E. Cook
Shamokin, Pa.	John C. Wary, K
Shawnee, Okla.*	T. E. Thompson, A
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson, M
Sherman, Tex.*	Lee H. Powell, A
Shorewood, Wis.*	John J. Cary, Act., A
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	H. W. Daehling, K
South Orange, N. J.	Howard S. Watkins, T
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough, A
South Portland, Me.*	J. Harold Webster, A
Statesville, N. C.	A. E. Guy, K

Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Guthrie, Okla.*	Lloyd Jay, A
Hannibal, Mo.	W. C. Fisher, K
Hanover, Pa.*	C. A. Eckbert, A
Harrison tp, Pa.*	C. A. Grove, K
Harvey, Ill.	Wm. E. Powers, F
Hattiesburg, Miss.	S. W. Pickel, K
Hempstead, N. Y.	Everett Maxwell
Hibbing, Minn.	John Rosenberger
Hickory, N. C.*	R. E. Smyre, A
Highland Park, Ill.	V. C. Musser, K
Highland Park, Tex.	E. E. Crowell, K
Homestead, Pa.	H. C. Lewis, K
Hornell, N. Y.	Claude F. Babcock, K
Huntsville, Ala.	N. M. Payne, K
Idaho Falls, Idaho	T. R. Peters
Independence, Kan.	G. H. Krienhagen, K
Ironton, Ohio*	Ralph Mittendorf, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	Russell K. Springer
Jackson, Tenn.	Geo. A. Smith, M
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeannette, Pa.	J. Clair Manson, K
Jeffersonville, Ind.	William Bayne, K
Keokuk, Iowa	Carl L. Mundy, K
Kewanee, Ill.	N. Fisher, K
Key West, Fla.	Charles R. Roberts
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Kirkwood, Mo.	L. Akard
Klamath Falls, Ore.	H. T. Franey, K
La Grange, Ga.	C. H. Day
La Grange, Ill.	Byron I. Greenlee, P
Lackawanna, N. Y.	James Fennie
Lafayette, La.	P. J. LeBlanc, F
Lakeland, Fla.*	Charles Larsen, A
Natchez, Miss.	Audley B. Conner, K
National City, Calif.	Mrs. Helen G. Lamb
Neenah, Wis.	R. V. Hauser, K
Neptune tp, N. J.	John W. Knox, K
New Bern, N. C.	C. T. Hellinger
Newton, Kan.*	W. O. Cuthbertson, A
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
Norwood t, Mass.*	Francis W. Smith, A
Nutley, N. J.	John W. Janvier
Oil City, Pa.	Richard R. Van Kirk, F
Old Forge, Pa.	Gino Belviglia, K
Olympia, Wash.	O. G. Murray, P
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith, A
Ossining, N. Y.	Lewis H. Acker, K
Owosso, Mich.	G. A. Van Epps, K
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton, A
Palestine, Tex.	J. B. Early
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. D. Brodie
Pampa, Tex.*	J. B. Massa, K
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank, A
Park Ridge, Ill.	L. E. Fleissner, K
Parsons, Kan.	D. M. Raymond, K
Peabody, Mass.	Martin P. Doyle
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin, A
Pittston, Pa.	John D. McNulty, K
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Merritt Spear
Pomona, Calif.	J. Edgar Adamson
Ponca City, Okla.	Joe McFadden
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	R. P. Sullivan, K
Port Chester, N. Y.	Amerigo J. DeChiara, K
Pottstown, Pa.	E. W. Critchley, S
Redlands, Calif.	Geo. Hinckley
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Eli J. Dessery
Redwood City, Calif.*	Robert W. Mead, A
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall, A
Sterling, Ill.	D. L. Metzger
Stevens Point, Wis.	Alois L. Jacobski, C
Stillwater, Okla.	William Ray
Suffolk, Va.*	J. W. Holton
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Sumter, S. C.*	J. A. Raffield, A
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Tallahassee, Fla.*	M. N. Yancey, A
Temple, Tex.*	A. E. Taylor, A
Terrell, Tex.*	E. E. Boyd, A
Texarkana, Ark.	S. H. Atkinson, M
Texarkana, Tex.	E. W. Godbold, T
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Tiffin, Ohio	G. R. Barrick, P
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John P. Hoffman, K
Uniontown, Pa.	I. W. Rider, F
University Park, Tex.	Lester L. Smith, K
Valdosta, Ga.	H. P. Edmond, E
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan
Virginia, Minn.	J. G. Milroy, Jr., K
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar, A
Waukesha, Wis.	Charles E. Hughes, C
Waycross, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz, A
Westbrook, Me.	H. Ordway Furbish, M
Westfield, N. J.	Dennis N. Lever, T
Willimantic, Conn.	Russell W. Hinman, M
Wilmette, Ill.*	Edmond H. Kerr
Wilson, N. C.*	W. M. Wiggins, A
Winchester, Va.*	S. L. Grant, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	C. R. Miller
Xenia, Ohio*	George D. Ackerman, A

TABLE XVII-C

DIRECTORY OF CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1944

For code used in this table, see beginning of Table XVII-B, page 615.

City	Chief Personnel Officer
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	James S. Osborne
Detroit, Mich	Donald J. Sublette
Los Angeles, Calif.	John F. Fisher†
New York, N. Y.	Harry W. Marsh
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Shaughnessy
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md	J. C. Opper
Boston, Mass.	Herman L. Bush
Buffalo, N. Y.	George A. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio	John E. Lokar
Milwaukee, Wis.	Herbert W. Cornell
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grace S. Hatch
St. Louis, Mo.	Thor W. Bruce†
San Francisco, Calif.	Mrs. Kathleen Dolen
Washington, D. C.	Harold A. McAllister
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	S. W. Graydon
Birmingham, Ala.	Ray Mullins
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Walter V. Majoewsky
Columbus, Ohio	Guy B. Harris
Dallas, Tex.*	E. M. Powell
Denver, Colo.	C. Ray Bigelow
Houston, Tex.*	Francis Gilbert, T
Kansas City, Mo.*	Thomas J. Patten
Louisville, Ky.	Prentiss Terry
Memphis, Tenn	Mrs. Emalee Nickolls
Minneapolis, Minn.	Florence R. Dwyer†
New Orleans, La.	William W. Shaw
Oakland, Calif.*	T. G. Stahlberg
Portland, Ore.	W. F. Marion
Rochester, N. Y.*	Robert H. Link
St. Paul, Minn.	Herbert Lyon†
Seattle, Wash.	Roy A. Palm
Toledo, Ohio*	Fred J. Mery
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Greensboro, N. C.*	Henry A. Yancey, A
Hamilton, Ohio*	E. M. Ladley
Harrisburg, Pa.	Herman A. Earley
Jackson, Miss.	Colley F. Sparkman
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Edward S. Clark
Lincoln, Neb.	Carl H. Worley
Little Rock, Ark.	W. R. Gamble
Madison, Wis.	Mrs. Hazel C. Patterson†
Mobile, Ala.	H. T. Pillans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	George Boardingham
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Frank O. Trigg
Pawtucket, R. I.	Varnum T. Barber
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Leroy J. Brenneman
Pueblo, Colo.	C. P. Western
Saginaw, Mich.*	Mrs. J. A. Leach
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	R. S. Ridgely, A
San Jose, Calif.*	J. J. Lynch, K
Santa Monica, Calif	James Allen
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Charles Fischer
Sioux City, Iowa	C. O. McWilliams
Springfield, Ill.	Catherine Foley
Stockton, Calif.*	W. B. Hogan, A
Upper Darby tp, Pa	August Niemeyer
Waco, Tex.*	W. C. Torrence, A
Waterloo, Iowa	Knapp F. Matthews, K
York, Pa.	C. F. Heckert
25,000 to 50,000	
Alameda, Calif.*	Howard Richards
Alexandria, Va.*	Carl Budwesky, A
Aliquippa, Pa.	T. F. McIntosh
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Salvatore Riccio
Anniston, Ala.	L. W. Devine
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr., M
Auburn, N. Y.*	George F. Train, A
Bangor, Me.*	F. D. Farnsworth, A
Bay City, Mich.*	J. Harry Nelson, A
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
West Allis, Wis.	Irvin F. Knoebel, C
White Plains, N. Y.	F. B. Van Kleek, Jr.
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	C. Porter Brandon
Yakima, Wash.	Anna B. Hull
10,000 to 25,000	
Aberdeen, S. D.	E. E. Nugent
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones, A
Alliance, Ohio	Gus E. Graf
Alpena, Mich.*	Donald M. Oakes, A
Ambridge, Pa.	S. L. Card, K
Anaheim, Calif	Charles E. Griffith, K
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King, A
Ashtabula, Ohio*	James A. Severa
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Auburn, Me.*	I. B. Safford, A
Bartlesville, Okla.*	Ross Taylor, A
Bell, Calif	E. P. Folsom, K
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null, A
Big Spring, Tex.*	B. J. McDaniel, A
Bismarck, N. D	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Bremerton, Wash	L. Frank Wilkes
Brownsville, Tex.*	J. A. Giddings, Jr., A
Burlington, N. C	E. B. Horner, M
Butler, Pa.	S. R. Twyford
Cambridge, Ohio	E. M. Dilley
Casper, Wyo.	George Hicks, K
Chanute, Kan.	Ross Cooper, K
Clearwater, Fla.*	R. E. Padgett
Clovis, N. M.*	R. B. Worthington, A
Cohoes, N. Y.	William Dushane
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun, M
Cortland, N. Y.	John J. Gardner
Danbury, Conn.	Frank A. Hass

100,000 to 250,000

Akron, Ohio	Charles F. Ream
Bridgeport, Conn.	Ellsworth Wolfsperger
Canton, Ohio	Huber J. Snyder
Dayton, Ohio*	Clarence A. Koch
Des Moines, Iowa	Wilbur F. Coffeen
Duluth, Minn.	H. R. Tinkham
Erie, Pa.	Roy T. McDonald
Flint, Mich.*	Foster B. Roser
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Robert Llewellyn
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Garnet P. Sturtevant
Hartford, Conn.	Robert L. Duffy, F
Jacksonville, Fla.	Alma Price
Kansas City, Kan.	Fred G. Palmer
Long Beach, Calif.*	Henry H. Davies
Miami, Fla.*	B. H. Hadley
Nashville, Tenn.	R. H. Worke, Jr.
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	H. E. Bailey, A
Omaha, Neb.	W. H. Thompson
Sacramento, Calif.*	S. C. Dittmar
Salt Lake City, Utah	Fred Tedesco
San Diego, Calif.*	R. T. Bailey
Springfield, Mass.	A. John Willis
Tacoma, Wash.	G. R. Anderson
Tampa, Fla.	Frances A. Stearns
Utica, N. Y.	Wesley R. Williams
Wichita, Kan.*	Elder Gunter
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Catherine A. Rice
Youngstown, Ohio	Louis A. Bahr

50,000 to 100,000

Altoona, Pa.	L. W. F. Haberstron
Amarillo, Tex.*	A. P. Hancock, A
Austin, Tex.*	Mona Jarrell
Berkeley, Calif.*	Carl J. Thornton
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Edward E. Lowe
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Covington, Ky.*	Martin Holman, C
Davenport, Iowa	C. M. Reuffel
Dearborn, Mich.	Leo Dougher
East Chicago, Ind	Frank J. Migas, M
El Paso, Tex.	Malcolm T. Johnson
Evanston, Ill.	Joseph L. Rose, P
Fresno, Calif.	E. E. Bullard
Glendale, Calif.*	P. E. Emery
Bellingham, Wash.	Harry A. Binzer
Beverly Hills, Calif.	B. J. Firminger, K
Bloomfield, N. J.	Ralph C. Jones
Brookline t, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Butte, Mont.	Barry O'Leary, M
Clifton, N. J.*	William A. Miller, A
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape, M
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Dubuque, Iowa*	A. A. Rhomberg, A
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Paul E. Beck
Elmira, N. Y.*	Ralph D. Klebes, A
Elyria, Ohio	George A. Robson, Jr.
Fargo, N. D.	Carl O. Jorgenson
Gadsden, Ala	P. M. McCall
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hamtramck, Mich.	Peter J. Walker
Inglewood, Calif.	Otto H. Duelke, K
Jackson, Mich.*	A. J. Koenig, A
Joplin, Mo	Mamie Burch
Kenosha, Wis.*	James G. Wallace, A
Kingston, N. Y.	Ward B. Tongue
La Crosse, Wis.	F. L. Kramer, K
Laredo, Tex	Frank Y. Hill
Mansfield, Ohio	W. J. Locke, M
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Harry M. Hice
Michigan City, Ind	Rheinhart C. Fedder, P
Muskegon, Mich.*	Maurine A. Bauknecht
Muskogee, Okla.*	Roger Tucker, A
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins, A
Norwood, Ohio	Theodore Bruckner
Pensacola, Fla.*	A. E. Langford, A
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Bill N. Taylor, A
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell, A
Portsmouth, Ohio*	J. F. Parkinson, A
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews, M
Revere, Mass.	Daniel Dillon
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
San Bernardino, Calif	J. Hobart Clark
Santa Ana, Calif.	William C. Jerome
Spartanburg, S. C.	W. W. Boyd
Tucson, Ariz.*	Albert S. Hesselberg
Tyler, Tex.*	G. D. Fairtrace, A
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Watertown, N. Y.*	C. Leland Wood, A
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Charles S. Thrasher, A
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex	W. L. Ashburn, Jr., M
Dormont, Pa.	T. J. Landis
East Liverpool, Ohio	James H. Jackson
El Dorado, Ark.	R. C. Bodenhamer, M
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
El Reno, Okla.*	J. N. Roberson, A
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Harold A. Hammersand, A
Escanaba, Mich.*	George E. Bean, A
Farrell, Pa.	John Hetra, Jr.
Fergus Falls, Minn	B. J. Johnson
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	G. Scott Cree
Fort Scott, Kan	Harry C. Brooks, M
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Chas. R. Kuhn, E
Fostoria, Ohio	Harry Wanzer, P
Frederick, Md	Frank W. Rothenhoefer, E
Freeport, N. Y.	Howard E. Pearsall
Fremont, Ohio	Harold P. Hilt
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. B. Mobley, Jr., A
Gardner, Mass	Oscar R. Anderholm, M
Geneva, N. Y.	Mrs. Minnie C. O'Brien
Glen Cove, N. Y.	James T. Grogan
Gloversville, N. Y.	Herbert J. Evans
Grand Forks, N. D.	Charles J. Evanson
Greenville, Tex	Mrs. J. W. Barlow, M
Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Guthrie, Okla.*	Lloyd Jay, A
Harrison tp, Pa.*	C. A. Grove, K
Hawthorne, N. J.	Louis Bay II
Highland Park, Ill.	Harry G. Pertz
Homestead, Pa.	Harry C. Lewis, K
Huron, S. D.	George Bell
Ironton, Ohio*	Ralph Mittendorf, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	William L. Johnson, A
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeffersonville, Ind	Samuel Shannon, P
Johnstown, N. Y.	Ada Windsor
Keokuk, Iowa	Carl L. Mundy, K
Kewanee, Ill.	N. Fischer, K
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Kirksville, Mo	A. S. Kinyon, P
Lakeland, Fla.*	Emory S. Walker
Lincoln, Ill	Ralph F. Koehnle, M
Lockport, N. Y.	Carleton H. Poole
Lodi, Calif.	William F. Meeske

Table XVII-C.—Directory of Chief Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Chief Personnel Officer
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
Lynwood, Calif.	R. W. Anderson, K
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Charles J. Lanz, K
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan.	A. L. Hjort, K
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Eugene V. Wyckoff
Maywood, Calif.	Isobel B. Hollar, K
Medford, Ore.	B. L. Barry
Menasha, Wis.	W. H. Jensen, M
Middletown, N. Y.	Percy E. Benedict, K
Missoula, Mont.	H. M. Rawn
Monterey, Calif.*	Mrs. Christine Raynsford, A
Moultrie, Ga.*	G. A. Shaver, A
Moundsville, W. Va.	John F. Hopkins
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Elsa B. Stillwagon
Newton, Iowa	H. J. Lammers
Niles, Ohio	Margaret Harris
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
North Adams, Mass.	Cornelius O'Brien, M
N. Little Rock, Ark.	E. B. Moseley
North Platte, Neb.	Carl H. Backers†M
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Iona Wilson
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E. J. W. Crawford
Oil City, Pa.	C. S. Hetrick
Olean, N. Y.	Dana L. Jewell
Oswego, N. Y.	Thomas Zaia
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin, M
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton, A
Palo Alto, Calif.	Louis Olsen
Pampa, Tex.*	W. C. de Cordova, A
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank, A
Peekskill, N. Y.	Frank Mahony
Peru, Ind.	J. O. Miller, M
Phenix City, Ala.	E. E. Reese, M
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins, M
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin, A
Pittston, Pa.	E. P. Wall
Ponca City, Okla.	L. A. Cann
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Ella Shea
Redwood City, Calif.*	R. W. Mead, A
Richmond Heights, Mo.	B. W. LaTourette
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Lamar Harmon, A
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Walter H. Pratt, K
Salina, Kan.*	E. J. Allison, A
San Buenaventura, Calif.*	Richard H. Smith, A
San Gabriel, Calif.	Catherine Thomas
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	W. D. Soule, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Jeanne Grellmann
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	William O'Brien
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Saugus t, Mass.	Ralph Quirk
Shawnee, Okla.*	T. E. Thompson, A
Sherman, Tex.*	Lee H. Powell, A
Shorewood, Wis.*	John J. Cary, A†
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough, A
Statesville, N. C.	A. E. Guy, K
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall, A
Struthers, Ohio	John F. Pearce, K
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Terrell, Tex.*	E. E. Boyd, A
Texarkana, Ark.	S. H. Atkinson, M
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Tiffin, Ohio	G. Russell Barrick
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John P. Hoffman, A
Uniontown, Pa.	Percy D. Coates
University Park, Tex.	Lester L. Smith, K
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar, A
Waycross, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz, A
Wilson, N. C.*	W. M. Wiggins, A
Winchester, Va.*	S. L. Grant, A
Xenia, Ohio*	G. D. Ackerman, A

TABLE XVIII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1944. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville, La	Emile Dutel 6-46	Theophile Baudoin S
Abilene, Kan.*	Will G. Green 4-44	M. E. Calkins
Abington t, Mass	Howard W. Belcher C 3-45	Kathleen Coughlan
Aiken, S. C	E. H. Wyman 12-44	Sarah H. Busch
Alamo Heights, Tex	C. E. Hoff 4-45	Clarence E. Boatwright
Alamosa, Colo	Frank Winters 4-45	S. D. Henson
Albany, Ore	G. C. Knodell 12-44	C. R. Ashton R
Albia, Iowa	C. B. Dearinger 4-45	James W. Weatherstone
Albion, Mich	N. H. Wiener 1-45	P. P. Nagle
Alcoa, Tenn.*	O. W. Brumfield 7-45	A. B. Smith R
Alexander City, Ala	T. C. Russell 10-44	Jack Nolen
Alexandria, Minn	R. M. Towner 4-44	H. S. Campbell
Alice, Tex	E. G. Lloyd, Jr. 4-44	P. S. Anderson
Alliance, Neb.*	W. J. Jones 4-46	R. W. Laing
Alma, Mich.*	T. J. Carney 4-45	L. I. Hannig
Altus, Okla	T. O. Burch 5-45	Ethel Williams
Alva, Okla	J. A. Renfrew 5-43	Thomas W. Keltch
Americus, Ga	H. O. Jones 12-44	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Amherst t, Mass	F. Civille Pray C	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Amityville, N. Y.	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-45	Louis W. Ferris
Anacortes, Wash	C. A. Peters 1-45	John G. Dorcy
Anadarko, Okla	F. J. Callahan 5-45	Daisy Campbell
Andalusia, Ala	J. G. Scherf 10-44	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Anoka, Minn.*	R. B Ehlen 4-45	C. Rudolf Johnson M
Antigo, Wis	H. Olsen 4-44	S. B. Byrne
Antioch, Calif	Grover C. Donovan 4-46	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia, Calif	M. O. Ormsby 4-44	W. H. Nesbitt
Archbald, Pa	William F. Durkin B	Paul McHale S
Arkadelphia, Ark	D. H. Crawford 4-44†	D. H. Crawford R
Arlington Hgts., Ill	Albert W. Goedke P5-45	H. Busse†
Asheboro, N. C.*	O. L. Presnell 5-45	A. R. Winningham
Ashland, Pa.*	Charles Yeager B1-46	Edwin K. Lessig S
Ashley, Pa	Walter Gryskewicz B1-45	Stanley E. Christman S
Athens, Ohio	F. L. Woodworth 1-46	J. W. Grover
Athens, Tenn	Paul J. Walker 7-45	William L. Pope
Atlantic, Iowa	Joseph Burnea 4-45	George H. Alexander
Auburn, Ind	Lodie E. Potter 1-47	Forrest Potter
Auburn t, Mass	Frank H. Allen C	John E. Riley
Audubon, N. J	Andrew F. Ganser 5-45	Charles R. Dietz, Jr.
Avalon, Pa.*	P. L. Jarrett B12-45	W. H. Oakley
Azusa, Calif	Walter Malone 4-44	Mae A. Hynes
Bainbridge, Ga	C. A. Miller, Jr. 1-46	H. B. Funderburk
Baker, Ore	Henry McKinney 12-46	Mrs. Mable Nelson
Bangor, Pa	Allen Frederick B1-45	William J. Sleeman S
Baraboo, Wis	C. R. Hornung 5-44	P. L. Stewart
Barnesville, Ohio	Walter Smith 12-45	J. C. Wells
Barnstable t, Mass	Chester A. Crocker C3-44	Clarence M. Chase
Barrington t, R. I	Pasquale Oliva P11-44	Henry E. Fowler
Bartow, Fla.*	C. E. Williams	George J. McNamee
Bastrop, La	A. B. Andrews 6-45	J. R. George
Batavia, Ill	T. E. Davis 5-45	LaVerne Woodard
Batesville, Ark	Jared E. Trevathan 4-44	N. A. Longley R
Bay City, Tex	S. E. Doughtie 4-45	Myrtle Smith S
Beardstown, Ill	Fred I. Cline 5-45	R. B. Maslin
Beaver, Pa	D. A. Moore B1-46	James W. Baker S
Bedford, Ohio*	Edwin J. Profant 1-46	F. B. Morris
Beeville, Tex	J. D. Hermes 4-45	E. M. Quinn
Belfast, Me.*	Hodgdon C. Buzzell 3-44	W. Arthur Cloues
Bellefontaine, Ohio	J. A. Sugrue 1-46	Harry E. Travis A
Bellefonte, Pa	H. P. Harris B1-45	Marie Doll S
Bellevue, Ky	Robert P. Hummel 12-45	Frank X. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio	John F. Shannon 12-45	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Bellwood, Ill	William J. Mink P4-44	William Miller
Belvidere, Ill	Harry M. Perkins 4-45	Frank L. Shattuck
Bemidji, Minn	Earl W. Bucklen 3-44	Belle Denley
Bennington, Vt.*	Francis Morrissey P3-44	William P. Hogan
Benton, Ill	C. Edwin Hair 5-47	Ted Bauer
Berea, Ohio	John J. Baesel 12-45	William H. Parshall A
Berkley, Mich	Ernest R. Baldwin 12-44	Edwin J. Johnston

Table XVIII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bexley, Ohio	W. A. Schneider 1-48	S. W. Roderick A
Bicknell, Ind.	L. G. Jones 1-47	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bisbee, Ariz.	Joe Mauzy 6-44	W. H. Miescher
Blackwell, Okla	W. W. Rodgers 5-45	Carl Randall
Blairsville, Pa.*	William C. McKee B1-46	John Fatora
Blakely, Pa.	John W. Taylor B1-46	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg, Pa	E. R. Beers 1-46	Paul D. Jacobs S
Bluffton, Ind.	John H. Waid 1-47	Cleo B. Arnold
Bogota, N. J.	John D. Lynn 12-45	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Bonham, Tex	R. Abernathy 4-45	W. A. Boyd
Boonton, N. J.	T. J. Hillery 12-45	Albert P. Smith
Boonville, Mo.	William J. Brownsberger 4-44	Gerald F. Esser
Bossier City, La.	Hoffman L. Fuller 4-45	Elbert L. Reding
Bound Brook, N. J.	Charles H. Fetterly 1-46	Everest L. Belli
Bowling Green, Ohio	E. J. Frowine 12-45	Mabel Young A
Bozeman, Mont.*	H. B. Landoe 1-45	L. G. Shadoan
Brackenridge, Pa	William A. Fischer B1-46	J. W. Nolf S
Bradenton, Fla	A. R. Jones 1-46	Harold F. Siver
Brady, Tex.	Otto Frederick 4-45†	W. R. Mayse S
Brattleboro, Vt.*	(Unincorporated)	
Brazil, Ind.	Clint M. Wilson 1-47	E. S. Cox
Breckenridge, Tex.	J. R. Brewster 4-44	E. R. McCathren S
Brenham, Tex.	Reese B. Lockett 4-44	G. H. Zeiss S
Brentwood, Pa.	A. G. Kaufmann B1-47	F. H. Appenrodt S
Brewer, Me.*	Henry E. Chute 1-45	Paul E. Clish
Bridgeport, Pa.	Edward G. Gear B1-45	Aloysius J. Brady
Bridgewater t, Mass.	L. F. Nourse C3-45	Edwin Keith
Brigham, Utah	Carl Wold 1-46	Elva J. Gibbs R
Bristol, Va.*	Thomas W. Preston 9-45	Bland E. Ballard
Bristow, Okla	Paul Cameron 5-45	Fred Myers
Bronxville, N. Y.	Ralph B. Maltby 3-45	Jerry C. Leary
Brookfield, Mo.	F. A. Burke 4-46	George P. Carpenter
Brookhaven, Miss	A. E. Moreton 1-45	Eben M. Bee
Brookings, S. D.	H. Dwiggins 5-45	C. B. Herreman A
Brownsville, Pa.	William J. Long B1-46	M. R. Kuhns S
Brunswick, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Bryan, Ohio	O. W. Gleason 1-46	Charles F. Hester
Bucyrus, Ohio	R. L. Hertzer 12-45	H. A. Barth
Burley, Idaho	C. F. McDonald 4-45	T. D. Foster
Burrillville t, R. I.	Arthur Martin P11-44	Theodore Tessier
Cadillac, Mich.*	George G. Brown 12-45	H. Lee Worden
Calais, Me.	E. A. Woodman 4-44	Albert B. English
Caldwell, Idaho	Thurlow Bryant 5-45	O. E. Fritts

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Coldwater, Mich	R. O. Baum 4-44	Ethel M. Tillotson
Coleman, Tex.	Charles R. Wilson 4-44	H. M. Collins
College Park, Ga	W. E. Sitton 1-45	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt†
Collingdale, Pa	Samuel L. Neville B1-46	E. C. Rohland S
Collinsville, Ill	G. W. Killinger 4-47	Vernon Lucas
Colorado, Tex.	J. A. Sadler 5-45	J. F. Merritt
Colton, Calif.	W. F. Sharp 4-44	Bessie Davis
Columbia, Miss	Hollis C. Rawls 1-45	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Columbia Hgts., Minn.*	Louis W. Bassett 7-45	Hazel A. Trucker
Columbus, Neb	Harry Lohr 4-45	Joseph F. Stanzel
Concordia, Kan.	S. I. Erickson 5-45	G. O. Yandell
Concord t, Mass.	Hubert M. Wardwell C	Elsie E. Rose
Conneaut, Ohio	Edward T. Kane 12-45	Charlotte Atwood
Conway, Ark.	J. J. Kane 4-45	J. Wendell Henry
Conway, S. C.	Carl L. Busbee 1-45	Mrs. R. G. Ambrose
Coral Gables, Fla.*	Thos. C. Mayes 4-45	H. B. Jackson
Corbin, Ky.	O. B. Rowland 1-46	A. Campbell
Cordele, Ga.*	A. E. Walton C	S. E. Cox
Corinth, Miss.	B. F. Worsham 10-46	E. J. East
Corona, Calif.	W. M. Colbern 4-44	Marian T. Crandell
Coronado, Calif.*	C. W. Ince 4-46	A. A. Mathewson
Corry, Pa.	Frank E. Hepler 1-46	Don D. Williams†
Corvallis, Ore	C. H. Woodcock 1-45	Ralph P. Schindler
Covington, Va.*	John A. McDonald 9-45	J. G. Kyle
Crafton, Pa.	Tim F. Dunn B1-46	William A. England S
Creston, Iowa	C. C. Clayton 4-45	C. D. Stapleton
Crookston, Minn.	W. J. Kirkwood 1-46	Loren B. Skogness
Crowley, La.	J. Matt Buatt 7-46	I. B. Broussard
Crystal City, Tex.*	B. H. Holsomback 4-45	June Broadhurst
Cuero, Tex.	J. T. Newman 4-44	T. O. Buchel
Cullman, Ala.	J. A. Dunlap 10-44	J. G. Kramer
Culver City, Calif.	Guy E. Heaton 4-44	Earl Noack
Cushing, Okla.*	Andrew W. Little C5-46	Loren Crook
Daly City, Calif.	A. J. Gaggero 4-44	B. C. Ross
Danville, Ky.	Henry L. Nichols 12-45	James H. Letcher
Danville, Pa.	Harry Trumbower B12-45	W. G. Reese S
Darlington, S. C.	F. B. Stem 1-46	John Peterson
Dartmouth t, Mass	William C. Prescott C3-45	Thomas B. Hawes
Dayton, Ky.	Alfred H. Reekers 1-46	Frank J. Staab
Decatur, Ind.	John B. Stults 1-47	H. Vernon Aurand
Decorah, Iowa	George A. Baker 4-45	Charles Anderson
Defiance, Ohio	Robert W. Galliers 12-45	Floyd S. Morris
De Kalb, Ill.	Hugo J. Hakala 5-45	Harry D. Hamilton

Calexico, Calif.	T. E. Bartholomew 4-44	Richard S. Emerson
Camden, S. C.	F. N. McCorkle 5-44	Louise W. Boykin
Camden, Ark.	W. J. Risinger 4-45	F. P. Benson
Cameron, Tex.	Leland Green 4-44	Dan Tyson
Canandaigua, N. Y.	George McG. Hayes 1-46	Guy M. Raines
Canon City, Colo.	L. R. Short 4-45	E. R. Bancroft
Canton t, Mass.	Richard H. Henley C	Daniel J. Flood
Canton, Miss.	C. N. Harris 1-45	W. F. Prosser
Canton, N. C.	S. M. Robinson 5-45	E. M. Geier
Carbondale, Ill.	Charles Johnson 5-47	H. A. Grater
Carlsbad, N. M.	M. R. Smith 4-44	E. A. Roberts
Carlstadt, N. J.	William Huneke 12-45	Olga M. Felesina†
Carroll, Iowa	A. N. Neu 4-44	Louise G. Holley
Carrollton, Ga.	T. J. Lawler	G. T. Spence
Cartersville, Ga*	R. W. Knight 12-45	Thomas A. Upshaw
Caruthersville, Mo.	W. D. Byrd 5-46	Charles E. Watson
Catskill, N. Y.	Ralph Spoor P 4-44	Mrs. Julia S. McGovern
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C. N. McHugh 4-45	H. B. Philpot
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	Ernest E. Elderd 3-45	John C. Jack
Cedartown, Ga.*	D. L. Roberts, Jr. C1-45	Richard Gammon, Sr.
Centerville, Iowa	Albert Fleming 4-45	C. B. Ware
Centerville, Pa.	H. H. Hatch 1-48	Harry Fielding
Centralia, Wash.	Ray W. Sprague 12-45	George C. Lange
Chariton, Iowa	Mack Young 3-45	John A. Olson
Charles City, Iowa	W. F. McRobert 4-45	J. W. McGeeney
Charleston, Ill.	Ed Wimmer	T. E. Walton
Charleston, Mo.	W. R. McCracken 5-46	T. A. Zilafro
Charlotte, Mich.	Merle H. Fiedler 4-44	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan, Mich.	J. L. Louisignau 4-44	I. N. Couture
Cherokee, Iowa	George R. Hicks 3-45	J. A. Cary
Chester, Ill.	Charles L. Oetting 5-45	William J. May
Chester, S. C.	F. J. Powell 5-45	J. H. McLure
Cheviot, Ohio	Edward Gingerich 1-46	Anthony Seiwert
Chico, Calif.*	E. R. Bevins 4-45	H. H. Hume M
Childress, Tex.	C. V. Jones 4-45	Whitt Johnson S
Chillicothe, Mo.	Beal Shaw	Mrs. H. McWhirter
Chisholm, Minn.	John Gornick, Jr. 1-46	Frank L. Paskvan
Chula Vista, Calif.	V. L. Howe 4-44	Herbert V. Bryant
Circleville, Ohio	Ben H. Gorden 1-46	Fred R. Nicholas
Clearfield, Pa.	Robert Lucas B1-46	Roy Kindig
Clifton Forge, Va.*	W. J. Enos 9-44	H. E. Meeks
Clinton, Ill.	Bernard M. Pugh 4-47	Harry L. Bean
Clinton, Ind.	Clarence D. Wright 12-46	William Gilmour
Clinton, Mo.	A. J. Mann 4-46	Vance Julian
Clinton, Okla.	McLain Rogers 4-44	W. A. Shouse
Clinton, S. C.	P. S. Bailey 9-44	D. C. Heustis
Cloquet, Minn.	Carl J. Lind 1-46	J. A. Parks
Coaldale, Pa.	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Coalinga, Calif.	H. C. Heffner 4-44	W. C. Wallace

De Land, Fla.*	Leo E. Fugle 5-45	Theo C. Brooks
Delaware, Ohio	Patrick J. Foley 12-45	R. E. King A
Delphos, Ohio	D. L. Barringer 12-45	A. O. Wulfhorst
De Pere, Wis.	E. A. Seymour 5-44	H. J. Danen
Depew, N. Y.	Walter Szyperski 3-45	Albert Simbritz
Derry t, N. H.	L. Henry Bailey C3-44	W. H. Warren
De Soto, Mo.	W. E. Gibson 4-46	C. F. Seemel
Des Plaines, Ill.	Charles H. Garland 4-45	Edgar J. Friedrich
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	H. N. Jenson	E. J. Bestick
Devils Lake, N. D.	W. E. Hocking P4-45	Martin Olsen A
Dickinson, N. D.	W. K. Johnson P4-44	D. D. Mars A
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Joseph J. Walker 3-45	Margaret R. Kelly
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins 4-45	R. C. Hunter
Douglas, Ariz.	George B. Pray 6-44	Henry M. Beard
Douglas, Ga.*	R. W. Griffin C6-45	R. W. Woodruff
Dover, Del.*	J. Wallace Woodford	J. O. Willis
Dover, Ohio	Harry W. Stucky 12-46	Treva H. Wallick
Dowagiac, Mich.	George L. Boyce 4-44	Carrie Huff
Downers Grove, Ill.	Newell H. Fishell 4-47	Charles M. Hitch
Dracut t, Mass.	Walter A. Wagner	Harry M. Fox
DuQuoin, Ill.	Arthur F. Angel 4-45	Samuel R. Clark
Dublin, Ga.	M. A. Chapman 12-45	M. A. Rogers
Dumont, N. J.	Charles F. Maine 1-46	Henry Bersch
Dunbar, W. Va.	D. L. Salisbury 6-45	C. F. Stewart
Duncan, Okla.*	R. K. Arnold C5-45	John L. Davis
Dunn, N. C.	E. McD. Westbrook 5-45	J. P. Keel
Dunellen, N. J.	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-46	George J. Bache
Dupont, Pa.	Albert Struck B12-45	Ann M. Zaranick S
Durango, Colo.*	John Fankhauser 5-45	J. G. Mair
Duryea, Pa.	Felix J. Pawloski B1-46	William Maziarz
Eagle Pass, Tex.	F. F. Weyrich 3-44	D. E. Wueste S
Easley, S. C.	M. L. Lesley 4-45	C. B. Kirkley
East Aurora, N. Y.	Albert E. Frantz 4-44	G. M. Houliston
East Detroit, Mich.	Richard Maxwell 4-44	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing, Mich.	C. G. Card 11-44	Harry W. Lott
East Palestine, Ohio	W. A. Hunston 12-46	Fred W. Reese
East Peoria, Ill.	W. O. Sommerfield 4-47	Wm. E. Carroll
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Emil Stritmatter B1-46	James L. Oakes
East Rochester, N. Y.	George H. Schreib 4-45	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway, N. Y.	Edward A. Talfor 4-45	Guy E. Thompson
East Rutherford, N. J.	John W. Petrie 1-46	William E. DeNike
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Kennard Lewis B1-46	Sterling Cramer S
Edina, Minn.	T. L. Todd P1-46	Bower Hawthorne
Edinburg, Tex.	M. C. Harris 4-45	L. H. Mauning S
Edwardsville, Ill.	Oscar Schmidt 5-45	Edward H. Poos
Edwardsville, Pa.	Michael T. Walko B1-46	William Salinsky
Effingham, Ill.	J. R. Raney 5-47	W. R. Humes
Elberton, Ga.	Fred Herndon 12-44	W. Rampley

Table XVIII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
El Cerrito, Calif.	Joseph Tully 4-44	Marvellen Foley
Electra, Tex	T. Leo Moore 4-44	W. R. Skinner
Elizabethton, Tenn.*	Joe C. Bowers 8-44	R. B. Moreland R
Elk City, Okla	V. C. Tisdal 4-45	Cragg Goetting
Elkins, W. Va	Clay B. Whetsell 4-45	Ruth A. Wilson
Ellensburg, Wash	T. J. Howell†	Fred T. Hofmann
Ely, Minn	John Kapsch 1-45	A. O. Knutson
Emmaus, Pa	Howard K. Deischer B1-46	Oscar T. Iobst S
Englewood, Colo	N. S. Neilsen 4-45	John F. Cameron
Ennis, Tex	R. F. Brumback 4-45	M. B. Moseley S
Ephrata, Pa.*	John M. Royer B1-46	C. W. Fuehrer M
Estherville, Iowa	F. J. Ehlers 3-45	George W. Shadle
Etna, Pa	J. J. Arenth B1-46	S. L. Marshall
Eufaula, Ala	M. M. Moulthrop 10-44	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Eunice, La	Oliver Reed 6-45	Wade J. Guillet
Eveleth, Minn	John E. Aho 1-46	A. L. Muhich
Exeter t, N. H	John E. Lary C3-44	Willard K. Tozier
Exeter, Pa	Stephen Skrinak B1-46	Patrick A. Mackin
Fairbury, Neb	J. H. Bond†	Elsie Schnuelle†
Fairfield, Iowa	E. W. Fritts 3-45	R. H. Spence
Fair Lawn, N. J	Theodore K. Ferry 1-45	R. M. Bryant
Fairmont, Minn	E. B. Nelson 4-45	Stanley Stewart
Fairview, N. J	Francis E. Munley 12-45	George Ebel, Jr.
Falls City, Neb	G. S. Lyon 5-44	Russell Pollard
Fayetteville, Ark	George Vaughan, Jr. 4-45	J. W. McGehee
Ferguson, Mo	Fred B. Jeske 4-45	Mrs. R. H. Becker
Fitzgerald, Ga	J. H. Mayes 12-45	J. E. Bailey
Flagstaff, Ariz	George T. Herrington 6-44	W. H. Thompson
Flat River, Mo	T. J. Watkins 4-45	E. E. Graves
Flora, Ill	Leo R. Allen 5-47	L. R. Wells
Ford City, Pa	Ferd Reisgen B12-45	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest City, N. C	J. Worth Morgan 5-45	J. E. Caldwell
Forest Hills, Pa	Albert L. Koch B1-46	Frank V. Kovalovsky S
Forrest City, Ark	J. R. Porter 4-45	T. E. Cristopher
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.*	Robert A. Krueger P4-44	E. F. Klement M
Fort Lee, N. J	Charles Heft 1-46	W. S. Corker
Fort Pierce, Fla.*	B. Arnold 12-44	H. M. Horton
Forty Fort, Pa	Fred E. Jones P1-46	T. H. Richards
Frackville, Pa	George W. Miller B1-46	Earl Fennelly S
Franklin, Ind	William V. Hemphill 12-46	Mrs. Pearl Moore
Franklin t, Mass	Lloyd A. Whittaker C	George Dana
Franklin, N. H.	Henry J. Proulx 12-44	Mildred S. Gilman
Franklin, Pa	J. G. Bohlender 1-46	J. G. Crawford
Haddonfield, N. J	G. Barrett Glover 5-45	J. Ross Logan
Haledon, N. J	J. Irving Watson 1-45	Andrew A. Heller
Hamburg, N. Y	Raymond J. Emerling 3-45	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hamlet, N. C	B. W. Williamson 5-45	J. J. Gray
Hammond, La	William B. Jordan 6-45	H. W. Carroll
Hammonton, N. J	John Machise 12-45	Dominic Ciano
Hampton, Va.*	J. V. Bickford 9-44	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. M†
Hancock, Mich	Jay B. Coon 5-44	John West
Hanford, Calif	E. H. Cassidy 4-44	Arthur E. Hird
Hapeville, Ga	Eugene F. King 12-45	R. R. Settle
Harland, Ky	M. H. Middleton 12-45	W. J. Wilson
Harriman, Tenn	Hy M. Carr 7-45	W. M. Giles
Harrisonburg, Va.*	Ward Swank 9-44	R. G. Heneberger
Hartford City, Ind	W. H. Gardiner 12-46	Paul Bray
Hartsville, S. C	L. H. Stokes 1-45	L. W. Wilkerson
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J	Jno. F. Knowlan 1-46	Joseph P. Breeze
Hastings, Mich	Charles Leonard 4-44	W. L. Wallace
Hastings, Minn.*	P. H. Cremer 5-44	T. A. Brown
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	William Steinschneider 4-45	William J. Neely
Haverstraw, N. Y	John L. Stecz 4-45	James P. McCabe
Havre, Mont	J. A. Wright 5-45	G. W. Patterson
Hawthorne, Calif	H. E. Crozier 4-46	Helen M. Lehne
Hays, Kan.*	P. F. Felten 5-44	Virgil A. Basgall
Hayward, Calif	Don M. Leidig 4-44	Irene T. Jamieson
Hazard, Ky.*	J. J. Moran 1-46	Jessie Horn
Helena, Ark	D. T. Hargraves 4-45	R. G. Howard
Henderson, N. C	Henry T. Powell 6-45	C. W. Bussey
Henderson, Tex	Fred C. Culp 4-44	W. E. De Lamar S
Hendersonville, N. C	A. V. Edwards 6-45	Lillian Perkins
Henryetta, Okla	Wilson Fisher 5-45	Faye S. Stephenson
Herkimer, N. Y	William Greiner 4-45	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hermosa Beach, Calif	Thomas C. Sheehan C4-44	Frances C. Wendell
Herrin, Ill	Fred A. Henderson 5-45	Charles W. Campbell
Highland Park, N. J	Harold W. Drake 1-46	J. Ford Flagg
Hillsboro, Tex	S. L. Robertson 4-45	A. M. James S
Hillsdale, Mich	H. B. Kelley 4-44	R. L. Hughes
Hingham t, Mass	William L. Foster C3-45	William L. Howard
Hinsdale, Ill	Fred H. McElhone P4-45	R. A. Peet
Hinton, W. Va	R. C. Haynes 7-45	Mrs. Neta A. Jordan
Hobart, Ind	Fred Rose, Jr. 1-47	Laura R. Bracken
Hobart, Okla	J. J. Hunter 5-45	E. L. Cupps
Holdenville, Okla	J. E. Davis 4-45	J. I. Givens
Hollidays Cove, W. Va	Samuel V. Wright 6-48	Mrs. Bernice C. Trushel
Hollidaysburg, Pa	Frank A. Fleisher B1-46	John E. Shrum

Frederick, Okla.	Robert Cull 5-45	Allen R. Byrn
Fredonia, N. Y.	Chas. F. Wilson	Samuel L. Drayo
Freehold, N. J.	Peter F. Runyon 1-46	C. H. Wilbur
Freeland, Pa.	Thomas J. Lewis B1-47	Paul Tucker S
Frostburg, Md.	William H. Lemmert 5-44	Alex G. Close
Fulton, Mo.	J. F. Hensley 4-46	Mrs. Beulah Alexander
Gaffney, S. C.	J. Guy Queen 3-44	I. Clyde Peeler
Gainesville, Tex.*	Sam B. Lanius 4-44	Joe N. Boozer
Galion, Ohio	William Amann 1-46	Ben Romine
Gallipolis, Ohio*	William H. Janes 1-46	A. W. Carl A
Gallup, N. M.	R. R. Rogers 5-44	C. M. Sabin
Garden City, Kan.	Harvey F. Jones 4-45	Ovid Harman
Gardena, Calif.	Wayne A. Bogart 4-44	Lucille W. Randolph
Gardiner, Me.	Philip H. Hubbard 1-45	Charles J. Bragdon
Georgetown, S. C.	H. L. Smith 1-46	M. M. Thomas
Gettysburg, Pa.	Fred G. Pfeffer B1-45	Wilmer Dracha S
Girard, Ohio	Alex Whitford 1-46	P. J. Wilson A
Glasgow, Ky.	Winn Davis 1-46	Roy L. Beatty
Glassport, Pa.	Robert H. Shaw B1-46	Regina Witkowski
Glencoe, Ill.*	Frank H. Stowell P4-44	John W. Arthur
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Arthur L. Wanner P5-45	J. R. Stewart
Glen Ridge, N. J.	George T. Minasian 1-46	A. F. Eschenfelder†
Glen Rock, N. J.	W. T. Ludlum 1-46	Charles P. Van Allen
Globe, Ariz.	Guy V. McGowen 6-44	J. F. Mayer
Goose Creek, Tex.*	J. H. Meek 4-45	J. W. Harkins M
Grafton, W. Va.	C. O. King 3-44	John A. Newcome
Graham, Tex.	G. D. Hinson 4-44	F. F. Parrish S
Grand Haven, Mich.*	Edmond Wilds 4-44	J. N. Poel
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	John C. Martin 12-47	W. J. Grubbs A
Grants Pass, Ore.	J. A. Wharton 12-44	K. Hammerbacher A
Grass Valley, Calif.	R. H. Trathen 7-45	Everett Deward
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	James O. McCarty C	Joseph M. Casey
Great Bend, Kan.	Don C. McIlrath 5-45	Logan Brown
Great Neck, N. Y.	Willis H. Bryant 6-45	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Greeneville, Tenn.	J. S. Bernard 6-44	G. S. Mason R
Greensburg, Ind.	C. J. Loyd 1-47	Evert Konzelman
Greenville, Ala.	J. H. Dunklin 10-44	J. L. Grant
Greenville, Mich.	O. A. Rasmussen	Margaret Callaghan
Greenville, Ohio	Ernest R. Randall 12-45	John E. Vance A
Greenville, Pa.	C. V. Homer B†	J. M. Hittle S
Grenada, Miss.	L. C. Proby 5-44	Mrs. W. Y. West
Grinnell, Iowa	L. G. Chrysler 4-45	Homer B. Lowrey
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Mason P. Rumney 11-45	Norbert P. Neff
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	J. K. Watkins P3-44	Harry A. Furton
Grove City, Pa.*	H. A. Young B1-46	H. F. Smith S
Guttenberg, N. J.	Andrew Johnstone 1-46	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights, N. J.	William J. Dallas	Frank W. DuBree

Hollywood, Fla.*	L. C. Boggs 5-44	Blanche E. Mann
Homewood, Ala.	Earl C. Bloom 10-44	Ward Bracken
Honesdale, Pa.	L. William Wagner B1-46	Emmerson Hassell S
Hoopeston, Ill.	G. C. Trego 4-45	Jack Goodwine
Hope, Ark.	Albert Graves 4-45	T. R. Billingsley
Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder 9-44	E. Louise Belch
Houma, La.	Elward Wright 7-46	William J. Drott
Hudson t, Mass.	Perley E. Heath	G. Woodbury Parker
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	D. B. Wheeler 4-45	John J. Etu
Hugo, Okla.	E. M. DeWeese 5-45	F. M. Caldwell
Humboldt, Tenn.	H. J. Foltz 1-46	Mrs. Jess Pruett
Huntingdon, Pa.	C. H. Lesher B1-46	H. E. Robb S
Huntsville, Tex.	R. C. Stiernberg 4-44	Kate Barr Ross
Hyattsville, Md.	E. Murray Gover 5-47	W. Carroll Beatty
Ilion, N. Y.	Oliver S. Coleman 3-44	Roy W. Bennett
Inkster, Mich.	E. J. Wangbichler 4-45	Freda K. DePlanche
International Falls, Minn.	Peter T. Krogseng 4-44	F. E. Patterson
Iola, Kan.	Dewey S. Elliff 4-44	T. E. Shanahan
Ionia, Mich.	Clarence S. Johnson 4-45	Raymond F. Coon
Ipswich t, Mass.	B. M. Sullivan C3-44	Edward S. Cogswell
Ishpeming, Mich.*	Major John J. Johnson 4-44	Wilfred J. Brewer R
Jackson, La.	O. W. McGraw 9-44	T. J. Fore
Jackson, Ohio	Frank Pritchett 12-45	Stephen Radcliffe A
Jacksonville, Tex.*	T. E. Acker 4-45	J. B. McKnight
Jamestown, N. D.	John F. Olson 4-46	A. R. Thompson A
Jasper, Ala.	J. G. Burton 10-44	E. E. Evins
Jasper, Ind.	Charles Bartley 1-47	Robert J. Hoffman
Jenkins, Ky.	J. Bryan Boggs C1-46	O. M. Bolling
Jenkintown, Pa.	Earl McFeeter B1-46	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jennings, La.	O. Gauthier 7-45	A. T. Maund
Jersey Shore, Pa.	B. F. Francis B1-46	W. G. Price S
Johnston City, Ill.	John C. Cox 5-45	E. B. Nolen
Junction City, Kan.	Roy C. More 4-46	T. A. Heck
Kalispell, Mont.	D. S. Cameron 5-45	C. H. Brewer
Kane, Pa.	H. J. McGhee B12-45	Thomas Paisley S
Kaukauna, Wis.	L. F. Nelson 4-44	K. E. Marzahl
Kearney, Neb.	J. C. Tye 4-45	Mrs. Harriette J. Nelson
Kelso, Wash.	Harry Kling 12-44	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Kendallville, Ind.	Eugene V. Carteaux 12-46	Robert C. Moses
Kennett, Mo.	J. W. Karsten 4-47	Sam Fisher
Kent, Ohio	Alf. C Lovell 12-45	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton, Ohio	LeRoy Hoppe 1-46	Gladys Wilson
Kerrville, Tex.*	W. A. Fawcett 4-44	E. W. Marlowe
Keyport, N. J.	Peter O. Weigand, Jr. 12-44	Adelaide B. Crammer
Keyser, W. Va.	J. C. Freeland 6-45	A. A. Jordan
Kilgore, Tex.	Roy H. Laird 4-45	U. W. Prater S

Table XVIII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Kingsford, Mich.*	Ludwig Evenson P4-44	Henry L. Wagner M
Kings Mountain, N. C.*	J. H. Thomson 5-45	S. A. Crouse
Kingsville, Tex	John A. Cypher 5-44	Mrs. Carrie B. Sims
Kittanning, Pa	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-46	George W. L. Starr S
Knoxville, Iowa	N. D. Shinn 4-45	Frank Crawford
Kulpmont, Pa	James J. Hanlon B1-46	Stephen Olsheski S
La Grande, Ore.*	J. L. Sinden P1-45	B. W. Hibbets
La Junta, Colo.	Henry G. Klein 4-45	Hazel Best Girch
Lake City, Fla	George B. Douglass	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Forest, Ill	Charles F. Clarke 4-44	Mrs. Katherine Beauchamp
Lake Wales, Fla	E. L. Sherman 6-44†	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth, Fla.*	G. H. Brantley 4-45	E. C. Ewing
Lamesa, Tex	Charnell Jobe 4-44	B. D. Wiggins S
Lancaster, N. Y	W. F. Braun 4-44	Theo. W. Loecher
Lanett, Ala	C. E. DeLoach, Sr. 10-44	C. H. Hill
Lansdale, Pa	Elwood K. Bean B1-46	Nelson C. B. Kriebel S
Lansford, Pa	E. L. Garland B1-46	Harry A. Stickler S
Lapeer, Mich.*	E. E. Congdon 4-44	Fred J. Stephenson
Larchmont, N. Y	Harry E. Goeckler 4-44	Margaret E. Lord
Larksville, Pa	Andrew P. Suppon B1-46	Stephen Zifchak
Las Cruces, N. M	Samuel Klein 5-44	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas, Nev.*	Ernest W. Cragin 5-47	Helen Scott Reed
Las Vegas city, N. M.	Ivan J. Hilton 4-44	Nathan Jaffa
Las Vegas t, N. M.	M. Antonio Romero 4-44	Frank Rubio
Laurens, S. C	L. H. Taylor 4-44	F. H. Caine
Laurinburg, N. C.	D. J. Sinclair 7-45	C. M. Fetter
Lawrenceville, Ill	George L. McFarland 5-45	H. E. Talbot
Lead, S. D.	A. J. M. Ross 4-48	Effie Lagg A
Lebanon, Ind	Louis Sterling 1-46	Arlie E. Lewis
Lebanon, Mo	William Kerr 5-44	Ralph A. Shafer
Lebanon t, N. H	Joseph B. Perley C3-45	Joseph C. Smith
Lebanon, Tenn.	Frank Buchanan 1-45	J. S. McClain
Lehighton, Pa.*	William Hummell B1-46	Walter E. Nussbaum M
Le Mars, Iowa	George R. Steele 4-45	Frank Stamp
Lenoir, N. C.	Earl H. Tate 7-45	C. E. Robb
Leonia, N. J	Harry Forsthoff 1-46	C. J. Kirkland
Lewistown, Mont.	E. R. Roehl 5-45	M. B. Nottorf
Lexington, Mo	R. L. Britt 4-46	W. R. Eckle
Linton, Ind	William B. Carlton 1-47	Mrs. L. B. Fleetwood
Litchfield, Ill	John H. Taylor 5-45	Chris F. Zuber
Little Falls, Minn	Austin G. Engel 4-44	C. E. McPherson
Livingston, Mont.	Walter C. House 5-45	A. T. Petersen, Jr.
Lockhart, Tex	S. H. Tabor 4-44	A. J. Storey S
Maryville, Mo	L. B. Campbell 4-45	J. B. French
Maryville, Tenn	A. M. Gamble 8-45	Hugh E. DeLozier R
Mayfield, Ky	H. C. Waldrop 1-46	E. W. Pace
Maynard t, Mass	Joseph P. Dineen 3-44	**Frank E. Sanderson**
Maysville, Ky	James Collins 12-45	Hazel Larkin
Mechanicsburg, Pa	Ray E. Hutter B1-46	George Z. Fishel S
Mechanicville, N. Y	Homer Eckerson 12-45	John S. Moore
Media, Pa	Francis B. Kaeslin B1-46	James N. Moon S
Medina, N. Y.	George H. Spears 3-44	Stillman T. Pratt
Menomonie, Wis	S. A. Bakken 4-45	Alice Kenney
Mercedes, Tex	D. L. Heidrick 4-44	H. E. Hager S
Merrill, Wis	W. H. AuBuchon 4-44	Einar Seger
Mesa, Ariz	John A. Hamblin 6-44	J. Edwin Miller
Metropolis, Ill	B. N. Beane 5-45	**William E. Wetherington**
Metuchen, N. J	Charles Taylor 12-45	William E. Schultz
Mexia, Tex.*	J. Sandford Smith 4-44	J. R. Truett S
Mexico, Mo.	G. L. Tomlinson 4-46	Howard Summers
Miami, Okla	F. E. Millner 5-45	W. C. Glenn
Miamisburg, Ohio	Carl E. Cole 12-45	R. M. Hetzel A
Middleboro t, Mass.*	Roger Macdonald M†	Waldo S. Thomas
Middletown, Pa	H. V. McNair B1-46	Charles B. Force S
Midland, Pa	W. I. McInerney B1-46	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Midland, Tex	A. N. Hendrickson 4-45	J. C. Hudman S
Miles City, Mont.	L. S. Keye 5-45	Ray Addington
Millbury t, Mass	Oscar A. Lachapelle	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Milledgeville, Ga	Wister L. Ritchie 12-45	Lamar F. Ham
Millvale, Pa	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-46	Harry J. Diller S
Milton, Pa.*	Enos T. Kerr B1-46	Mary Ellen Reice M†
Minden, La	J. C. Brown 7-44†	E. V. Almond
Mineral Wells, Tex	John C. Miller 5-45	Joel D. Cranford
Minersville, Pa.	Edgar Lewis B1-46	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Mingo Junction, Ohio	Stephen Hamrock 12-45	John Valuska A
Mission, Tex	Logan Duncan 4-44	R. J. Rome
Monaca, Pa.	John H. Bell B1-46	Guy Grater S
Monmouth, Ill	Guy Pearson 5-45	Elmer Pedigo, Jr.
Monongahela City, Pa	C. B. Lamp 1-48	M. G. Borland
Monroe, N. C.	V. D. Sikes 5-45	R. S. Houston
Monroe, Wis.	Frank A. Buehler 5-44	C. A. Roderick
Montague t, Mass	Robert G. Allen C3-45	Lawrence M. Killelea
Montebello, Calif.	Milo V. Chapin 4-44	Elsie D. Smith
Monterey Park, Calif	James T. Bradshaw 4-44	Arthur W. Langley
Montevideo, Minn.	George Stamson 12-44	A. E. Swenson
Montpelier, Vt	William F. Corry 3-44	William H. Dyer
Mooresville, N. C	E. C. Beatty 6-45	T. Frank Young

Lockland, Ohio	Frank Reed 12-45	A. E. Banholzer A
Logan, Ohio	W. Denzil Weltner 12-46	Ward Chase
Logan, W. Va	R. H. Casto 4-45	Dale Wiley
Lombard, Ill	Harry D. Fleege P4-45	Hubert E. Mogle
Long Beach, N. Y	Theodore Ornstein 1-46	Harold Jacobson
Longmeadow t, Mass	J. B. Richardson C	Frank E. Smith
Longmont, Colo	Fred Ferguson 4-45	R. K. Spangler
Loveland, Colo	George Van Schoiack 4-45	O. W. Vandapool
Ludington, Mich.*	A. W. Hamel 5-44	Dean Thompson
Ludlow, Ky	J. E. Crowe 1-47	E. H. Martin
Ludlow t, Mass	Alfred E. Randall C3-44	David B. Miller
Lufkin, Tex.*	W. M. Glenn 4-45	J. W. Lewis M†
Lumberton, N. C	Harold A. Collins 5-45	Mrs. Katherine W. Lee†
Luzerne, Pa	Walter J. Brookis B1-46	Edward Baltruchitis
McAdoo, Pa	William Fox B1-46	John Skweir†
McComb, Miss	A. B. Williams 1-47	E. J. Triche
McCook, Neb	L. Kleven 4-45	Charles Skalla
McKinney, Tex	J. H. Snapp 4-45	G. Frank Wolford S
McPherson, Kan	C. E. Booz 4-45	Olive Oakley
Macomb, Ill	G. W. Wetzel 4-45	Harry R. Sapp
Madera, Calif	John B. Gordon 4-46	George M. Shedd
Madison, Ill	Stephen Maeras 5-45	Percy Lux
Madison, Ind	Orris L. Head 1-47	Leona K. Drake
Madison, N. J	Samuel A. Gruver 1-46	J. H. Talmadge
Madison, S. D	P. M. Rensvold 5-47	George H. Simpson, Jr. A
Madisonville, Ky	James D. Sory 1-46	Lamoine Barton
Malone, N. Y	H. W. Badore 4-45	Karl H. Walbridge
Malvern, Ark	K. K. Kight 4-45	J. R. Brewer
Malverne, N. Y	William T. Harris 4-45	Albert J. Brown
Mandan, N. D	John Mushik 4-44†	S. E. Arthur A
Manhattan Beach, Calif	Charles K. Blech 4-44	Rudolph F. Wedler
Manistee, Mich.*	John S. Olson 5-44	John S. Watson
Manistique, Mich.*	Louis Tebo 4-44	Frank Voisine
Mansfield t, Mass.*	Everett M. Grant C	Harrison A. Morse
Manville, N. J	Alexander Batcho 12-45	Peter Menzak
Maple Heights, Ohio	John J. Pekarek 12-45	Gerald E. Mansell A
Marianna, Fla	J. T. Manor 12-44	Evelyn Davis
Marietta, Ga	L. M. Blair 12-45	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Marion, Ill	Harry L. Crisp 4-47	W. S. Burkhart
Marion, S. C	T. L. Stackhouse 2-45	Emerson Scott, Sr.
Marion, Va	B. L. Dickinson 9-44	H. P. Gills R
Marlin, Tex	E. M. Dodson 4-45	C. S. Cousins
Marshall, Mich	Stowell C. Stebbins 4-44	Norman Holt R
Marshall, Mo	J. W. Twilling 4-45	Philip Land
Marshfield, Ore	J. Albert Matson 1-45	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Martinez, Calif	C. A. Ricks 4-46	Raymond B. Johnson
Martinsville, Ind	Ed. C. Collier 12-46	Ray Thomas
Marysville, Calif	John W. Watson 2-44	Chester O. Gates

Moorhead, Minn	Rudy Bergland 3-45	R. G. Price
Morgan City, La	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Morganton, N. C.*	B. Bristol, Sr.	L. E. Smith
Morris, Ill	Tony Andersen 5-45	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morristown, Tenn	A. Q. Horton 1-45	Gay Clark R
Morrisville, Pa	William Burgess, Jr. B1-46	William H. Howell
Moscow, Idaho	W. L. Anderson 5-45	Ray Carter
Mount Airy, N. C	John D. Thompson 6-45	J. C. Hill
Mount Carmel, Ill	Charles A. Martin 5-47	L. N. Wirth
Mount Kisco, N. Y	D. W. Ticknor 4-45	F. R. Mathews
Mount Oliver, Pa	John A. Wagner B1-46	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	F. E. Robinson	Leo J. Mulholland M†
Mount Pleasant, Pa	A. R. Gearhart B1-46	Frank L. Overly S
Mount Vernon, Ind	Frank J. Fessenden	James Bennett
Murfreesboro, Tenn.*	W. A. Miles P5-44	W. M. Draper
Murphysboro, Ill	Eugene A. Comte 5-45	James E. McCoskey
Murray, Utah	J. Clifford Hansen 12-45	R. R. Rasmussen R
Nacogdoches, Tex.*	A. J. Thompson C4-45	Parish Palmer
Nanty-Glo, Pa	C. L. Davies B1-46	John J. Gustin S
Napa, Calif	Charles F. Moffitt 6-45	Whitfield Griffiths
Naperville, Ill	James L. Nichols 5-47	Claud T. Grimes
Narberth, Pa	Richard L. Miller B1-46	Ruth W. Grace S
Natchitoches, La	Edwin L. McClung, Jr. 6-44	George C. Sutton S
Navasota, Tex.*	L. N. Yeager 5-44	Mrs. Willie McCallum
Nazareth, Pa	Conrad C. Miller B1-46	Clarence F. Fehnel S
Nebraska City, Neb	Wes Trail 4-44	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Negaunee, Mich	Alvin C. Hampton 4-44	Jacob Anderson
Nelsonville, Ohio	M. H. Howe 1-46	E. F. Devore A
Neosho, Mo	Glenn Woods 4-44	Ruth Severs
Nevada, Mo	Lynn M. Ewing 4-46	E. D. Gray
Newark, N. Y	John B. Keane 4-45	J. E. Fisk
Newberry, S. C	E. B. Purcell 1-46	D. L. Nance
New Boston, Ohio	Ted W. Stratton 12-45	James E. McCoy A
New Braunfels, Tex	A. D. Nuhn 5-44	Marcus J. Adams
New Brighton, Pa.*	Thomas G. Bishop B1-46	W. S. McDanel S
Newnan, Ga	C. J. Smith 1-46	A. W. Powers
Newport t, N. H	M. J. Downing C3-44	Leonard F. Dudley
Newton, N. J	W. Clifford Lane C12-44	Harold R. Smith
Newton, N. C	Edward Haupt	Loy E. Sigman
New Ulm, Minn	John F. Gollnast 4-44	A. C. Sannwald
Noblesville, Ind	Emmet R. Fertig P1-47	Louise Decker
Nogales, Ariz	Louis Hudgin 5-45	Alex Durazo
Normal, Ill	R. D. Marsh P3-44	J. L. McQueen
Northampton, Pa.*	George M. Berg B1-46	Claude C. Fogelman S
North Andover t, Mass	Harry C. Foster C3-44	Joseph A. Duncan
North Arlington, N. J	Alexander Allan 12-44	Robert B. Galloway
North Chicago, Ill	John P. Dromey 5-45	Michael Opeka
N. College Hill, Ohio	John J. Tomkins 12-45	John Sena

Table XVIII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
North Pelham, N. Y.	Dominic Amato 3-44	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	Harry D. Haring	Beatrice Reilly
Norwalk, Ohio	R. R. Robertson 1-46	Mrs. Helen Lippert
Norwick, N. Y.	Frank Zuber	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack, N. Y.	S. J. Ciancimino 4-45	John Bartels, Jr.
Oakmont, Pa.	W. R. Stopp B1-45	D. J. Lewis S
Oakwood, Ohio*	Earl E. Storms C12-47	Alfred C. Bergman A
Ocala, Fla.*	Carol C. Fraser 1-46	Henry C. Sistrunk
Oconto, Wis	J. B. Chase 5-44	E. C. Krueger
Odessa, Tex.	R. T. Waddell 4-44	L. L. Anthony S
Oelwein, Iowa	M. F. Gunderson 3-45	H. J. Finders
Old Town, Me	Edgar F. Cousins 3-44	Inez I. Priest
Olney, Ill.	C. P. Porter 4-45	T. C. Colvin
Olyphant, Pa	E. J. Burke B1-46	Harry Gulatchek
Opelika, Ala	John L. Whatley P10-46	T. C. Tollison
Opelousas, La	T. W. Huntington 7-46	C. L. Clay
Orange, Calif.	F. W. Parsons 4-44	T. H. Elijah
Orange t, Mass.	Clarence W. Hayden C3-44	Robert H. Anderson
Orange, Tex	Abe Sokolski 8-44	Charles Cottle S
Oregon City, Ore.*	W. G. H. Krueger 1-49	Mary E. Brady R
Owatonna, Minn	Erwin W. Hammel 4-44	Mrs. Gladys Phelps
Owego, N. Y.	William D. Gay 1-45	F. J. Davis
Oxnard, Calif.	H. H. Eastwood 4-46	Frank B. Pettis
Pacific Grove, Calif.*	E. K. Bramblett 4-45	J. D. Irwin
Palatka, Fla.*	J. W. Campbell 1-45	G. D. Bogue M
Palisades Park, N. J.	John J. Dickerson 1-45	Mary E. McGee
Palmer t, Mass.	George B. Cheney C	John T. Brown
Palmerton, Pa.	F. S. Longsdorf B1-46	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra, N. J.	John F. Ward	George J. Spencer
Palmyra, Pa	H. U. Landis B1-46	Theodore E. Lerch S
Pana, Ill.	John H. Anderson 5-45	Harry Stanton
Paragould, Ark.	G. W. Hammond 4-45	W. G. Cannon
Paris, Ill	George A. Bridgman 5-47	F. L. McCord
Paris, Ky.	George L. Doyle 1-46	Boone Baldwin
Paris, Tenn.	John W. Moody 6-45	I. H. Dale R
Pascagoula, Miss	Walter R. Gulley 1-45	S. H. Frederic
Patchogue, N. Y.	Charles N. Butler, Jr. 4-44	Francis L. Brophy
Paulsboro, N. J.	Neil Dempsey 12-45	Walter C. Thomson
Pauls Valley, Okla.	Minor Stephens 5-45	W. J. Harris S
Pawhuska, Okla.*	L. L. Houston 5-44	Charles M. Hirt
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	C. Furnald Smith 4-45	Clyde F. Howes
Pendleton, Ore.	Sprague H. Carter 1-45	Charles E. Burnett R
Raton, N. M.	R. L. McQuarie 4-44	Richard Gaskin
Ravenna, Ohio	Seth B. Sloan 1-46	P. W. Jones A
Rawlins, Wyo.	C. A. Conyers 1-45	Mary Ellen Sullins
Reading, Ohio	Charles Gertz 12-45	Harry E. Veddern
Redding, Calif.	A. H. Gronwoldt 4-46	Bernard E. Gilmore
Red Oak, Iowa	W. S. Reiley 3-45	F. H. McLaughlin
Red Wing, Minn.	William A. Mossberg 5-45	H. E. Nordholm
Rhinelander, Wis.*	Barto S. Howard P4-44	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake, Wis.	R. E. Finsterwalder 4-44	T. G. Hoff
Richfield, Minn	Gordon Bowen P1-46	George Soberg
Richmond, Ky.	William O'Neil 12-45	Gayle Browne
Richwood, W. Va.	E. C. Bennette 7-44	J. C. Odell R
Ridgefield, N. J.	Fred W. Meuter 1-46	Otto Ehrlich
Ridgway, Pa.	J. H. Mast B1-46	G. F. Greiner S
River Forest, Ill.	John L. Brink P4-45	P. W. Hazelton
River Junction, Fla.	E. H. Boykin 10-45	R. H. Hatcher
Riverside, Ill.*	Phil C Huntly P5-45	Eugene P. Eckmann
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	Kelly Jenkins 6-45	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Joseph W. Roche 1-45	Charles O. Wallace
Robstown, Tex.	John W. Kellam 4-44	R. E. Cooke S
Rochester, Pa.	Alexander F. Pearson B1-46	Ben F. Ellis S
Rockland, Me.	Edward R. Veazie 1-46	E. R. Keene
Rockland t, Mass.	Arthur H. Marks C3-44	Ralph L. Belcher
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Thomas H. Roe 12-45	Carl F. Asiala
Rockville, Conn.	Raymond E. Hunt 12-45	F. LeRoy Elliott
Rocky River, Ohio	A. R. Thomas 1-46	Frank Mitchell
Rolla, Mo.	W. D. Jones 5-45	A. E. Long
Roselle Park, N. J.	Louis V. Ebert 1-45	Catherine B. Johannsen†
Roseville, Calif	Harold T. Johnson 4-44	Raleigh W. Terry
Roseville, Mich.	William Harper P3-44	William E. Utt
Rumford Falls, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Rushville, Ind.	David A. Long 1-47	C. R. Berry
Rusk, Tex.	M. M. Guinn 4-45	Kendrick Frazer S
Russellville, Ark.	Charles M. Howell 4-44	John T. Little
Ruston, La.	H. T. Richardson 7-46	J. A. Norris T
Rye, N. Y.	Grenville S. Sewall 12-45	Wm. H. Selzer
Saco, Me.	Gerry B. Nutting 3-44	Frank Whitehead
St. Albans, Vt.	B. W. Fisher 3-44	Farrington D. Post
St. Bernard, Ohio	Joseph A. Schottelkotte 12-45	John J. Drees A
St. Charles, Ill.	I. G. Langum 5-45	A. F. Pearson
St. Clair, Pa.	W. T. Brady B1-45	John S. Zelinsky S
St. Johnsbury, Vt.*	James A. Cannon C3-44	William A. Bemis
St. Joseph, Mich.*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-44	Ira D. Wagner

Penn Yan, N. Y.	Roy E. Wheeler 4-45	William B. Manley
Penns Grove, N. J.	Charles E. Rinda 1-46	W. R. Cochran
Perry, Iowa	M. E. Jenkins 3-45	Donald Kanealy
Perry, Okla	G. A. Ley 5-45	Robert W. Wilson
Peru, Ill	Albert Hasse 5-45	Frank D. Flaherty
Petaluma, Calif	Jasper S. Woodson 7-45	Gladys R. Wallin
Petoskey, Mich.*	Emery O. Nyman 4-44	Joseph B. Seward
Picayune, Miss	L. O. Crosby 1-45	A. J. Read
Picher, Okla	Bill Edwards 5-45	Mrs. P. H. Laramore
Piedmont, Calif	L. F. Moore 4-46	W. C. Little
Pitcairn, Pa	William B. Rhodes B12-45	William M. Hicks S
Pitman, N. J.	Melvin C. Webb 1-46	Carl A. Renner
Pittsburg, Calif.*	H. C. Chapin 5-44	F. R. Taormina
Plainview, Tex	John F. Du Bose 4-44	J. L. Gallaway
Plant City, Fla.*	Don Walden 1-45	J. B. Peeples
Plaquemine, La	Irwin J. Wilbert 7-44	Mrs. Clydelle De Jean
Plymouth, Ind	J. Abner Broman 1-47	Mearl D. Strombeck
Plymouth, Mich.*	Carl G. Shear 4-44	C. H. Elliott M
Pontiac, Ill	W. J. Miller 4-45	Maud Kirchoff
Portage, Wis	William L. Mohr 5-44	Mrs. Francis Wright
Portales, N. M	Floyd T. Kennedy 5-44	Helen Turner
Port Angeles, Wash	Vernon J. Robinson 1-46	N. M. Hawkins
Porterville, Calif.*	Charles J. Cummings 4-44	Frank Pratt
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Lester M. Warner 12-45	John F. Cleary
Portland, Ind	Luther Hammitt 1-47	Clem Wilson
Pratt, Kan	G. W. Sitton 4-45	E. J. Ball
Prescott, Ariz	James Whetstine 2-45	P. H. Miller
Presque Isle, Me.*	R. A. Graves C12-44	Helen B. Kimball
Price, Utah	J. Bracken Lee 12-45	Ben Ward R
Prichard, Ala	G. V. Dismukes 9-44	C. C. Rogers
Princeton, Ill	Floyd Newton Avery 5-47	A. Clarence Anderson
Princeton, Ind	J. G. Pepple 1-47	Charles Paul
Princeton, Ky	W. L. Cash 1-46	Garland Quisenberry
Princeton, N. J.	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-46	Edgar C. Warren
Princeton, W. Va	J. C. Ridenour 7-45	W. W. Rogers R
Prospect Park, N. J.	Peter Hook 1-45	John Pruiksma
Prospect Park, Pa	Walter B. Krause B1-46	A. D. Forrest
Pulaski, Tenn	Erskine Sharp 1-46	Mrs. Evelyn Rainey R
Pulaski, Va	Allen T. Eskridge 9-44	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Punxsutawney, Pa	George Hughes B1-45	A. F. McCall S
Putnam, Conn	William P. Barber	Thomas P. Ryan
Puyallup, Wash	Sanford Stoner 6-47	Charles Hollis
Quakertown, Pa	Oliver Jarrett B12-46	Howard B. Freed S
Radford, Va.*	R. S. Dower 9-44	C. W. Martin
Randolph t, Mass	Charles F. Blakely C3-44	Marion L. Bailey S
Rankin, Pa	John M. Hardy B1-46	Joseph L. Sabino S

St. Louis Park, Minn	O. B. Erickson 1-46	Joseph Justad
St. Marys, Ohio	Albert Koch 1-46	George Hale
St. Marys, Pa	Gilbert Robacker B1-46	Francis L. Kennedy S
St. Peter, Minn	H. B. Seitzer 3-44	Agneta E. Kohl
Salamanca, N. Y.	Thomas Wilson 1-46	Clair C. Winship
Salem, Ill	C. A. McGraw 4-47	Conrad W. Garney
Salem, N. J.	Walter I. Bacon 12-46	W. B. Dunn R
Salem, Va.*	J. F. Morton 9-44	W. Frank Chapman
San Anselmo, Calif	George W. Linch 4-46	Ray M. Overdick
San Benito, Tex	J. W. Spradley 4-44	Elizabeth Kientz
San Bruno, Calif	E. J. McGuire 4-46	Ralph E. Woodman
Sand Springs, Okla	S. P. Nelson 5-45	C. H. Benton
San Fernando, Calif	J. O. Moffett 4-46	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo, Calif	F. C. Kimball 5-45	J. E. Brown
San Marcos, Tex	Earl C. McGee 4-45	Woods Dobbins
San Marino, Calif	H. Stanley Bent 4-44	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael, Calif	William S. Nock 4-45	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara, Calif	James R. Bacigalupi 5-45	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria, Calif	Marion B. Rice 4-46	Mrs. Flora A. Rivers
Santa Paula, Calif	Guy L. Hardison 4-44	M. G. Demarest
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*	George J. Carson 4-45	Albert H. Breier
Sayre, Pa	Howard J. Ricketts B1-46	George D. Bonfoey S
Sayreville, N. J	Philip McCutcheon 12-45	Frank P. Kolb
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	Paul F. Haldeman B1-46	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scotia, N. Y.	John F. Sible 4-44	R. H. Robinson
Scottdale, Pa.*	Thomas H. Rutherford B1-46	Howard C. Frank M
Secaucus, N. J	John J. Kane 1-46	Adrian Post
Seguin, Tex	Roger W. Moore 4-44	Bettie Harrington S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Paul B. Fredenburgh 4-45	J. C. Humphrey
Sewickley, Pa.*	Charles A. Woods, Sr. B1-46	Edward Ellerton
Seymour, Ind	C. W. Burkart 12-46	Arthur B. Foster
Sharpsburg, Pa	Dennis J. Casper B1-46	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville, Pa	George Mahaney B1-46	Margaret Buckley S
Shawano, Wis	David H. Winter 5-44	Arnold Krohn
Sheffield, Ala	J. K. Johnson P10-44	Annie Laura Aycock
Shelby, Ohio	Frank C. Long 1-46	Chester P. Monn
Shelbyville, Tenn	Eustace Williams 9-44	J. B. Frierson
Shenandoah, Iowa	Paul C. Ambler 4-45	Nellie Mygatt
Shippensburg, Pa	Elmer E. Zinn 1-46	W. Bruce Weaver S
Sidney, Ohio	John Sexauer 12-45	Wilson Stockstill A
Sikeston, Mo	G. W. H. Presnell 4-46	A. C. Barrett
Silver City, N. M	E. W. Ward 5-44	R. P. Noble
Skokie, Ill	George E. Blameuser 5-45	Harold W. Klehm
Solvay, N. Y.	John J. Degan 4-45	Frank V. Craig
Somerset, Ky	W. C. Norfleet 1-46	W. A. Moore
Somerset t, Mass	F. L. Hanson C3-45	H. J. Regan
Somerset, Pa	H. Everett Musser B1-46	Richard Pile S
Somersworth, N. H	Arthur W. Proulx 1-46	Paul R. St. Laurent
Somerville, N. J	Howard J. Lyon 1-46	Edith A. Varley

Table XVIII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
South Amboy, N. J.	W. E. Nehrkorn 1-45	G. F. Disbrow
South Boston, Va	R. O. Harrell 8-45	J. L. Hardy
South Euclid, Ohio	Douglas G. Oviatt 12-45	Paul H. Prasse A
South Hadley t, Mass	F. Herbert Webster C3-44	Margaret E. Sullivan
Southington, Conn	Edward C. Butler 5-44	Russell F. Stone
South Norfolk, Va	J. James Davis 8-45	William T. Madrin
S. Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas H. Lee 12-44	Charles Carone
South Salt Lake, Utah	Earl J. Glade 1-48	Ethel Macdonald R
S. San Francisco, Calif	O. W. Ratto 4-44	Dan McSweeney
S. Williamsport, Pa	George L. Schneider B1-46	Charles V. N. Sherwood S
Sparks, Nev	D. J. Fodrin 5-47	Claude Cauble
Sparta, Wis	H. H. Williams 4-44	Harry L. Beckman
Spencer, Iowa	Dell S. Blake 4-44	M. M. Moulton
Spencer t, Mass	Frederick B. Traill C4-44	William Thibault
Springfield, Tenn	John C. Browder 7-45	C. Wells Burr
Springfield, Vt.*	Charles N. Safford 3-44	J. Leslie Giddings M
Spring Valley, Ill	Peter Ternetti 4-45	William F. Stedman
State College, Pa	Albert E. Yougel B12-45	C. Edgar Book S
Statesboro, Ga	Alfred Dorman 12-44	J. G. Watson
Sterling, Colo	E. A. Elliff 4-45	H. M. Krull
Stillwater, Minn	R. G. Brodeen 1-47	John P. McGillin
Storm Lake, Iowa	Fred W. Meier 4-45	W. H. Kaufman
Stoughton t, Mass.*	Fred C. Phillips C2-45	Jennie F. McNamara
Stroudsburg, Pa	H. H. Harris B1-46	Harold E. Snyder S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis	D. W. Reynolds 4-44	E. S. Ackerman
Sturgis, Mich.*	Harry Kerchner 4-44	S. F. Weatherwax
Stuttgart, Ark	H. S. Neel 4-45	E. J. Hoolihan
Sullivan, Ind	A. G. McGuire 12-46	Emil E. Muehler
Sulphur Springs, Tex	W. Z. Kitts 4-45	R. C. McKinney S
Summit, Ill	Leo F. Kennedy P5-45	Edward J. Kirk
Summit Hill, Pa	Joseph Johnson B1-46	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville, Pa	John J. Brominski B1-45	Stephen G. Marcin, Jr. S
Sylacauga, Ala.*	Miles Motes 10-44	W. F. Pearson
Takoma Park, Md	O. W. Youngblood 6-44	J. Wilson Dodd
Talladega, Ala	W. L. Baker P10-44	A. R. Decatur
Tallulah, La	R. N. Ware, Jr. 46	Mary M. Holt
Tarboro, N. C.	Rawls Howard 5-45	George N. Earnhart
Tarentum, Pa	V. L. Henry B12-45	H. H. Girt S
Tarrant City, Ala	A. M. Cambron 10-44	Z. D. McCuen
Tarrytown, N. Y	Fred A. Graber 4-45	Catherine P. McCaul
Taylor, Pa	Micheal Kippick B1-45	James Powell S
Taylor, Tex.*	R. H. Hewitt C4-44	H. G. Richards M
Taylorville, Ill	J. W. Spresser 5-45	Bennie F. Jones
Van Wert, Ohio	John H. Morrison 12-45	John A. Jones A
Venice, Ill	J. E. Lee 5-45	Walter R. Cavner
Ventnor City, N. J.	Harry S. Hodson 1-45	Charles E. Reppetto
Vernon, Tex	J. V. Owen 4-44	S. H. Hall
Verona, N. J	William A. Hugget 12-45	Thomas E. Brooks
Villa Park, Ill	Otto W. Armspach P4-45	Marion G. Noble
Vineland, N. J.	John C. Gittone 5-45	Leon R. Harkin
Vinita, Okla	George H. Martin 5-45	Slater McClure
Visalia, Calif.*	Leroy McCormick 4-47	Beatrice Thut
Wabash, Ind	Homer T. Showalter 1-47	Mrs. Murrel Rife
Wadsworth, Ohio	B. G. Birkbeck 1-46	Mrs. Sue Reimer A
Wallington, N. J	A. G. Gajewski 1-46	Jacob VanHook
Walpole t, Mass	Willis D. McLean C1-45	Katherine J. Higgins
Walsenburg, Colo	Herman Mazzone 4-45†	T. M. Wilson
Wapakoneta, Ohio	Wilbur R. Fleming 1-46	H. F. Harrison A
Ware t, Mass	Frank Cebula C	P. J. Rzeznikiewicz
Warren t, R. I.	Howard I. Martin P3-45	Charles C. Bliss
Warrensburg, Mo	R. M. Shelton 4-47	H. M. Cash
Warsaw, Ind	Frank O. Rarick 12-46	Earl T. Foster
Washington, Ind	Samuel H. Smith 1-47	Maud G. Spalding
Washington, Iowa	R. L. Lytle 3-45	W. H. Fulton
Washington, Mo	Walter H. Heseman 4-46	H. P. Henselmeier
Washington, N. C.	R. P. Mackenzie 5-45	James W. Bowen
Washington Ct. Hse., Ohio*	Robert H. Sites C	
Watsonville, Calif	C. H. Baker 5-45	F. J. O'Brien
Waupun, Wis	William Lother 5-45	A. E. Haeft
Waverly, N. Y	Fred Gillan 4-45	Lewis Coleman
Waxahachie, Tex	O. E. Clift 4-44	R. A. Watson S
Waynesboro, Va.*	A. R. Harding 8-44	I. G. Vass M
Weatherford, Tex	Conrad F. Russell 4-44	C. E. Canafax S
Webb City, Mo	Donald O. Adamson 4-45	E. R. Justin
Webster City, Iowa*	A. W. Van Diest 4-46	L. L. Doolittle
Welch, W. Va	B. F. Howard 6-44	Hobart E. Payne
Wellington, Kan	C. E. Glamann 4-44	Bernice S. Lindberg
Wellsburg, W. Va	Harry Fryer 6-45	Robert Barnes, Jr.
Wellston, Ohio	John E. Sylvester 1-46	M. C. Abele
Wellsville, N. Y	Thomas C. Martin 4-45	Otto P. Engelder
Wellsville, Ohio	Clarence Peters 12-45	Earl Evans
Weslaco, Tex.*	J. J. Gibson 4-45	V. C. Thompson S
West Bend, Wis	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-44	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Hazleton, Pa	William H. Berger B1-46	J. Walter Tosh
West Lafayette, Ind	Charles R. Burnham 1-47	Charles H. Miners
W. Milwaukee, Wis	Thomas Kattnig P4-44	W. F. Krieger

Tell City, Ind.	Wendall Werner 1-47	Nickolas T. Beumel
Tenafly, N. J.	Robert Van Iderstine 1-46	Nathaniel M. F. Dennis
Texas City, Tex.	E. A. Johnson 4-44	Alma Lowry Vidrine
The Dalles, Ore.	George P. Stadeiman 1-45	J. H. Steers R
Thibodaux, La.	Charles E. Delas 1-46	Charles J. Coulon
Thief River Falls, Minn.	W. J. Douville 1-46	P. G. Pederson
Thomaston, Ga.	H. A. Barron 1-46	R. M. Bethel
Three Rivers, Mich.*	S. F. Beatty 4-45	J. H. Linsner
Throop, Pa.	John S. Genitsky B1-45	Thomas Ashman S
Tifton, Ga.*	S. B. Lassiter 12-46	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Tipton, Ind.	Arthur D. Bryan 12-46	Edyth Fouch
Titusville, Pa.	Peter J. Hoenig 1-48	George W. Becker
Toccoa, Ga.*	J. H. Terrell	Mrs. Mary B. Smith
Tooele, Utah*	N. Howard Jensen 12-46	John T. Adams
Toronto, Ohio	R. H. Burchfield 1-44	Edward Shane A
Torrance, Calif.	Tom F. McGuire 4-44	A. H. Bartlett
Totowa, N. J.	Harry A. Stratton 1-45	Sidney J. Turner
Trenton, Mich.	Gordon L. Strohm P2-45	Leonard Frebes
Trenton, Mo.	S. E. Stroff 4-47	L. M. Holloway
Troy, Ala.	Seth Copeland 10-44	G. J. Hubbard
Troy, Ohio	J. D. Boak 1-46	C. N. Peters
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Joseph J. Creamer 4-44	John C. McDonnell
Tucumcari, N. M.	T. W. Hampton 4-44	V. E. Montgomery
Tulare, Calif.*	George W. Peterson 4-47	C. A. Paulden
Tupelo, Miss.	J. P. Nanney 1-45	J. Howard Merritt
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	T. J. Collinson 4-45	B. Nedd Sparks
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham B	Charles McClintock S
Tuscumbia, Ala.	John C. Geise 10-44	L. E. Hamlet
Tyrone, Pa.	R. A. Hagerman B1-46	J. Scott Hommer S
Uhrichsville, Ohio	W. Paul Wilcoxon 12-45	W. R. Treadway A
Union, S. C.	Eugene Gilbert 6-44	Jean Arthur
Union City, Tenn.	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. A. Box
University Hgts., Ohio	E. W. Aurelius	Roy Madden A
Upland, Calif.*	E. G. Nisbet 5-44	R. C. Norton
Upper Arlington, Ohio	Harold Efford 1-46	Fred Ridenour
Urbana, Ohio	Warren G. Grimes 12-45	Joe W. Hitt A
Uvalde, Tex.	H. H. Butler 12-44	R. W. Evans S
Uxbridge t, Mass.	Lester J. Cook C	Mrs. Noreen Howlett
Valley City, N. D.	Fred J. Fredrickson 4-46	F. K. Shearer A
Valparaiso, Ind.	Garrett D. Conover 12-46	C. Lee Nelson
Van Buren, Ark.	J. M. Scott 4-45	B. C. Burkert
Vandalia, Ill.	Fred A. Meyers 5-45	Evelyne S. Harner
West Monroe, La.	D. C. Golson 7-46	L. L. Wood
Weston, W. Va.	John B. Perkey 6-45	Emma V. Crayton
West Pittston, Pa.	Andrew B. Jones B1-46	Oscar H. Phillips S
West Point, Miss.	R. C. Davis 11-44	H. L. Murphey
West St. Paul, Minn.	Rocco Verderosa 1-45	Thomas A. Thrift
W. University Pl., Tex.	A. L. Kerbon 1-45	R. B. Allen
West View, Pa.*	J. L. Gahring B12-45	Naomi Guckert S
West York, Pa.	Howard F. Zarfoss B1-46	P. Russell Kraber S
Westwood, N. J.	Gustave Meyer	William L. Best
Wheaton, Ill.	William A. Gamon 4-47	C. O. Freelund
Whitefish Bay, Wis.*	Grover F. Knoernschild 4-45	William H. Volkmann
Whitman t, Mass.	Francis T. Kane C3-44	Fred E. Sharp
Wildwood, N. J.	George W. Krogman 5-44	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Williamson, W. Va.	J. M. Smith 6-46	B. C. Roach
Williston, N. D.	Torger Hofengen P4-45	W. H. Robinson A
Williston Park, N. Y.	Walter E. Smith 4-44	Robert Kent
Willmar, Minn.	Martin Leaf 4-44	Einar H. Brogren
Wilmerding, Pa.	John W. Carthew B1-46	Earl M. Morrison S
Wilmington, Ohio	C. C. Nichols 1-47	D. R. Winn A
Wilson, Pa.	D. Miller Early B1-46	James B. Acton S
Winchendon t, Mass.	M. R. Bateman C3-45	Arthur F. Evans
Winchester, Ind.	John P. Clark 12-46	Helen Segraves
Winchester, Ky.	J. A. Snowden 1-46	Miss Lindsey Faulkner
Windber, Pa.	B. B. Barefoot B1-46	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winfield, Kan.*	W. R. Coffey 4-44	H. H. Hanlen
Winooski, Vt.	Leo H. Contois 3-44	Eugene H. Manseau
Winsted, Conn.	Joseph W. Darcey 10-45	C. Wesley Winslow
Winter Haven, Fla.*	E. S. Horton 11-45	O. R. Way
Winton, Pa.	William White B12-46	Beatrice Carey S
Woodbury, N. J.	Robert Lee 12-44	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Woodland, Calif.	H. F. Anderson 4-47	Rose Bloom
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	William Staubach 1-47	Cornelius J. Gwinn
Wood River, Ill.	Charles R. Baker 5-45	George J. Schillinger, Jr.
Woodstock, Ill.	Raymond C. Johnson 4-45	James R. Pierce
Woodward, Okla.*	D. D. Brubaker 5-44	Mrs. Mary Clift
Worthington, Minn.	H. O. Kragness 4-45	G. S. Thompson
Yankton, S. D.	Carl G. Wallbaum 5-45	Anna M. Goetz A
Yazoo City, Miss.	N. L. Swayze 4-44	Joseph B. Cobb
Yeadon, Pa.	F. K. Hartley B1-46	Frank R. Culp S
York, Neb.	J. G. Alden 4-45	Flossie C. Hassler
Yuma, Ariz.	W. S. Ingalls 12-46	James T. Hodges
Zion, Ill.	Richard F. Hire	John D. Luce

List of Directories of City Officials

This list was compiled with the assistance of secretaries of state and secretaries of state leagues of municipalities.

GENERAL

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